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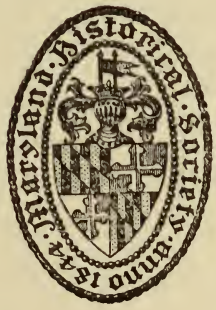
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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME XX

BALTIMORE

1925

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BALTIMORE

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Edited by Bernard C. Steiner

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VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

Journal and Correspondence of the State Council (1779-1780)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvellously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX. MARCH, 1925 No. 1.

JOHN K. COWEN.

W. IRVINE CROSS, ESQ.

Augustine Birrell, in his sketch of Falstaff, says that a man's biography ought not to begin too many years before he was born. I shall, however, consider a word or two as to John K. Cowen's father, Washington Cowen, as having some relevancy to this sketch. He was about 6 feet, 2 inches in height. Enormous shoulders, however, surmounted by a large head, covered with a heavy mat of hair,—snow white when I knew him,—and a heavy beard, also white, reaching below his waist, left the impression of a shorter man. He was the most leonine figure I have ever met. This due not merely to the suggestion of great physical strength. He had also the eye of the dangerous man, exactly that described by Alfred Henry Lewis, "One of those raw greys, like a new bowie-knife." A further acquaintance, together with the stories Cowen told of him, strengthened this impression. An avowed Secessionist living in Central Ohio during the Civil War, entitled him to be killed many times. In the heat of the Vallandigham campaign, he met a Republican procession on the road as he was riding on a load of hay. He rammed the hay fork down into the hay, put his hat on it and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis. The load of hay was never collected again, but the old man had a very narrow escape. In another case, a party came to his house at night to hang him,

led by a prominent man who had for a long time been preaching this as a patriotic duty. They thought better of it, but the next morning Washington Cowen met in the village the man whom he knew to have been their leader. He asked him into a room at the little hotel of the town, and when he had locked the door said, "If you were among the people who came and frightened my family, the earth isn't big enough for both of us." As it was well known that Washington Cowen was not only as good as his word, but liable in such a case to be a good deal better, the embarrassment of the patriot was extreme. He swore he had not been present, or known of the proceeding. Cowen sent out for a Notary and dictated a denial of any participation or knowledge of the expedition and a contemptuous disapproval of it. When the man had signed and made affidavit to it, Washington Cowen buttoned it up in his coat pocket and dismissed the man with the remark, "I am glad to learn that you had nothing to do with that proceeding."

John K. Cowen had a great admiration for his father, coupled with a humorous appreciation of his fierce, uncompromising disposition. The old man had a contemptuous opinion of the Populist party of the Middle West, finding their origin in a mushroom population without independence or pride that had been drawn west by the land grants and semi-gratuitous transportation. He contrasted them with the descendants of the virile element that had gone out as pioneers. In one case where he had been dwelling on this difference, John K. Cowen said to me, "You must not accept all he says about those old settlers. They were a most sour, perverse, obstinate lot of crab-apples." He then gave me an account of the meetings of an "Old Settlers Society"—always a pandemonium where everybody contradicted and cussed out everybody else as to the smallest matter. In one case, he said, they had been having a very enjoyable meeting of this kind, when, one of them having stated some view, another said to him, "Smith, I've knowed you more than 40 years. You was a scoffer and an infidel when I first knew you, and you are a scoffer and an infidel now."

The other replied, "Jones, I've knowed you more nor 40 year. You was a damnfool when I first knew you, and you have been failing ever since." The old man's comment was, "I never claimed they were a lot of smoothies."

Washington Cowen had gone to Ohio from Cecil County in this State before the coming of the railroads, and had attained considerable wealth. His early education had been scant, but his rugged natural sense and his later reading made him an intelligent and very interesting man. Being a brooding, thoughtful person, he was much given to talking things over to himself. In one case he was ploughing in a field alongside of a road. An acquaintance called to him over the fence, "Hello, who are you talking to?" and the answer came back, "Talking to a damn sensible man, and hate to be interrupted by a fool."

The old man's objection to the coercion of the Southern States had a philosophical basis. He said that a popular government could only exist by mutual toleration and concessions: that this was the idea of our Constitution and as soon as one class began to coerce another the Constitution would go.

Preparation and Princeton.

John K. Cowen did every kind of work that is done on a farm, but he received good schooling and entered Princeton College in 1863 well prepared. He graduated in 1866, being first honor man, and also took the Junior Orator Prize, the highest given by the Literary Societies. He would seem to have been a good all-round student. A mathematical problem would always attract him, but his delight was Greek Literature, which he seemed even to the end to read as easily as English. The Greek dramatists were always at his call and he would pull on one a quotation from Homer, always in the original, in the most unexpected connection. The *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus, which he considered the finest of all tragedies, he seemed to know by heart. He had made while at Princeton a very careful translation of it, not attempting a metrical version, but a

cadenced prose, that had quite a stately effect. I can remember the opening lines, spoken by the watchman,

> "Crouched like a dog on the top of the Atridae, for nine times a twelve-month have I kept my year-long watch."

Cowen was very fond of poetry, very susceptible to its influence, and frequently stated that he would forego all chance of success in practical matters to have written one verse of real poetry, but that all faculty in that direction had been denied him.

It was partly due to a retentive memory, but partly also to the fascination that a fine statement had for him, that the whole of English poetry seemed to be at his finger tips. Shakespeare and the Old Testament were especially familiar, and one was constantly startled with some quaint and utterly unfamiliar quotation from one or the other. Cardinal Gibbons said that he always enjoyed hearing Cowen quote from the Scripture, but that he would by no means admit that the sacred writers would have always committed themselves to the propositions to which he quoted them. He delighted in emphasizing some proposition with a striking quotation, and said that one had a restful feeling when he could substitute for his own halting expression the language of one who could really state it. This was partly the reason, but I always felt that the fact of his own splendid elocution strongly tempted him to this habit.

Mr. Wallis for a life-time exercised an influence on the people of Maryland such as no other man has had. He was the leader in every line. At one stage in the long fight for municipal reform, Cowen and George S. Brown went into a Republican Convention and put themselves openly at the head of the Republican campaign. This daring act startled the Independent Democrats and there was fear that Mr. Wallis would not be willing to go such a length. He came out promptly, however, and endorsed their action. Cowen, in a fiercely denunciatory letter to the *Sun,* stated the situation thus:

"The spirit of Independence is stronger than ever with its

followers: their great leader is again at their head, and the shout of a King is among them."

Mr. Rayner, speaking for the Democratic Ring, made a very savage attack upon Mr. Wallis. Cowen, replying to it on the following night, treated Mr. Rayner and his speech very contemptuously, suggesting that a sense of humor should have saved him from presuming to criticise Mr. Wallis at all, winding up thus,

"Not only a sense of humor but any sense of proportion should have told him that one hour of Mr. Wallis' useful life is more interesting to an intelligent mind, than the possible activities of Mr. Rayner through all the eons of eternity."

At the commemorative service over Mr. Wallis some years later, after a fine statement of all that Mr. Wallis had stood for in City and State, he wound up thus:

"But this leader of ours is dead, and to express the feeling of us all I must borrow the language of Scott:

> 'Now is the stately column broke,
> The Beacon lamp is quenched in smoke,
> The trumpet's silver call is still
> The warder silent on the hill.'"

In the year 1898 Cowen before the Maryland Bar Association gave an account of the B. & O. Receivership,—a very lucid array of dry facts and figures. He treated the results attained in that proceeding as a wonderful achievement by the judges who supervised it and an instructive example of the strength and flexibility of our Common Law Procedure. He moralized some as to the dry, *jejune* result of all such material achievements unless they contribute to the general education, quoting thus from Victor Hugo:

"To buy and sell is not all. Tyre bought and sold; Berytus bought and sold; Sidon bought and sold; Sarepta bought

and sold. Where are those cities now? Athens taught; and she is today one of the capitals of human thought. The grass is growing on the six steps of the tribune where spoke Demosthenes. The Ceremicus is a ravine, half choked with the marble dust which was once the palace of Cecrops. The Odeon of Herod Atticus at the foot of the Acropolis is now but a ruin on which falls at certain hours the imperfect shadow of the Parthenon. The Temple of Theseus belongs to the swallows. The goats browse on the Pnyx. Still the Greek spirit lives. Still Athens is Queen. Still Greece is Goddess. A counting house passes away. A school remains."

Literary View.

Cowen when engaged in any practical work, always wanted to read any literature there was on the subject. He loved a good statement, and his papers, briefs, opinions, etc., were always put in as good a literary form as he had time to give them. And yet he was in constant fear of the literary influence discoloring his practical judgment. "The literary way of looking at a thing" was his rather too wide expression for any fanciful or even shallow conclusion. When he was made President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sorely against his own desire, I told him that he would have one weakness as an executive; that he was fond of a clear statement, and would probably not be sufficiently receptive of suggestions from rugged, simple fellows who could not give a good statement of their own idea. He admitted that that was a danger. I found, however, that I was entirely wrong, that he was fully aware of this danger, and I remember his once stating of a very prominent railroad man,—"His power of clear statement enables him to get away with a very commonplace mentality." One secret of Cowen's power was his constant practice of what I might call intellectual gymnastics. He loved to discuss a matter with others and the more ignorant the man, the more wild his views, the better he liked it. In one case he had brought up and talked over with a young lawyer in his office a very important matter of railway

policy. After they had threshed it out the young man said to him, "You solemnly discuss with me matters I know nothing about. I want you to know that I am not at all carried away by the compliment, because you use the people you talk to like the King's fool, who was supposed to be suggestive in proportion as he was crazy and irresponsible." His reply was, "Well, you will admit the perfection of your equipment, won't you?" There was one feature of this intellectual stimulating that was difficult to understand. Cowen read and re-read and soaked in the Provincial Letters of Pascal. If he had a speech to make, he always tried before hand to get an hour with Pascal. His explanation was that they "sort of cleaned the dust off his mind." Of course, those letters are the most remarkable of all controversial writing, both in their substance and in the effect they produced, but they are by themselves, and it is hard to see how they could be suggestive to one who had to make a speech. The nearest to an explanation perhaps is this: Cowen was always afraid of a serious presentation failing of its effect because too heavy and dull, and there was something in the lightness of touch with which Pascal drove home his remorseless conclusions that greatly pleased him.

He read no novels, which I have always regretted. With all his humor and merriment, Cowen's cast of mind was too serious, and some problem was always preying on him. Novels would have given him a needed rest.

Early Law Practice.

Cowen on returning from college went to the Law School at Ann Arbor and began practicing at Mansfield. I recall his telling of one incident of his civil practice. He had been counsel for plaintiff in a slander suit, and the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of ten cents. McSweeney, counsel for defendant, a breezy talker, put a dime on his thumb knuckle and chucked it across the trial table with the remark, "That for your damned ten cent character."

Cowen was elected prosecuting attorney for his native county,

and served out a term as such. He looked back on this experience with utter disgust. He said that the having to meet the families of the convicted kept him constantly in a state akin to old-fashioned remorse. There was in this, however, something beside the shock to his sympathetic feelings. The intellectual side generally had great influence over him, and he had a great contempt for the criminal law. While by no means a religious man, he was a great reader of theology, had studied the Bible very closely, and had views thereon. The Scripture view, as he believed it, that no class of men is capable of meritorious goodness sufficient to give them the disposal of another class, had taken a profound hold on him. The skins might differ, but the core was alike. The statement of Isaiah that man's righteousness is like a filthy rag, he said that he accepted as a generalization, but had himself been more impressed with the concrete cases where the righteous man himself resembled a filthy rag. His view of the criminal law he expressed in this fashion:

"I suppose some different treatment must be given to the crook in the penitentiary from the crook still at large. The criminal law, therefore, has some value as a provisional makeshift. It is a very *jejune* mind, however, that supposes there is any philosophic basis for the damn thing."

Baltimore and Ohio Career.

In 1872 Robert Garrett, his classmate at Princeton, had Cowen brought to Baltimore as Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio. For many years he was much in court on Baltimore and Ohio litigation and a large outside practice. As junior colleague I prepared his cases and this gave me a chance to study him as a lawyer. There was then in Maryland a bar such as has probably never been in any other State. I. Nevitt Steele was its leader, and when Cowen had later been brought in contact with all the leading lawyers of the country, he said that Steele was the best lawyer he had met. (Next to him he rated Judge Ranney of Cleveland, and after him David Dudley

Field of New York.) Reverdy Johnson was still in his vigor. S. Teackle Wallis, only inferior to Steele, and with the added equipment of great eloquence, wit and culture, was the most influential man in the State. Colonel Charles Marshall would have been a great figure at any bar. Bernard Carter, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad interests here, was a vigorous practitioner. John P. Poe, a lawyer learned and resourceful and a man of wide reading. William Pinkney Whyte, not a profound student of the law, but a strong advocate and a man of affairs.

William A. Fisher had the finest practice, and was well entitled to it. He was the wisest and soundest of advisers, coming close to the description of Ahithophel, "all of whose counsel was as if a man had inquired at the oracles of God."

When the arguments before the Electoral Commission in 1876 brought to Washington all the great lawyers of the land, a lawyer from Baltimore met there a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Justice said, "You could have stayed at home and listened to finer arguments than you can hear before this Commission or the Supreme Court."

These strong men were quick to recognize Cowen's great ability, though he was a comparatively young lawyer with little experience in large affairs.

Student of the Law.

Cowen studied law at Ann Arbor. He was not a close student of law, and had not the least desire to become a learned lawyer. He had studied the rudiments closely and when he had a case to deal with he was tireless in his preparation both of law and fact. No labor was too onerous or too servile when he was preparing. His study, moreover, was systematic and philosophic. If he had a case that involved some phase of the law of agency, he did not confine himself to such authorities as bore upon that question, but went into the whole law of agency to its roots. He did not, however, habitually read law and laughed at the habit. He said that a man could not become anything of a

lawyer by studying law. In one case a young lawyer in his office had picked up in a second-hand store a copy of Fearne on Contingent Remainders. He looked at it and said, "Couldn't you get a copy of the Brehon Law Tracts?" (an old Irish book). The young man asked, "Don't you consider this a good book?" He replied, "Yes, a good book to read when you have a case on that subject, but don't defile your mind with such stuff till you have to."

Method of Presenting.

My work in preparing cases for him was delightful and most stimulating. The steady flow of brilliant suggestions was an education. But it was frightfully laborious. When Cowen was studying a subject he wanted to know everything. He might not use it, but he wanted to have had it. I have had him send me to Chicago and to Boston for matters that could not be more than illustrative of the points he was making, and when he had them he did not make use of either. When he had learned everything possible about a case, the facts seemed to go through a precipitation in his mind. He massed with great skill the few facts on which he wished to dwell, and drove them home often with great force.

Cowen and Steele.

It may be worth while here to contrast the methods of presentation of Cowen and Steele, probably the two most forceful advocates among those I have mentioned. Cowen's method involved nothing mysterious. He had acquired by practice skill in deciding what facts he could profitably leave out. He would omit or pass lightly over these so as to make those facts he did rely on stand out in a clear, often in a startlingly dramatic way. In the presenting of these, his splendid elocution, his power to illustrate, to put into imposing language or "decant," as he called it, into the simplest colloquial expression, made him a convincing and powerful advocate. But his effect was due rather to the skill and force with which he employed his method than to anything original in the method itself.

Steele had a perfect command of the method used by Cowen but he had a faculty of his own that Cowen did not possess, nor anyone else I have known. He had a gift of persuasion that savored of witchcraft. It is difficult to describe. Though a graceful and pleasing speaker there was seldom anything salient or dramatic in his presentation. His effect was being produced all along. The selection of every word, the form of every sentence was contributing to his object. He had a fine perception of the illogical way in which men reach their conclusions. His language was a perfect conveying medium, clear, colorless, but making intelligible to you the most complex idea in a single statement. Cowen would dwell with great care on some important fact that he wanted to anchor to, often repeating it over and over in different forms. Steele would convey that idea to you in a single unobtrusive statement, and pass right on without giving your critical faculty any time to get to work. He was the most restful of speakers, because you understood without any straining attention everything he said, but your understanding of the several parts was in the order chosen by him. This method gave a fine chance also to drop in here and there the little coloring matter he wanted to use without attracting attention to it, the "drop of cold pizon." It was a common saying at the bar that if Steele had a colleague he did no work at all himself. In the one long case, lasting nearly two months, which I tried along with him, I became convinced that he was a close and a wise worker. He did not, however, waste his energy in doing what could be just as well done by his colleague, but spent his time in shaping up in his mind the mode in which the important points were to be stated to the court. Judge Edward Duffy told me that in an important case tried before him the same point had been argued before him by Mr. Wallis, Colonel Marshall and Bernard Carter on the same side, but he could not see it that way. Steele, who followed on the same side, ran over a lot of facts in an apparently meaningless way that did not interest the Judge at all. As he neared the end, however, he massed these together in a single sentence along

with some additional suggestions and the conviction of the soundness of the point struck him "almost with the force of a physical impact."

In the great case of the *B. & O.* vs. *State of Maryland,* Cowen had taken Steele in with him for the railroad. A very fine brief was filed. Cowen said that while that brief was always spoken of as "Steele's Brief," he himself had written it out in Chicago. "I brought it," he said, "to Steele's office, and read it to him in the galley proof. He made no correction, except in one place he inserted four lines, but they were worth more than all the rest of the brief."

Wharton Trial.

One of Steele's remarkable achievements was the acquittal of Mrs. Wharton on the charge of poisoning General Ketchum. The proof against her was strong. There was the strongest and most persuasive motive. General Ketchum had come to insist on the payment of a debt she was not ready to pay. She had given him a claret sangaree, and he died in her house. The State Chemist, Professor Aikin, had testified in the most positive way to the presence of antimony in the stomach. All this was supported by the strongest cumulative evidence. Steele by a masterly cross-examination weakened the testimony of Aikin. He rigged up a theory of death by Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, a disease then little known outside the medical profession. He gave to this artificial theory a substance and plausibility that no one else could have attained, and created in the jury much more than a reasonable doubt. Her acquittal created widespread indignation. Some time afterwards Reverdy Johnson and Cowen were trying a case against Steele in the United States Court. Steele set up a somewhat startling theory, but as he elaborated it, he made it very plausible, and it was plain that he was convincing the Court. Cowen whispered to Johnson, "Steele's running away with the Court?" Johnson replied, "Yes, but let's wait a bit," and presently with the mountebankery that he could use so effectively, he interjected the re-

mark, "Mr. Steele can prove anything. I heard him prove that General Ketchum died of,' then pausing as if he could not recollect the term, he finished in drawling tone, "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." To use Cowen's account of it, "the crowd laughed, it spread to the jury, and, finally, a sort of persimmon smile stole over the face of Judge Giles himself, and Steele's fabric had gone to the discard."

Jury Advocate and Public Speaker.

Before a jury Cowen was probably a stronger man than Steele or any of the other Maryland lawyers of his time. More plausible than any one except Steele, more witty than any except Wallis, with somewhat of the rough and ready faculty of Reverdy Johnson, he had in addition an eloquence that was most potent. Cowen really was a good deal of an orator. A voice rich and expressive, fine elocution, he had also the faculty of seizing on a situation and making it the basis for an eloquent appeal. Mr. Wallis, who was somewhat cynical in such matters, told me that he had heard in his time but little of what he would call eloquence, and more from Cowen than from any other.

In the bitter excitement of the Reform Movement in Baltimore, Mr. Gorman in a speech made a fierce attack on Cowen, whom he denounced on several grounds, and among them said he was a political visionary. Mr. Wallis and Cowen were to speak the following night at the Concordia. Just before he went into the hall I asked Cowen what line he was going to take, and he said that he was not going to refer to Gorman's attack at all. I suggested that Gorman in calling him a visionary had paid him a high compliment. He said, "I believe I can use that," and a few minutes later my suggestion had taken this form:

"Your Senator tries to denounce me, and in his ignorance pays me a compliment too big for me to accept. It has been the great men of history who have had their visions. Stein, the founder of the German System, had his vision of an United

Germany that should bring back the glories of Barbarossa. A vision brought to earth when, as Bismarck said, 'Amid salvos of artillery the dice of destiny were cast by the iron hand of war.' Bolingbroke and the English statesmen had their vision of a British Empire surpassing Imperial Rome—realized in that mighty realm on which the sun never sets, and whose morning drumbeat encircles the globe. And if I in my small way have had any visions, it is pleasant to reflect that it is only the commonplace that has no visions and the commonplace is damned of God and man."

This was a pure impromptu, and illustrates how quickly he could use the smallest suggestion as the basis for a stirring appeal. In the heat of a most bitter contest, to a crowded hall, and delivered in splendid fashion it was very effective.

The Reform Movement in which this speech was made was a very stirring canvass. Whatever may have been the result of it or the justification for it, it caused an amount of fine speaking and political philosophy on both sides, and the meetings were worth attending in a sense that political meetings seldom are.

Baltimore and Ohio Receivership.

Cowen rather laughed at the emphasis often laid upon organization. He said that an elaborate organization was the best possible agency for concealing the absence of ability, and that the most effective administration was that which secured most brains and used them. When he became President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he said:

"I know nothing about operating a railroad, and with the help of the Lord I propose never to learn, but I'll try to find some men that do."

And yet administrative problems had an interest for him. He considered Napoleon and Frederick the Great administrative geniuses because they had the skill to get good men and the courage to let them alone. Professor Seeley's *Life of Stein*

he often referred to, saying to me once that it was unspeakably dry but instructive to any one having administrative problems to deal with. I owe to him also an introduction to Bosworth Smith's *Life of Lord Lawrence,* the greatest of the Indian administrators, almost as instructive as Seeley but delightful reading. Cowen would seem to have really had high ability as an executive.

The receivership and reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the judgment of those best fitted to pass on such a matter, has been rated a very remarkable achievement.

The receivership ran from February 29, 1896 to June 28, 1898, two years and four months during which it had passed from a bankrupt concern into a railroad paying dividends on a large capital stock.

The company had a floating debt considerably over $5,000,000.00, and was running behind steadily.

The receivership was handled with great boldness, the Court approving the policy of the receivers of putting the road in complete earning condition. The Court allowed the receivers to assume, through receivers' certificates, equipment bonds and lease warrants for rolling stock, a sum greater than $25,000,000.00.

Of course this frightened some of the creditors. Cowen in his address before the Bar Association gives us some picture of this:

"I remember, during the contest, talking to two of the leading lawyers in the United States, who told me that they liked me very much, but that I did not know what my position as receiver was; that I did not understand it; that I had nothing to do but to maintain the *status quo;* that was about the time of the Greek war. 'Now,' I said, 'that "*status quo*" is a very nice Latin term, but what does it mean applied to a railroad—especially a railroad like the Baltimore and Ohio? There are five thousand cars that are lying idle for want of repairs, two hundred and twenty-five engines, and other equipment of the road that have not turned a wheel for months; is the "*status*

quo" preserved by keeping them still? The *"status quo"* of a railroad is being taken from it every day in the week by ambitious, active competitors, unless you keep in the fore front and in the advance. This railroad has $150,000,000 in ties and rails and a little real estate, whose value is nothing but what the junk shop will give it, until it is vitalized by equipment; you may save first mortgage bonds or something of that kind, but you have got $150,000,000 of dead property; I tell you vitalize it by equipment and the *"status quo"* of the railroad as a going concern, is bound to improve, and it should not be left to continue in this condition.' As a simile I said, 'you may just as well ask Prince Constantine at the head of the Greek troops on the Greek hills to hold his *"status quo,"* without giving him ammunition and reinforcements, while the overwhelming Turkish legions were marching on him.'"

The result justified the proceeding.

During the receivership of two years and four months the railroad earned $92,899,546.89. There were charged to operation $68,162,583.50, leaving a net of $24,736,963.39. This charge to operation included operating expenses and also included large extraordinary outlays for maintenance and equipment. This was the difficulty. Cowen as receiver had no doubt of the wisdom of perfecting the road and equipment. The difficulty was in getting the money to do this, and it was in the getting an enormous amount of equipment without running up the liens on the property that great skill was shown. One illustration is given in the Bar Association address before referred to:

"I remember distinctly presenting this subject of acquiring equipment to the bankers (especially the bankers who had opposed the issue of certificates for steel rails and other equipment). We were getting equipment which would cost in round numbers nearly $3,000,000 for which the obligation of the receivers was but a little over $300,000. and the bankers said: 'Well, won't the court when the sale comes off regard these

equipment obligations as having some lien on the road; at least won't they say there is a moral obligation to take care of that debt and pay the balance?' I said, 'No.' 'Well,' they said, 'how do you get the equipment; how do you get any person to sell you equipment that way?' 'How do you get equipment costing $3,000,000 without pledging the estate to over $300,000?' I said, 'It is very simple; the builder of this equipment knows more about this road than the receivers do, and when that special point arises he knows exactly what is in it, and he knows that there is not a man big enough fool in the United States to buy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and not complete the purchase of this equipment by paying therefor.' 'Oh,' they said, 'We suppose there is something in that,' and they made no further objection."

Equipment costing $19,700,000 was secured for the estate while the receivers only incurred an obligation of $4,000,000.

(1) Every bondholder was paid in full.

(2) All floating debt was paid in full.

(3) The Common Stockholders paid an assessment for which they received certain securities, so that they got their stock back on the payment of about $5.00 per share.

(4) The First Preferred Stock received 75% of its par value. There was about $3,000,000 of this. Cowen was anxious that this be paid in full because a considerable amount of the Hopkins Fund was in this. Many thought this stock had a lien over the bonds. Cowen did not believe this to be so. He, therefore, urged the representative of the Hopkins not to raise that question till the reorganization, when the banking interests, with their enormous bond issues to be floated, could not afford to litigate this question for so small a sum. Certain large holders of this Preferred Stock, however, insisted on having this claim tried early in the receivership. The Court decided against their priority, and they were glad to get 75% when they could have as well gotten 100%. This receivership was under the control of Honorable Nathan Goff, a great judge.

He was sharply criticised for allowing the tremendous issue of receivers certificates for the rehabilitation of the property. It was practically without precedent, and if there had been any failure the Judge would have been put in a most embarrassing position. He assumed the responsibility on the strength of his confidence in Cowen, and the result justified his action.

Table Talk.

Cowen had taught school for a time before going to college. He had enjoyed this work, and often spoke of teaching school as a valuable training. It may have been partly the result of this that he was "apt to teach." He had a habit of generalizing somewhat after the manner of an old-fashioned philosopher, that made association with him a constant education. One was always liable to hear some broad, philosophic generalization put in crisp colloquial language, often even in a humorous form. The generalizations that fell from him were those of a keen observer with a large practical experience; they had an individual character, and it may help us in the effort to give an idea of his personality if we quote a few of them.

A man educates himself. The advantage of a college course is that you learn how little there is in it.

The result of the handling of a matter by a wise man and that of the handling of it by a fool will likely in ten years be about the same, partly because of the essential imperfection of the best human reasoning, and partly because of the factor of chance.

Any important matter is safer in the hands of a perfectly illiterate, rule-of-thumb man, than in the hands of a scholarly man who has not learned the danger of acting on mere book knowledge.

He said: "I have no great moral scruples about lying, but I have done little of it because it is a distasteful form of vice." I always felt that the explanation was a little different. He was a truthful man, very impatient of irresponsible language, and I accept his statement that this habit of mind was not the

result of moral scruples. I always thought, however, that he was truthful because in his educational system he associated lying with mental slovenliness and the small man. He said that the first rule of self education was to learn to look at a thing as it is and not as one wants it. In one case a high railroad official was engaged in negotiating for some land for a spoil bank. He had asked Cowen to inform him whether or not he could condemn it. Cowen sent me to him to say that he could not condemn land for such a purpose. The official immediately on being so instructed dictated a letter, making a low offer, but stating that he was advised that there was no doubt of his right to condemn. When I reported the occurrence to Cowen his only comment was "Shrimp."

In speaking of a prominent and influential citizen of Baltimore he said, "He may at some time have been delivered of an idea, but for my poor self I never was present at any such accouchement."

In speaking of an oratorical gentleman he said "His speech was a mingling of platitudes and monstrosities and he passed back and forth from one to the other without the slightest jar." Commenting on a certain effort being made in Baltimore he said, "Moral movements are seldom useful, because the more moral they are, the less they are intelligent. It is sensational, spectacular evil that arouses the zeal of the moral reformer, because that can be best used in the crusade. The creeping, insidious evil is of no use to him, and yet it is far more serious in its results. The over-stimulation in this country of the thirst for wealth is a more far-reaching bad influence than intemperance, the gambling mania and the social evil, all put together, but it is of no use to the moral reformer."

In the midst of an argument before a legislative committee Colonel Marshall, who was opposed, asked Cowen if he could interrupt him, and, on Cowen saying he could, the Colonel asked a very unimportant question having no effect but as an interruption. Cowen answered it, and then pausing and looking solemnly at the Colonel, he said, "Colonel, I always love

to hear you, but if you want to interrupt me, you must interrupt me harder than that."

As he came out from a hearing before one of the old judges, some one asked what the Court had decided. He replied, "He held with us, but we had to rub the law into him like a liniment."

He said after listening to a rather imposing talker, "Education often enables one to conceal the absence of thought. The real thinkers have as they went along coined a phrase from time to time to house an idea—'Sense of proportion,' 'line of least resistance,' 'survival of the fittest,' 'moral influences,' etc. These survive as thought forms, or suggestions of thought, and a man with a fluent use of these husks can believe he is thinking when he is not, and fool a good many people. Sir Isaac Newton if he came back could borrow a great many useful expressions from a house servant, but that does not mean that the house servant is thinking."

When the Baltimore and Ohio was operating a telegraph Cowen sent me to look up the question of the inviolability of telegrams. It opened a wide field, and when I was reporting the result of my investigations to Cowen I expressed astonishment that all the advances in constitutional freedom had been won by the immoral people, John Wilkes and the like, while the good people had been obstructive. He replied, "Your historical reading should have told you that before. The Almighty never had much use for the good people; they were too busy being good."

In this paper Cowen has been treated as a man of tremendous intellectual grasp, and this was certainly the impression he left on those thrown with him. Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, a keen and careful judge, said that no one else among those he had been associated with had so impressed him with his intellectual power except Daniel Webster. Chief Judge McSherry, who had been for years a leader of the Maryland Bar when at its best, and afterwards for many years presided over its highest Court, said that he had never heard another argument like that

of Cowen in the case of *Huntingdon* vs. *Attrill,* or even in the same class with it. When the question of the pooling bill was before Congress, the matter was in the hands of a large committee, most of them western men and all of them opposed to the measure. For days Cowen was before them, arguing the matter in the patient, careful manner so characteristic of him. In the end not only was the committee unanimously with him, but its members came to look upon him as a sort of oracle, so that their semi-idolatrous devotion continuing long afterwards greatly amused those in his office. The manner in which he would solve and simplify the most difficult practical problems called forth the comment, "His mind seems to work like some tremendous machine," and this was said so constantly that the stereotyped expression became somewhat tiresome to me.

This mental power came in some measure from the gift of good natural faculties, improved by a wise and constant mental training. To me, however, it seemed that it came in a larger degree from a fine balance of faculties and temperament.

The intellectual and moral power of different men depends not only on the measure in which the spirit has been given, but also on how in them (to use Shakespeare's figure) "the elements have been mixed." A high degree of one faculty generally dwarfs and counteracts others, so that we speak of a man having the weakness of his strength. Possession in any unusual measure of the practical, executive faculty seldom co-exists with any great philosophic profundity and *vice versa.* So on the other hand the philosophic, poetic or scholarly mind does not generally take a strong grip on practical responsibilities. Newton or Pascal would not do well at the head of an army, and Charles XII would not be given to profound generalizations. This idea has been splendidly set forth in Bagehot's sketch of Lord Brougham where he explains why Brougham could never have written a poem. But nature does sometimes break through her rule and confer on one man almost contradictory traits, and then we generally have a dynamic combination. In Napoleon, in Frederick the Great, in Mahomet, in Cromwell we have the

eagle glance, the lightning speed of decision, the resourcefulness, the combining instinct and the fierce eagerness for action of the man of affairs, coupled with the power of patient brooding thought of the philosopher. Julius Cæsar too, whom Disraeli pronounces the man of affairs *par excellence* of the ancient world as Frederick the Great of the modern, had a detachment of thought that led him often in strange direction, and inspired the fine expression of Kirby Smith that he was "a whimsical cuss."

Such men are often dangerous, but never commonplace. The power of Cowen, which left such an impression on those who saw him in action, was largely due to a combination of this kind. His native faculties were good, and they had been strengthened by his systematic training of his mind, but a larger contribution than either was the balance of almost contradictory faculties and temperamental traits. His life was spent in the handling of practical problems, the "base materialities" as he called them, and well-equipped men of the world were dominated by his grasp of affairs and his quickness of resource. And yet he was possessed by the philosophic spirit, he had a passion for generalizing and something more than a mere scientific imagination. His mind seemed never to be dwelling on practical questions, except when it had to do so, and even then he would seize upon any possible chance to evolve some more spiritual idea or meaning from the most purely material matter. There was no earthly excuse for his lugging in that pretty extract from Victor Hugo to illustrate a very doubtful educational lesson from the Baltimore and Ohio receivership, and it has been quoted here only to illustrate his disposition to look over the fence. In the rare cases where the two faculties co-exist, the philosophic and imaginative tendency, and the development of mental power it involves, multiply the mere executive power many times. In them is the principle of growth. Walter Bagehot in his *Physics and Politics* says that while the savage often possesses high power and cleverness in dealing with practical matters his development even in this direction is limited by the absence of any philosophic tendency.

As a speaker Cowen had a fiery earnestness of manner, and his whole body and soul seemed to be on fire with the excitement of his thought. And yet he was the most cool and placid of men. So too, in his controversial spirit. He was engaged most of his active life in one controversy or another. He loved the excitement of the contest and had in him much of the gladiator. And yet the trait of animosity seemed left out of his make-up and one might have been closely associated with him for a life-time and never have seen him angry.

Of course a man of this type had his mental weaknesses and idiosyncrasies, and it would be interesting to go into them did time allow. Some of his views were quite whimsical, but his tolerant spirit and absolute freedom from egoism led him to hold them in a very amiable way. His opinions never were invested with any sanctity by the fact that they were his own.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 19, No. 4, Dec. 1924, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

Gunpowder hundred

Bush Wood, 150 acre Sur the 15th August 1659 for Abraham Holdman on the west side of Bush river near the Land of Oliver Sprye and posesed by John Hall, rent ℔ anum £—.. 3.. —

Galliers Bay, 100 acr. Sur. the 24 March 1665 for Joseph Gallion on the south side of bush river In Erbie Creek sould to Edward Gunell who Left it to his brother George who sould the same to James Milles who sould the same to James Phillips and now sold and in the posestion of John Hall, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Yorks Hope, 200 acre Sur the 16 November 1664 for Wm York on the northermost side of gunpowder river John Yeo had a mandamus upon wch the sd Land was granted him Yoe is since

dead Left noe heires his relations Live In the West of England rent not received these 16 yeares the Land Cultivated, rent p^{r} anum 1.. 4.. —

Jones Addition, 79 acres Sur the 11 of July 1676 for Thomas Jones on the north side of gunpowder river this Land granted to Yoe as above rent ℔ anum 1.. 2.. 10

The Fooles Refuse, 100 acre Sur. the 26 March 1663 for John Collier on the west side of bush river a little wth in y^{e} river and in the posestion of John Hall for the heires of the s^{d} Collier, rent ℔ an —.. 2.. —

C. In poss^{n} Jon^{a} Marsey.

Colliers Meddow, 150 acr Sur. the 24 March 1665 for John Collier at the mouth of bush river being the nethermost point of the s^{d} river and posesed as aforesd (In Spesuty hundred), rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. —

Olivers Addition, 200 acr Sur the 6th Aprill 1667 for John Collier on the western side of bush river at a marked Spanish oak a point by the river side posesed as aforesd, rent ℔ an. —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{n} Jon^{a} Marsey. This formerly call^{d} Upper Ollives for Oliver Sprye but resur. & made as above.

Phillips Choice, 100 acr Sur the 20 Sep^{r} 1667 for John Collier in bush river on the south side of the south west branch belonging to the Orphant of John Wood, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Phils choice.

Colliers Neglect, 300 acr. Sur the 19 August 1677 for George Holland on the north side of gunpowder river at a marked popular in a Line of the Land formerly Laid out for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams, rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —
150 acr. part thereof posesed by John Rawlins
150 acr. residue thereof posesed by John Armstrong, rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Collets neglect . . . Poss^{rs} 191 a. Jn^{o} Rawlins 78 a. Abra Taylor who resur. y^{e} Same and found no more.

William Ridge, 200 acre Sur. the 3d July 1672 for Lodweck Williams in the woods on the south side of bush river at a marked wt oak neigh the head of bow Creek posesed by Aquila Picka, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Possr Aquila Paca.

Prosperity, 140 acre Sur. the 20 Sepr 1664 for Thomas Lytfoot on the west side of bush river at a point at the mouth of the midle branch of the sd river and now in the posestion of Aquila Packa, rent ℔ anum —.. 5.. 7

C. Possr Aquila Paca.

The Island, 150 acr Sur the 15 Novemr 1664 for John Lee upon Gunpowder river right opesight to the river mouth and now in the posestion of John Carvell, rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. —

C. Possr John Carwell.

Phillips Addition, 200 Acre Sur. the 24 Octr 1669 for James Phillips in gunpowder river on the west side of Lees Island and now in the posestion of John Carvell, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. 1668. Possr Jno Carwell.

Little Marlye, 200 acr Sur the 27 Sepr 1684 for Miles Judd in a neck between bush river and Gunpowder river and sold to John Hathaway who bequeathed the same by will to George Smith, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. 0

C. Little Marly. Surv. for Michll Judd.

Locust Neck, 100 acre Sur the 4 March 1668 for James Phillips on the west side of bush river And on the north side of possum Creek posesed by Evan Miles, rent ℔ anum 0.. 2.. 0

C. Possr Corn. Herrinton for Evan Miles orpns

Palmers Forrest, 600 acre Sur. the 9th Sepr 1673 for Wm Palmer at a marked red oak vpon a point In a neck between 2 branches of the Cranbury Swamp Palmer being dead noe heires here Land vncultivated noe rent payd these 16 yeares, rent ℔ anum £1.. 4.. 0 (Crossed out in the original)

C. [*Page 112.*] *No rent pd these 20 years.*

Palmers Point, 500 acre Sur. the 23 June 1675 for William Palmer on the west side of Swan Creek at a marked Locust vpon a point of a marsh Palmer being dead noe heires here Land vncultivated noe rent payd the 16 yeares, rent set £1.. 0.. 0 0.. 0.. — (Crossed out in the original)

Holmwood, 100 acre Sur the 17th August 1659 for Abrah Hollman on the East side of the north branch of gunpowder river posesed by Robert Jackson, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Abra Holdman.

Halls Ridge, 218 acre Sur the 30 Janry 1687 for John Hall Lyeing on the west side of bush river in the woods in a line of Olivers Addition beginging at a Spanish oak and now in the posestion of Robt Jackson, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. 9

C. [*Page 112.*]

Wilsons Range, 100 acre Sur the 18 Novemr 1686 for John Wilson Lyeing in the north side of bush river and now in the posestion of Stephen Freeland Charg'd in Spesuty hundred rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. — (Crossed out in the original)

Wansworth, 200 acre Sur. the 15 Sepr 1666 for William Orchard in bush river on the west side of the river at the northermost bounds of Abraham Hollman soe thereof posesed by Abraham Taylor, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —
100 acr of the abovesaid Land In the posestion of John Debrulor, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Abrah Holdman.. Possrs 100 a. Abra Taylor 100 a. Francis Dellahyde.

Ayres Addition, 100 acre Sur the 28 Aprill 1668 for Edward Ayres on the west side of bush river at the head of a Cave now posesed by Abraham Taylor, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Warington, 650 acre Sur the 9th of febry 1664 for Natl Stiles at a point of a marsh being the Southermost side of bush river posesed by William Hill, rent ℔ anum —.. 13.. —

C. Warrington. Nath Sheilds. This land formerly called Powdersbey.

Eastland Wills, 100 acre Sur. the 9th June 1672 for William Ogburn in bush river at a marked Chestnut on a point of the mouth of the north east branch on the South of the s^d branch Land vncultivated Ogburn being dead noe heires noe rent pay^d these 20 years, Rent ℔ anum £0.. 4.. 0 —.. 4.. — Charg'd in Spesuty hundred

C. Ogbourn. No rent paid these 24 y^rs

Samuells Hill, 150 acr Sur the 3rd July 1672 for Samuell Hill on the south side west branch of bush river at a marked tree in the Valley Hill being dead or run away and noe heire here Land vncultivated noe rent payd these 20 yeares £0.. 6.. 0 —.. 6.. — This Land Lyable to an Escheate.

C. No rent paid these 24 y^rs

Betty's Choice, 480 acr. Sur. the 20 July 1678 for George Yates at a bounded gum a bounded tree at the Land Called Benjamins Choice and now In the posestion of Benjamin Burges, rent ℔ anum —.. 19.. 2 In Spesuty hundred.

C. [*Page 113.*] *Poss^rs John Watkins orp^ns.*

Pole cat Ridge, 150 acr. Sur. the 29th Octob^r 1679 for James Phillips between bush river and gunpowder river at a bounded w^t oak near the road by Elkneck Creek, rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. What is clear bel. to Jn^o Gallion Supposed not above 50 a.

Rangers Lodge, 500 acr Sur the 15 June 1682 for David Jones at the head of bush river between the middle branch at a bounded w^t oak on the north East side by the main run and now in posestion of James Phillips, rent ℔ anum £1.. —.. —

Sedgley, 200 acre Sur. the 4th Sep^r 1683 for James Phillips on a run Called Bynums run at a bounded w^t oak of rangers Lodge, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. — In Spesuty hundred

C. Poss^r John Webster.

Planters Paradise, 829 acre Sur the 29 Novem^r 1679 for William Cornwallis on the west side of the northwest branch of back river the s^d Cornwallis is dead noe heires here noe

Cultivation noe rent for this 16 yeares, rent ℔ anum £1.. 13.. 0 1.. 13.. — posesed by Steven Bently

Fryes Plaines, 400 acre Sur the 7th Sepr 1678 for David Frye on the south side of gunpowder river in the woods at a bounded tree of the Land of Robert Gudgeon Suppose it belongs to the Orphant of Edward Frye, rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

C. Robt Couthen.

The Three Sisters, 1000 acre Sur. the 6 Octor 1679 for Majr John Welch on the south side of the great falls of Gunpowder river at bounded popular by the river side nigh an Island belongs to the Orphant of the sd Welch, rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Possrs Tho. Stockett 250 a. Dan Richardson 250 a. John Giles 250 a. Joseph Twogood 250 a.

Tomsons Choice, 1000 acr. Sur the 12 March 1679 for James Tomson on the ridge of gunpowder river at the wester most bounds of the Land of Maj Sewall 800 thereof belonging to Arthur Tomson his Brother, rent ℔ anum 1.. 12.. —

C. [*Page 228.*] *Thomsons choice. Possr 800 a. Arthur Thomson 200 a. Geo. Parker.*

Charleses Purchase, 300 acre Sur the 15 March 1676 for Nicolas Gassoway on the north side of gunpowder river at a bounded running East wth the Line of the Land of Arthur Taylor Called georges hill belonging to the orphant of John Gassoway, rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. [*Page 228.*]

Taylors Choice, 300 acre Sur. the 28 July 1667 for John Taylor on the north side of Eastern branch of gunpd river posesed by Stephen Johnston, rent ℔ an. —.. 6.. —

C. [*Page 228.*] *Possrs 150 a. Moses Groom. 150 a. Col. Maxwell. Interlined " & now posst by Ann Phelks."*

Forsbery Neck, 180 acres Sur the 10 July 1676 for Wm Ebden on the South side of gunpowder river in a fork of salt peter

Creek at a bounded w^{t} oak and now in posestion of Francis Dolarhide, rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. 2

C. [*Page 228.*] *Forberry Neck. Poss^{r} Tho. Frisby, Cecil Co^{y}*

Daniells Neck, 150 acre Sur. the 8th of Aprill 1663 for Thomas ODaniell on the Eastern side of Gunpowder river at a bounded w^{t} oak belonging to the orphants of W^{m} Westbury, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. —

C. [*Page 228.*] *Poss^{r} Fran. Dallehyde, belonging to y^{e} orp^{ns} of W^{m} Westbury.*

Chestnut Neck, 150 acre Sur. the 4th May 1678 for William Westbury at the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded w^{t} oak belonging to the Orphants of William Westbury, rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. [*Page 229.*] *Poss^{r} Simon Pierson.*

Hornisham, 50 acre Sur the 18 June 1681 for William Horn on the East side of gunpowder river ajacent to the Land Called daniells Neck belonging to the orphants of William Wesbury, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. [*Page 229.*] *Poss^{r} Fra Dallahyde.*

Waterton, 200 acre Sur the 3 August 1667 for John Waterton on the East side of Gunpowder river near the mouth of Holmans Creek soe the record says but supposed not to be so an belonging to Thomas Read and Thomas Ridge in the Ile of white In the Kingdom of England to whom the s^{d} Waterton bequeathed by Will the record says, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

Daniellston, 150 acre Sur the 20 Sep^{r} 1667 for John Waterton on the west side of gunpowder river near a point Called Colletts point this Land belongs as afores^{d} to Thomas Reed and Thomas Ridge, rent ℔ an. —.. 3.. —

C. Poss^{r} Geo Grover.

Waterton, 50 acr Sur the 4th of Novemb^{r} 1679 for John

Waterton on the west side gunpowder river at a bounded tree of Land of danielston posesed by Thomas Reed and Thomas Ridge as afores^{d}, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Poss^{r} Geo Grover.

Watertons Angle, 31 acr Sur the 26 decem^{r} 1679 for John Waterton on the north side of gunpowder river at a bounded oak by a Creek Cave at the head of a branch Creek posesed as afores^{d}, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 3

C. Poss^{r} Robt. Jackson.

Olives, 100 acre Sur. the 15 August 1659 for Oliver Spry on the north branch of Gunpowder river now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Sampsons, 140 acre Sur. the 16 August 1659 for Thomas Sampson on the East side of gunp^{r} river and now in the posestion of James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. 9

Midle Olives, 100 acr Sur the 15 August 1659 for Oliver Spry aboute 2 miles vp gunpowder river posesed by James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Hopewell, 50 acr Sur. the 20 July 1662 for Oliver Spry between two tracts formerly taken vp by this Sprye Called Olives and O midle Olives posesed by James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. —

Chestnutt neck, 150 acr Sur the 20 July 1662 Oliver Sprye on the north side of the Land Called Olives joyning vpon the Long Line of the s^{d} Olives posesed by James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. —

Hopwell Marsh, 50 acr Sur. the 11th June 1667 for Oliver Spry adjoyning to the south side of sd. Spryes plantation and now In posestion of James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. —

Harmon Addition, 100 acr Sur the 11th June 1667 for Godfrey Harmon on the Eastern side of gunpowder river posesed by James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Marys Blanks, 58 acr Sur. the 25 Novemb^{r} 1673 for Godfrey

Harman on the north side of gunpowder river at a marked tree a bounded tree of Harmons Choice pos^{d} by Ja Maxwell, rent ℔ an. —.. 2.. 4

C. Mary's Banks.

Halls Hope, 45 acr. Sur 18 July 1684 for John Hall on the north side of gunpowder river and now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ℔ an. —.. 1.. 9½

Island Point, 100 acr Sur the decemb^{r} 1688 for Mary Stansby at the mouth of gunpowder river on the East side thereof at the East north East end of a point of Land by a marsh at the bay side now in posestion of James Maxwell, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

Maj^{rs} Choice, 553 acr Sur the 13 of Aprill 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing above the head of bush river on a branch thereof Called Bynums branch beginging at a bounded popular by the s^{d} branch, Rent ℔ anum 1.. 2.. 1½

James Chance, 47 acr Sur the 13 of Aprill 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing in Baltimore County begin^{g} at a bounded Hickory, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 11

Chilbury Hall, 250 acr. Sur. the 15 June 1668 for John Lee on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak at a point of a marsh neare the head of the west branch 125 acr hereof possesed By Anthony Drew, rent ℔ anum —.. 5.. 0 In Spesuty hundred

Swan Harbour, 200 acr Sur. the 27 of feb^{ry} 1668 for Oliver Sprye on the south side of bush river on the south of the north west branch posesed by Charles Jones, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{r} Ew^{d} Smith for y^{e} orp^{ns} of Cha. Jones.

Hews Island, 50 acr. Sur. 29 of June 1672 for Thomas Heath on the south side of bush river on the south side of a greate marsh being the northermost bounds of the Lands of Joseph Hews, rent ℔ anum And In posestion of Henry Mathews —.. 2.. —

C. Poss^{r} Hen. Mathews.

Cadwallader, 100 acr. the 8 of Septem^{r} 1683 for Thomas Jones vpon bush river at a bounded w^{t} oak standing by a small pocoson now in the posesh^{n} of Charles Jones, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{r} Ed^{w} Smith for y^{e} orp^{ns} of Cha. Jones.

S^{t} Jones, 100 acr Sur the 4 of July 1672 for Thomas Jones on the southermost side of the south west branch of bush river at a marked red oak in a point by a Cave and in the posestion of Charles Jones, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{r} Ed^{w} Smith a af^{d}

Blocksedge, 50 acr Sur the June 1680 for Thomas Heath and now in the posestion of Henry Mathews granted by pattan the 10th day of August 1684, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

Hollands Lott, 400 acr Sur the 16 of August 1678 for George Holland and assigned to Thomas Francis at a bounded oak a bounded tree of the Lands formerly Laid out for George Gates Called Bettye Choice and now in the posestion of Samuel Younge, rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. — In Spesuty hundred

The Adventure, 1000 acr. Sur. the 16 June 1681 for George Lingan on the south side of the great falls of gunpowder at a bounded popular, rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Poss^{rs} 500 a. Hen. Butler. 500 a. Josiah Wilson.

Buck Range, 750 acr Sur the 19 of Oct^{r} 1611 for John Fanning at a bounded Hickory on the west side of a branch of back river over against the Land Called paradise the Land vncultivated Faning being dead noe heires appear it is set £1.. s10.. d0 1.. 10.. —

C. [*Page 203.*] *"Buck Range. Sur 6 Feb: 1687 for John Fuller at y^{e} head of Back River. Poss^{r} Jno Anderson"; & at page 161, "Buck Rayn, Sur 3 Nov 1701 for Mathew Hawkins, in y^{e} Drafts of Potapsco, at a bo^{d} Black Oak."*

475 acr Sur the 20th Novemb^{r} 1673 for Thomas Long on the south side of midle river at a bounded wt oak on the north side

of a Creek 100 acre thereof in the posestion of the Orphants of Thomas Pearth, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —
300 acr part thereof sold to Thomas Gibson and now in the posestion of John Kingsbury, rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —
75 acr residue thereof rep^{r} away by W^{m} Cornwallis

C. 400 a. Poss^{rs} 100 a. y^{e} orp^{ns} of Tho Peart. 300 a. Jno. Kingbury.

Pole cat Neck, 100 acr Sur the 6 July 1676 for Henry Poules on the north side of Gunpowder river at a bounded Locust on a point of the north side of the river and in the posestion of Francis Lefe, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

Poss^{r} Patrick Dew.

Richardsons Levill, 207 acr Sur the 10 of July 1676 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of Gunpowder river on a branch of Salt Peter Creek and belongs to the orphants of John Rochhold, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

(*To be Continued.*)

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

Edward S. Delaplaine.

Part Eighteenth.

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CHAPTER XXI.

A Year in Retirement.

"Relying on this, your ruling passion, the love of your country, we have the best founded hope that you will not suffer to remain long inactive, in the retirement of private life, those abilities which have often been so serviceable to the State, and of which it never, than at the present time, stood in greater need."

Address of Legislature to Johnson, November, 1779.

"I hope whether I remain in the calm walk of private life—the most

agreeable to my own inclination—or should fill a public station, I shall continue to the last, to wish and endeavour to promote her (my country's) happiness and prosperity."

Johnson's Reply to the Legislature, February, 1780.

Throughout his exciting Administration as Governor of Maryland—perhaps even as he marched his soldiers to the camp of General Washington in New Jersey—Thomas Johnson yearned for the day when he might live under his own roof in tranquillity, free from the cares of state, and enjoy more leisure with his wife and growing children. Ever since the time of his marriage to Ann Jennings in 1766, he had been called upon by the people to take the lead in important positions; and now after fourteen stormy years, during which he served as Assemblyman, member of the Continental Congress, Brigadier-General of the Maryland Militia, and Governor, he was eager for a period of rest.

And so, even before the selection of his successor, Governor Johnson had cleaned his desk, had delivered to the Legislature the official papers which still remained in his possession, and was eagerly awaiting the hour of his retirement. Fortunately he did not have long to wait. A few days after the election followed the installation of Governor Lee. Now, at last—November 12, 1779—Thomas Johnson was a private citizen.

His official duties completed, Mr. Johnson left at once for Frederick County, where he had already decided to make his permanent home. Impressed, as he was, with its vast resources, he had come to regard Frederick County, where he had an interest in thousands of acres, as his home, even though he had been compelled to reside in Annapolis during his tenure as Governor.

Moreover, the remarkable enterprise of the county seat, Frederick Town, fired Johnson's energy and ambition. By the time of the Revolution, this bustling inland town had grown to a place of about 2,000 inhabitants. According to one traveler of the day, these people "abounded in provisions and all

the necessaries of life." [197] Comparing it with other American settlements, the visitor declared: "Frederick Town is not so large as Alexandria but more considerable than Williamsburg or Annapolis."

The rich natural resources of Frederick County had much to do with the prosperity of the county seat. "The land around Frederick Town," the same observing visitor declared, "is heavy, strong and rich, well calculated for wheat, with which it abounds, this being as plentiful a country as any in the world." But the character of the inhabitants contributed greatly to its growth. While the population consisted of a few hardy families of English blood and a number of Irish settlers, the great majority were Germans, whose characteristic industry and thrift, had produced "almost every kind of manufacture as well as a considerable share of trade." It was not long before Frederick ranked, next to Baltimore, as the leading town in the State, and one of the most important centres of business in America.

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It was in this thriving region that Thomas Johnson cast his lot. He had already been admitted to the Frederick County bar; and he hoped that it would be possible at the end of the war to devote his attention to both law and business. Accustomed, however, to culture and refinement, Mr. Johnson did not spend much of his time with the German immigrants, who had little fondness for social activities, and very few of whom were able to speak the English language.

He accordingly erected a magnificent Colonial mansion about four miles north of Frederick. This estate, located about midway between the Pennsylvania boundary line and the Potomac, was called "Richfield." It was on this farm, some years later, that Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of Santiago, was born.

But such a man as Thomas Johnson was not destined for seclusion. With remarkable fidelity, he had fulfilled important duties under the most trying circumstances; and the Maryland

[197] Smith, *A Tour of the United States of America*, published in London in 1784; Williams, *History of Frederick County*, 93.

Legislature, in a Joint Address of Thanks, expressed the hope that he would not suffer his abilities "to remain long inactive in the retirement of private life."

The Legislature's address, stating in glowing terms Maryland's profound appreciation of Johnson's public services, is a notable document in the annals of the State. First proposed, November 10, 1779, in the Senate, the actual work of framing the Address was delegated to a special committee of six—Senators Matthew Tilghman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and William Paca; and Delegates John Hall, John Henry and Peregrine Lethrbury. Upon being submitted to the two Houses by the joint committee, the draft was with unanimity adopted on November 20th. The Address follows:[198]

THE ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"To Thomas Johnson, Esquire,
Late Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,

The prudence, assiduity, firmness, and integrity, with which you have discharged, in times the most critical, the duties of your late important station, have a just claim to our warm acknowledgments and sincerest thanks.

While dissipation and avarice have too generally prevailed, your conduct, Sir, has afforded a conspicuous example of unwearied attention and close application to the public welfare, and of disinterestedness, in foregoing those profits your known industry, knowledge of business, and of your profession, could not have failed of securing.

We approve and admire that consistency of conduct and uniformity of character, which distinguish a life, devoted, from a very early period, to the true interests of your country, steadily and invariably pursued through a variety of important trusts; and relying on this, your ruling passion, the love of your country, we have the best founded hope that you will not

[198] *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November Session, 1779, page 6.

suffer to remain long inactive, in the retirement of private life, those abilities which have often been so serviceable to the State, and of which it never, than at the present time, stood in greater need."

The Address was signed by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, President of the Senate, and Josias Beall, Speaker of the House, and forwarded to Johnson on November 22d. "We are happy," wrote the President and Speaker, "in the opportunity offered us by the General Assembly of Maryland of transmitting you their thanks for the public whilst supreme magistrate of this State: a testimony conveying the highest honor which can be conferred by a free people."

The Joint Address was more than a felicitous testimony of the love and esteem of the people: it was an appeal to Johnson to continue in the public service. A more specific request followed within thirty days. The Legislature selected him on December 22, 1779, as one of six men to represent the State of Maryland in Congress. The other members-elect of the Maryland delegation were: George Plater, John Hall, Edward Lloyd, James Forbes and John Hanson.[199]

Needless to say, Johnson's heart was touched by the Address of the Assembly and his election to Congress. He appreciated the "very ample and honourable testimony," as the very highest reward that could be given him by his State. But the winter of 1779-1780 — one of the most terrible in the history of America—was now sweeping the Atlantic seaboard; the channels of trade were closed; military operations were largely suspended; and Johnson, besides wishing to enjoy for a short while the companionship of his wife and children, also felt that he could be of considerably greater service in directing the manufacture of military supplies in Western Maryland than by leaving immediately for Philadelphia.

A call having been issued for the General Assembly to reconvene in March, 1780, Mr. Johnson, on February 23d, wrote

[199] *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November Session, 1779, page 29.

a brief reply to the Address of Thanks and a declination of the seat in Congress. His reply, which was read to the members of the Legislature in March, follows:[200]

LETTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

"To The Honourable General Assembly

Gentlemen,

I cannot flatter myself but that in appointing me to some of the important trusts with which my country has honoured me, she has over rated my abilities; they have been faithfully exerted to their extent with a view to her good, nor am I conscious of having preferred, in any instance, a particular to the general interest: and I hope whether I remain in the calm walk of private life—the most agreeable to my own inclination—or should fill a public station, I shall continue to the last, to wish and endeavour to promote her happiness and prosperity.

The favourable light in which you have been pleased to accept my endeavours for the public service, is the most noble and pleasing reward you could bestow; and I return you my sincerest thanks for the very ample and honourable testimony you have given of my conduct as a man and a magistrate: it highly gratifies my ambition in handing me down as approved of by you and deserving well of posterity.

TH. JOHNSON."

But even while enjoying a deserved respite from exacting official duties, Mr. Johnson retained a keen interest in public affairs. When, for example, a man named Wall was released from imprisonment on bail—a step that did not please the former Governor—Johnson took it upon himself as a private citizen to urge Governor Lee to order the man's imprisonment. "If you and the Council should think proper to commit Wall," said Johnson, "I think it ought to be to some other prison than this, and as it appears to me it will be a very ill consequence

[200] *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate,* March Session, 1779, page 47; *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates,* page 95.

and example that this man should be suffered to go at large in our State." [201]

But perhaps the most of Johnson's restless energy during the year 1780 was directed to the management of the properties in which he and three of his brothers—James, Baker and Roger—were jointly interested. Governor Johnson had six brothers, but James, Baker and Roger were by far the most prosperous. It has also been said that they were of a much higher order of intellect and character than the Governor's other three brothers. According to one member of the family,[202] James had "a stormy mind, but finest resolution"; Baker was "popular in manners, a kind and hospitable friend"; and Roger was "domestic and retired, economical and temperate"; whereas, in striking contrast, Benjamin was "a good, easy man, a poor manager, with little mind"; Joshua "a weak, vain man, fond of great people, and impoverished by an ambitious and extravagant wife"; and Dr. John Johnson "extremely indolent, self-opinionated, and had as little of manhood as he had of his profession." Regardless of whether these descriptions of Benjamin, Joshua and John are to be accepted as accurate or not, there is no doubt that James, Baker and Roger were unusually successful, rising by pluck and self-reliance to places of commanding leadership in the western section of the State.

Before the War, the Johnsons disposed of their entire interest in the iron furnaces west of South Mountain to Lancelot Jacques and his nephew, Denton; and James Johnson, who was four years younger than Thomas, established furnaces nearer Frederick Town, and took as his partners the Governor and the younger brothers, Baker and Roger, who were still in their twenties. Throughout his career as Governor, Thomas Johnson retained his interest in the firm, the Land Records showing that during his third term a tract of about a hundred acres of woodland was purchased jointly by the partners. Later,

[201] XLIII *Maryland Archives*, 428.

[202] James Johnson, Jr., son of James and Margaret Skinner Johnson, written in 1842.

during the period of the Governor's retirement, the four brothers acquired an additional tract of thirty acres.[203] And in the years that followed hundreds of acres more were added to their holdings.

Outstanding among the enterprises of the Johnson brothers was the famous Catoctin Furnace, built in 1774 on the 7,000 acre tract patented in 1770 to Thomas Johnson and Leonard Calvert.[204] From the hematite ore dug from this tract were cast cannon and tons of bomb-shells, which were sent to the American Army and proved to be of great value in the prosecution of the War.

The enterprises of the Johnsons were very successful financially; but the brothers never allowed their business interests to interfere with their devotion to the American cause. Throughout the Revolution, they gave liberally of their time and their money; and all the brothers—save Joshua, who was located in Europe—held commissions as field officers in the Maryland Line. In the spring of 1780, the ex-Governor accepted from the State an allowance of 3,750 pounds, granted him as special compensation by the Legislature,[205] but there is a tradition that he used a considerable portion of his personal fortune to equip recruits for the Army, and the expenditure of his own funds largely exceeded the salaries paid him by the State. One example of the patriotic interest of Thomas, James, Baker and Roger Johnson is shown, during the summer of 1780, by their joint loan to the State of the sum of 10,000 dollars.[206]

While Thomas Johnson was recovering his strength "in the calm walk of private life," General Washington was likewise resting, and gathering his energies for future campaigns. There were no military engagements in the North, except several attacks along the coast of New Jersey by General Knyphau-

[203] *Land Records of Frederick County,* Liber W. R. No. 2, folio 684. August 16, 1780.

[204] Scharf, *History of Western Maryland,* Vol. I, p. 629.

[205] XLIII *Maryland Archives,* 113.

[206] XLIII *Maryland Archives,* 520.

sen, the leader of the marauders who had been left in charge of New York by Sir Henry Clinton. The development which brought the greatest cheer to Johnson and other American patriots was the arrival in the summer of 1780 of five thousand soldiers from France, commanded by Count Rochambeau; but the forces under General Washington were in such a deplorable condition that they were unable to give the allies any immediate coöperation.

And while Washington and Rochambeau were laying their plans for the future, the reports from the South cast a profound depression over the country. The British had completely overrun the Carolinas, and the American reverses left the patriots in a condition from which it was feared they would not soon, if ever, recover. After the battle of Camden, in which General Gates was overwhelmingly defeated, the renowned Nathaniel Greene was recommended by Washington as commander of the patriot forces in the South. The appointment was pleasing to the leaders in Maryland; and the Legislature was quick to comply with one of Major-General Greene's requisitions, by resolving on the first day of December, 1780, that the State should furnish sixty dragoon horses for Major Lee's Legion "with the utmost dispatch." [207]

When the Northern Army and the French went into winter quarters at the close of the year, General Washington established his Headquarters at New Windsor. It was while stationed here, in December, 1780, that the Commander-in-Chief again turned to Johnson for assistance. It was a rather unique appeal—a request from the supreme American commander to a private citizen, to aid the commander of the Southern Army in deciding a serious charge preferred against a military officer. General Washington desired to have the complaint fully investigated; he wanted the accused, Captain Eggleston, to be given a fair trial; and he directed that the accused be severely punished if found to be guilty.

[207] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, October Session, 1780, page 41.

"Mrs. Bainbridge, the wife of Peter Bainbridge," Washington explained in his letter directed to Frederick Town,[208] "has laid before me some papers respecting the proceedings of Cap^{t} Eggleston of Col^{o} Lee's Legion on the case of their son Peter Bainbridge, which carry the face of a most extraordinary and unwarrantable kind of conduct. But as it is impossible to decide *ex parte,* I have, by the inclosed, referred the matter to Major General Greene commanding the Southern Army and I shall be much obliged to you to procure authenticated copies of the inclosed papers or any others that you may find necessary and transmit them to General Greene with my letter."

(*To be Continued.*)

DEPOSITIONS IN THE LAND RECORDS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 383.)

Defendant's Depositions

The Deposition of William Lock aged near sixty-three years who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists March 31st on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and sayeth that he hath lived in Baltimore Town since the year 1753, and that he lived some years on the side of Jones's falls near to Philpots bridge, and that he hath been accustomed to pass up and down Jones's falls ever since he first lived in Town and that he hath gone up and down frequently in battaus, scows and wood flats, that the course which he usually took in passing out of Jones's falls into the bason when he first used the Navigation, was by the end of Philpots hill from the West end thereof towards the East end thereof, and that the mouth of the Channel by which he passed from Philpots Hill, was nearly about the place where this Deponent now stands, and in a direction

[208] George Washington, *Varick Transcripts,* Library of Congress, Vol. IV, p. 55.

from thence to the upper end of Fells point, and that in going up into Jones's falls he passed thro' the same Mouth of the Channel, that he never did pass in a straight or South direction out of Jones's falls at the upper or west end of Philpots hill, except at the time of high tides when it was navigable for Canoes, battaus and small Vessels, and that he has passed out in that direction at the time of high tides within seven years past that he has passed both upwards and downwards thro' the Channel round Philpots hill in flats and wood boats loaded, but that he never did pass up or down in a South direction from the West end of Philpots Hill in such Vessels loaded nor did he ever attempt passing in that direction with such Vessels, and that the reason for not attempting it was because of the mud bank on the out side of it, this Deponent further sayeth that at the time when he was first acquainted with the navigation of the Channel round the end of Philpots hill he verily believes the depth of water in the same was about five feet at midling tides, but that he never measured the depth thereof, nor does he suppose that it was all uniformly of the same depth but in some places deeper and in some places shallower, and that he thinks it was nearly of the same depth about fifteen years ago. This Deponent further sayeth, that it is about twenty years since he first observed the mud bank on the out side of the channel in front of Philpots hill to appear uncovered or dry and that when it was so it was occasioned by the wind hanging to the Westward, that he never did pass himself up or down thro' the inside Channel round Philpots hill at any time when the bank on the out side was dry or uncovered, but that he has seen Canoes and battaus pass thro' it at such times, but no larger Vessels and that in attempting to pass thro' it in battaus and Canoes when the bank was dry, he has some times got aground owing to the shallowness on the water, this Deponent also sayeth that the mud bank on the outside of the Channel is always covered with tide water at common tides that he has never observed any dry ground between the two wharves extended by Major Yates at common tides this Deponent also sayeth that he thinks the bason

of Baltimore between Mr Buchannons wharf and the lower end of Philpots hill hath since he first knew it filled up generally near five feet in depth, he also sayeth that he thinks all the places between Mr Buchannan's wharf and the lower end of Philpots Hill have nearly filled up equally, but that he does not believe the mud bank on the out side of the Channel round Philpots hill hath filled up or been raised in the same degree since he knew it as the other parts of the bason from Mr Buchanans wharf to the lower end of Philpots Hill this Deponent also sayeth that he never saw or observed any flags or rushes growing upon any part of the bank between the two wharves extended by Mr Yates, this Deponent also sayeth it is his Opinion that Mr Harrison's raising the marsh above was a principal cause of choaking the Channel round by Philpots Hill, this Deponent also sayeth that the Island called Bonds Marsh when he first knew it, did not appear to be more than five or six feet square and had flaggs or marsh grass growing on it, and its distance about one hundred yards from the lower end of Harrison's marsh, that it has since grown he thinks thirty yards towards said marsh, but chiefly in a south direction, this Deponent further sayeth that from fells point to Mr Buchanans wharf both above and below the two wharves extended by Thomas Yates the space is usually covered with water at common tides—William Lox—

Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

The Deposition of William McCubbin of Baltimore County about forty-five years of Age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists 4th of April 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection deposeth and saith, that he was born (as he believes) within about four miles from Baltimore town and has always lived in the Neighborhood thereof, say between two and three years that he lived in Philadelphia, that in the year 1754 he was boarded in Baltimore Town whilst at school, at the house of John Frazer, a ship Carpenter who lived by the side of Jones's falls, and that whilst he boarded at said Mr Fraziers house he the said Frazer built a flat and a Shooner between the

place where Moore's mill now stands and a house belonging to Mr John Moale on the West side of Jones's falls below the Church, and that he remembers having passed down in said Schooner when she was launched thro' Jones's falls into the bason, that he thinks the said Schooner was so large as to draw about four feet of water when unloaded that Mr Frazer found considerable difficulty in carrying said Schooner down Jones's falls owing to several flats in Jones's falls, one of which he remembers was above Griffiths Bridge, and other above where Joseph Bankson lived near Philpots Bridge that when the said Schooner was brought down as low in the falls as Philpots Hill, she passed into the Channel round under Philpots Hill, which at the West side thereof found a kind of elbow, and that the people were employed some days in getting out the said Schooner from where she was built to the East side of Philpots Hill at the mouth of the falls which he apprehends was nearly about where the lower wharf extended by Major Yates from the lower or last side of Philpots Hill now appears, this Deponent further sayeth that whilst he lived at Mr Frazer's he did several times pass down and up Jones's falls in Canoes which went a fishing and that at such times he always passed out and in thro' the Channel round Philpots Hill in the same course as he had gone down in the Schooner aforesaid, but that he does not recollect ever to have passed out or into Jones's falls over the bank at the west end of Philpots hill, nor that he ever attempted to do so, tho' he remembers to have seen tides so high that it could be done, he further sayeth, that he does not remember ever to have seen any scows or flats pass out or in over the bank at the West side of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further declares that since he first knew the navigation of Jones's falls, he did not know of any other Channel for passing into or out of the same besides that round under the end of Philpots Hill, until the river was turned into a new Channel near the lower bridge on Water Street, which he believes was occasioned by the carrying away of Griffiths Bridge that he remembers having before the breaking out of the said new Channel on the North side of

Bonds Marsh or Island to have observed a drain or passage, which was between the lower end of Harrisons Marsh and bonds Island which was not fit for a navigable passage, but in which there was water at high tides when the water flowed over the Marsh, but in which there was only a small drain at low water, which did not appear more than a few feet wide this Deponent further sayeth that in the year 1765 he loaded a Sloop which lay in the basons near Lun's point, and that he put on board her several Scow loads of bread and flour which were taken from Elisha Hall's bake house on Jones's falls that he went down out of Jones's falls with one of those Scow loads of bread to his Sloop at which time he passed out of said falls by the aforesaid Channel round under Philpots Hill, in which he passed with the Schooner aforesaid, nor does he believe it was then possible to have gone out any other way, this Deponent further sayeth that he has several times seen Ships boats going up and out of Jones's falls with Water Casks to fill water none of which did he observe passing over the bank at the west side of Jones's falls nor did he observe which way they went after they had passed round the west end of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further sayeth, that he apprehends there was from four to five feet water at common high tides in the inside Channel between the end of Philpots Hill and the mud bank when he used to pass thro' it—this Deponent further sayeth that at one time in the year 1765 going into Jones's falls thro' the inside Channel round Philpots Hill in an empty Scow, he did touch ground two or three times between the west end of Philpots Hill and Halls bake house tho' he was able to proceed up in her, that said Scow he apprehends might when loaded carry about seventy or Eighty barrels of flour, that he thinks at the time he did touch ground in the said empty Scow the bank was bare or uncovered about as low down as the upper wharf extended from the West side of Philpots Hill this Deponent further sayeth that when he first took notice of the Island called Bonds Marsh he does not think it could be so much as a hundred yards distant from the lower end of Harrisons marsh and he

thinks it hath encreased considerable since that time and chiefly to the Southward and Westward but little in any to the Eastward, he further sayeth, it was very small when he first observed it, not exceeding half an Acre, if so large and that at such times when the rushes were not growing the high tides flowed over it so as it was not to be seen, this Deponent sayeth he does not remember to have passed up or down Jones's falls in any Vessel since the year 1765 and he also sayeth he has known the tide water to flow up Jones's falls as high as about a hundred yards above Moore's Mill—W^{m} Mackubin.

Sworn to before me this 4th of April 1785—John Coulter—

The Deposition of Robert Henderson of Fells point Baltimore Town who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists May 16th 1785 deposeth, that some time in the Month of January or February 1772 according to the best of his recollection he did at the desire of M^{r} Nathaniel Smith of Baltimore Town attend him in making a Survey of a Lot or tract of sunken land adjoining to Bonds marsh or Island at the Mouth of Jones's falls in the Bason of Baltimore, that he did accordingly assist him in making the said Survey which was executed by a person whose name he does not recollect, but who he remembers to have heard mention himself to be a Deputy or Assistant to M^{r} James Calder at that time Surveyor of Baltimore County, that he Robert Henderson being acquainted with the principles of Surveying, did assist the person who executed said Survey, so far as to examine and take a view of the different Courses by the compass in runing round said Survey, and that to the best of his recollection he did take down notes of the different Courses as they were run—This Deponent further sayeth that when the said Survey was executed it was done at the time of a low tide and during hard frost and that when runing round the said Survey, Nathaniel Smith had the Ice cut in order to direct them how to run the Courses, and that on the inside lines next to the Channel under Philpots Hill, there was little or no water in those places where the Ice was cut, but does not remember what

depth of water there was on the out side lines, this Deponent further sayeth, that he does not recollect particularly where the Surveyor did begin to run the lines of said Survey but thinks there was a post some where near the Island called Bonds marsh tho' he is not so positive that he can swear to it, This Deponent further sayeth that he did some time afterwards see a plat of the Survey made at that time and that he did examine and cast up the contents thereof agreeable to the Courses thereof and that his Account of the same did not amount to so much by half an Acre as the amount thereof which he saw in the plat which was returned by the Surveyor to Nathaniel Smith, this Deponent further sayeth that he is certain the whole of the Survey then made was run round with the chain and compass and that the whole space of the resurvey was at that time covered over with Ice, the Island called Bonds marsh excepted, this Deponent further sayeth that he does not believe the survey then made could have been executed save on the Ice without either wading or having the Assistance of boats, this Deponent further sayeth that the Island called bonds Marsh did not appear at the time said Survey was executed to be near as large as it is at present, and that he supposes it may now be two thirds bigger then it then was, this Deponent further sayeth that he is of Opinion the Bason of Baltimore has filled up considerable since the time the aforesaid survey was executed but more towards the upper part of the Bason than the lower part thereof, this Deponent further sayeth that at the time he assisted Nathaniel Smith in making the aforesaid survey he was not a professed or practicing Surveyor but being acquainted with the Principles of surveying and at that time sailing in the employment of Samuel and Robert Purviance he did at the request of Nathaniel Smith assist him in executing the same, this Deponent further sayeth, that he has seen the mud bank or shoal included in the aforesaid Survey called Bonds Marsh resurveyed to be so dry or uncovered, that he believes the whole thereof might be bare tho' he does not know, whether it was so hard that it could be walked over, nor does he believe that it could and that when it was so

uncovered he believes it was owing to very low tides and heavy north west winds, this Deponent further sayeth that he has at times seen tides so high that he thinks boats with two masts might have posed over the aforesaid mud bank or Shoal— Robert Henderson—Sworn before me this 16th of May 1785— Thos Elliot—

The Deposition of William Jacobs fifty-nine Years of Age taken the 1st day of April 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers's Inspection, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists deposeth and sayeth, that he hath lived in Baltimore Town about sixteen or seventeen years, and that since his residing in said Town he hath been as often (to the best of his recollection) as a dozen times up the branch or Creek called Jones's falls into which he never remembers to have gone up but once in any Vessel larger than a Pettiauger, which he supposes might draw about ten or twelve Inches of water when loaded, and that the only time he went up in a larger boat, was in a horse boat, or one built for a ferry boat, and for carrying horses, which boat he supposes might draw about two feet and a half to three feet, and that when he went up in said boat, which to the best of his remembrance was about fifteen years ago said boat was not loaded but that he came down in her when loaded or partly loaded which was done at or near Philpots bridge that when he went up into Jones's falls in said Vessel, and also when he passed down out of the same he enter'd into and passed out of the mouth of the Channel, at the lower or East end of Philpots hill, at or nearly about a place now shewn to the Surveyor, where a little puddle of water stands about the center or middle of the wharf extended by Mr Thomas Yates, from the lower or East end of Philpots hill, and in a fourth direction about feet from where a large stone now stands on said wharf and that (to the best of his recollection) it was either at or nearly at the time of high water, he also sayeth that he did several times pass up into Jones's falls and also pass out of the same in a Pettiauger nearly in a direction about where Mr Yates has extended his upper wharf from the west side of

Philpots Hill and that he supposes it was about half flood at such times, when he passed in or out in that direction, that he has at times seen Scows both loaded and unloaded pass out and into Jones's falls in the same Southern direction at the West side of Philpots hill but he believes they did so, only at the time of high water, he further sayeth that except the new Channel which broke out about the year 1773 or 1774 below the lower bridge on Water Street, he never knew of any other way or passage for going out or into Jones's falls excepting what he has already mentioned nor did he ever try to find any other passage, nor did he know at the time that he went up and down in the same, that the way or passage by which he went up and down round the end of Philpots Hill was then considered as a Channel, tho' he has since heard it called by the name of a Channel, and some times by the name of the falls, that the largest boat in which he had gone up into Jones's falls, and come out of the same was usually moored at the lower end of Philpots hill, below or Eastward of the lower wharf extended by Major Yates and that he also moor'd them at her return, that he never remembers having pass'd up into Jones's falls from fells point in a Pettiauger, in any other than a straight direction across or over the bank, about or near the west side of Philpots hill, and that he at some times in passing to and fro in that direction got aground upon the bank in those Pettiaugers, but never had Occasion to turn back to seek any other passage, that at the time when he came out of Jones's falls in the large Vessel before mentioned by the passage round Philpots hill, he did get a Ground, but was able to get her shoved off, and got thro' the mud, this Deponent sayeth he hath observed the bank in front of Philpots Hill uncovered or bare at times since, shortly after his first coming to Baltimore, but had never paid any particular attention to the appearance or state of the Channel on the inside thereof at such times nor hath he taken notice of any boats or Vessels ever passing thro' the same at such times, and that he thinks the reason of the bank being uncovered at such times was owing to long westerly winds, this Deponent further sayeth, that

the present he conceives to be about a common low tide, and that the space between the two wharves extended by Mr Yates, is at present covered with water, and he thinks is usually so covered with water excepting when long Westerly winds prevail, he also sayeth, that the space between the lower wharf extended by Mr Yates and fells point as also the space between the upper wharf extended by Mr Yates and Mr Buchanan's wharf are usually covered with water at common tides—William Jacobs—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—

The Deposition of Robert Davidson aged about thirty-five years, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists April 1st 1785, on the tract of land called Rogers Inspection deposeth and sayeth, that he was born at Curtis Creek, and has been resident in and about Baltimore Town since he became apprentice to James Kelly about nineteen years ago that being a Chairmaker by trade, he has been generally accustomed to go up and down the river in boats and Vessels bringing wood or timber fit for his business and rushes that his place of abode since he came to live in Baltimore has been entirely near Jones's falls on the east side of it, and that since immediately after his first coming to live in Town he had been accustomed to go up and down Jones's falls in canoes, row boats and sailing boats that when he first used the navigation of Jones's falls, tho' usual course in going down the same was by passing in the Channel round the end of Philpots Hill from the west side of it towards the East or lower side thereof and that the place where he passed out of the mouth of said Channel into the bason was as near as he can Judge about the center of the wharf extended by Major Yates from the lower end of Philpots hill, this Deponent further sayeth that he never knew of any other Channel or passage out of or into Jones's falls save the one round the end of Philpots hill until the river broke out, or turned into a new Channel below the bridge at Water Street on the North West side of bonds marsh or Island about the year 1773 or 1774. This Deponent also says that at or near the place where the Mouth of the aforesaid Channel was, at the lower end of Philpots Hill there was

a large stone standing at the edge of the bank and also near or at the same place he saw some loggs lying, on which he was told a brigg had been built. This Deponent further sayeth, that when he was about sixteen years of age he had been accustomed to bath and swim in the inside Channel round Philpots Hill, and that at those times, some places therein were deeper than his head that it was not equally deep in all places, but that the shallowest part of it was about or near the Mouth thereof that it was deeper up about half way between the two ends of Philpots hill, and he thinks it was about six feet deep at midling tides, and that towards the upper or West end of Philpots hill the Channel was then about seven feet deep at the time of such tides that in those times, the water in Jones's falls upwards from the West end of Philpots hill up to the place where he now lives near Philpots bridge was deeper than in the said Channel downwards from the upper to the lower end of Philpots Hill, this Deponent further sayeth that he hath at high tides frequently passed over the bank at the West end of Philpots Hill in battaus canoes and sailing Yawles in a Southerly direction into the bason, but never did pass over said Bank in Scows or any larger Vessels that he never has seen any wood flats across over the said bank in a South direction but has seen scows loaded with wines and the flour pass over it at the time of very high tides, this Depopnent sayeth that he has observed or seen the bank on the outside of the Channel to appear dry or uncovered about seventeen years ago, at the time of very low tides, which he supposes was owing to hard North West or North East winds and that at the times when he first observed it to appear dry or uncovered, it seemed to be about a hundred yards wide on the out side of the Channel and extending round from Bonds Marsh or Island nearly as low down as where he now is—that he has at times seen it dry or uncovered much lower down, but that it was of late years, that he has passed both up and down thro' the inside Channel round Philpots hill in a battaue at times when part of the bank appeared dry and uncovered and that such Battoe did not draw above ten or twelve

Inches when loaded, he also sayeth that he has passed down thro' said inside Channel in an empty Battau which drew about four Inches of water at a time when the bank was dry or uncovered as low down as the Mouth of the said Channel that this Deponent has not passed up or down the Channel round Philpots Hill for ten or twelve years past, to the best of his recollection that this Deponent does not think the said inside Channel did begin to fill up or become shallower until after Mr Harrison began to fill up or cover his Marsh, this Deponent further sayeth that the space between the two wharves extended by Major Yates and between the lower of them and fells point and between the upper of them and Mr Buchanans wharf, is now cover'd with tide water being at present a midling high tide, and those places are usually covered with water at common tides, and that he thinks at the common High tides about seventeen years ago there might have been about two feet of water on the bank or flats, this Deponent further sayeth that he has been accustomed to cut rushes upon the Island called Bonds Marsh for about eighteen or ninteen years past that to the best of his knowledge, he thinks when he first cut rushes thereon, the said Island might comprehend about half an Acre at the time of common high water, besides these other small Islands which lay near to the upper Island aforesaid one of which small Islands appeared to be about twenty feet square and the others lesser, that this Deponent thinks the upper Island when he first knew it was about one hundred and thirty yards from the lower end of Mr Harrison's Marsh—This Deponent further sayeth that when he was about ten years old he had gone to mill at which time he observed the tide water to flow about two hundred yards above the place where moors mill now stands and that he saw Boys crabbing there this Deponent further sayeth that he did in the Summer 1783 and also in the last Summer observe two places on the bank in front of Philpots hill which appeared Green like flags or rushes growing on them one of which he thinks was not bigger than the inside of his battau and the other smaller, and that he thinks the tide water flowed thro' them,

he also sayeth that when he has been moveing upon bonds Marsh or Island the tide water at common high tides did prevent him from cutting rushes on any part thereof, he further sayeth, that when he first cut rushes on said Island his master James Kelly had permission for doing so from John Bond and that since Nathaniel Smith purchased the said Island from John Bond he has paid rent to said Nath[l] Smith for the liberty of cuting rushes on it—Robert Davidson—Sworn before Geo. Gould Presbury—Surveyors return—By Order of the Chancellor to Resurvey Bonds Marsh resurveyed also any other lands or places adjacent thereto for the better illustration of the matter the parties in this Cause may think necessary. I George Gould Presbury Surveyor of Baltimore County do hereby certify that I have by virtue of said Order carefully surveyed and laid down for the Plaintiffs illustration the first line of Mounteneys neck beginning at the letter A on the platt (admitted, and runing thence N. 73 74 W. 133/6. to a stone set up by Commissioners at the letter S as proved by Gorsuch to be the second bounds of said land by a plain black line—I have also laid down again the first line of Mounteneys Neck beginning at A. as above (admitted) and runing N. 71. W 138 P. to K. proved by Job Garretson John Deaver and William Aisquith to be the second boundary or said land by a plain black line. I have also marked the place on the platt where James Moore proves the second bounded tree of Mounteneys Neck did stand at B. on the Platt. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the first line of Coles Harbour and Todd range, beginning at the letter K. and running west 320 p. to the letter A on the Platt by a black line shaded blue. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down again the first line of Cole's Harbour and Todds Range beginning at K. and runing West 5¾ Degrees for Variation to the letter B. on the Platt by a black line shadded yellow. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down again the first line of Coles Harbour and Todds range, beginning at S. on the platt and runing West 320 p[s] to the letter C. by a black line shaded green. I have also for the plaintiff laid down again

the first line of Coles Harbour and Todds range—Beginning at S. and runing West allowing 5¾ degrees for Variation 320 p^{s} by a plain black line I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs illustration the first line of Todds Range beginning at K. and run N.° 83.° 10.′ W. 190 p^{s} to the letter A. also beginning at S. run N.° 80.° 50.′ West 194⅓ p^{s} to A. by two plain black lines. I have also for the plaintiffs Illustration laid down the second part of Rogers inspection beginning at the Letter S. and running bounding on Mounteneys Neck S. 73¼ E. 62 p^{s} to the Creek thence bounding down on said Creek S. 14. W. 4 p^{s} to the mouth thereof as proved by Slemaker and others thence bounding on the North West branch as per table of Courses the first way by part plain black lines and part black shaded blue. I have also for Illustration of the Plaintiff laid down Rogers Inspection a second way beginning at K. and running bounding on Mounteney Neck S. 71. E. 68 p^{s} to the Creek thence bounding down on said Creek Creek S. 14. W 7 p^{s} to the mouth as proved by Slemaker and others, thence bounding on the North West branch as per table of Courses the second way by part plain black, and part black lines shaded blue I have also for the Plaintiff's claim and pretences laid down Lotts Numbers 388, 408, 451 and 452 on Philpots hill distinguished by red figures agreeable to the Original platt which was added to Baltimore Town in 1773. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down other lotts on Philpots hill distinguished by black figures agreeable to the Original platt which was added to Baltimore Town the 26th November 1773. I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs claim and Pretences the Limits the Wardens have permitted the Plaintiffs to extend his wharfs southward of the Lotts on Philpots hill distinguished by Dotted lines and marked Major Yates—I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the bason from the beginning of Baltimore Town at Z to the letter K. by black lines shaded blue, I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down Lees street shaded green, I have also for the Plaintiff's Illustration laid down all the wharves and made land in the bason of Baltimore distinguished

by a Yellow shade between the blue and green shades, I have also laid down Jones's falls and the N West branch for Illustration. I have also laid down Harrison's Marsh as surveyed by the Commissioners in the year 1766 distinguished by the Letters DE Baltimore street and Jones's falls. I have also laid down for the Plaintiffs Illustration. Raphoe and Sterretts folly beginning at W. see table of Courses. I have also for the Plaintiff's illustration laid down Bonds Marsh and Bonds Marsh resurveyed, course and distance four different ways beginning for the first way at C. for the second way at Q. for the third way at R. for the fourth way at U. as directed by the Plaintiffs Counsel by black lines shaded blue, yellow, green and plain black lines —I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the Course of the Channel round Philpots Hill from M. to N.° 8. then a direction towards Pattersons wharf as proved by M^{r} Moles from N.° 8. to N.° 8. to N.° 5. by black dotted lines. I have also laid down the Channel from M. to N. 6 then a direction towards Tibbitts wharf as proved by M^{r} Bowen from N.° 6 to N.° 7. by black dotted lines. I have also marked the first appearance of the Island of Marsh at O where it appeared in three Tussocks as proved by M^{r} Messersmith and others distinguished thus xx —I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down Tibbits wharff marked J T. on Fells point I also certify that Bonds Marsh resurveyed lies all in the water except part of the Island of Marsh at O. for which reason I could not actually run and measure the lines thereof. I have also laid down part of Fells prospect. Beginning at M. and running as per table of Courses to the letter A shaded blue, I have also laid down a small Island on Speares wharff at the letter N. I have also marked the place where the Sloop Baltimore moored at the letter I. I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down the last line of small Value from the letters X to P by a plain black line. I have also noted the depth of water on the last line of small Value by blue figures in feet and Inches and also from that line towards Philpots Hill. I have also laid down for Illustration of the Plaintiff. M^{r} Carrolls deed of Conveyance to M^{r} Harrison

in the year 1773. Beginning at K. and running Course and distance allowing ¼ Degrees for variation from the beginning to the North East corner of Philpots bridge at the letter N. the Courses and distances called for in Mr Harrisons Deed are the reverse of the Courses called for in the Deed from Thomas Sligh to Bryan Philpott in the year 1760 thence running from the N E corner of Philpotts bridge course and distance allowing 2½ Degrees for Variation agreeable to the lines of Baltimore Town unto the S W corner or lott number 49 at I. on the platt thence south with Calvert street until it intersects the West variation line of Coles Harbour and Todds range at the letter I. then reverse on said line to the Beginning by part black and part black lines shaded green (see table of courses the first way) I have also for the Plaintiffs Illustration laid down again the Deed from Carroll to Harrison in 1773 beginning at S. and running (see table of Courses) to Z and then to the beginning. I have also for the Plaintiffs illustration laid down the 10 first lines of Baltimore Town beginning at Z allowing 2½ Degrees for variation and run to G. on Plat shaded yellow.

(*To be Continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIX, p. 400.)

Annapolis Oct^{r} 16 1733

Sir

I have agreed with Mess^{rs} Jacob Giles & Isaac Webster for some Pork & Beef to be delivered at Your House the Beef to be delivered before the last Day of November Yearly & the Pork before the last Day of January Viz- five thousand Pounds of Each. I request the favour you will order the same to be received of them if brought to y^{r} house within the aforesaid Time & provided the same be good & Merchantable in their

Kind, & get it cut up & Salted so as to preserve it till I shall send for it Whatever Quantity of Salt you shall use I will pay for as also what trouble you or y^{r} People shall otherwise have about it.

I hope you will pardon the Freedom I take with you in giving you this trouble & without your Permission appointing y^{r} house for the Place of Receipt of these Commodities.
Y^{r} favour herein will much oblige. . . .

Pray advise in a Line if any comes in for we shall send for it from Patapsco.

To M^{r} Jo^{n} Crocket Bush River.

Maryland 9^{br} 9th 1733

S^{r}

I have just time to inclose the following two orders and bill Loading for Five Tobacco in Gray Must Recomend myself to y^{r} care in the Sale of this & what Tob of myne is in Y^{r} hands unsold.

John Townsends order on you for net proceeds three H^{ds} Tob. in Gray.

D^{o} on Jon^{a} Forward net proceeds Two H^{ds} in the Patapsco Darby Lux.

To M^{r} P. Smith ℔ Gray.

Annapolis Nov^{r} 22^{d} 1733

Sir

I had a Letter from M^{r} John Blake desireing that I would send his note for thirty pounds as allso a Receit for fifty to some friend that he may Receive them and give his Bills for the same, he not being in a condition to come over the Bay himself to transact the affair.

I presume to give you the trouble of takeing his Bills for the said Sumes of thirty, and fifty pounds for the former of w^{ch} have sent you Inclosed his note & Receit thereon and for

the Later have sent a proper Receit w^ch^ you will please to deliver him on the payment of his Bills.

I request the favour allso that you will send me the Bills by the first safe Opertunity & Excuse the trouble I give you.

My wife Joynes me with best respects to her Aunt and you. I am with great Esteem. . . .

Please to Date the Receits according to the time of payment.

To Rich^d^ Bennet Esq^r^ ℔ M^r^ James Earle Wey.

Received of M^r^ John Sayer Blake his Bills of Exch^a^ for fifty pounds ster. being in part payment of a Decree in the Hon^ble^ the High Court of Chancery of the Province of Maryland in my favour against Charles Blake father of the said John late of this Province Deceased I say Received ℔ me this 27^th^ Day of November one thousand seven Hundred & thirty-three.

(Copia) C. Carroll.

Maryland X^br^ 5^th^ 1733

Sir

Inclosed is first Exch^a^ John Parrish on Isaac Milner for £7.. 3.. 0 w^ch^ if paid pray C^r^ me with in acc^t^ otherwise return ℔ the first opertunity protested I have of this date drawn on you at Sixty days sight payable to Charles Carroll Esq^r^ for Twenty one pound ster. w^ch^ I request you will pay. I am in hopes that what's in your hands will more than pay the said Bills if my Tobacco ℔ Hoxton sells anything well, but be that as it will shall ℔ first opertunity make further remittance, . . .

To M^r^ Sa. Hyde Merc^t^ in London.

Maryland X^br^ 17^th^ 1733

Sir

Inclosed are the first of M^r^ John Say^r^ Blakes Exch^a^ on you for £80 with w^ch^ I desire the favour you will Credit my acc^tt^

I pray that by some Ship bound up our Bay you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoice as the wollens & Linings

are for my peoples next Winters Cloathing request you will not miss some good Opertunety of sending them.

Pray order that the Medicines be had from M^{r} Charles Midgley Chymist at Glaubers head in Waltleing Street and that the Cotton & other things be good in their Kind & at reasonable price.

I perceive that let our care and Industery for a liveing be never so well exerted an aplyed here our good or ill fate in the consequence depends Intirely on your Management for us there. Your worthy deceased Father had One'st a good Inclination to serve me and I hope I may meet the same from you.

To M^{r} Sam^{ll} Hyde.

400 Ells Brown Oznabriggs
200 y^{ds} good Welsh Cotton
2 peeces blew half thick
4 peeces Coorse Kersey
1 Doz^{n} Mens felt Hatts
10 lb flatt point 10^{d} Nails

1 Doz^{n} best weeding hoes	12 ℔ Salt peter
1 Doz^{n} Hilling Ditto	2 ℔ figg blew
6 ℔ Bohea Tea	
2 ℔ Green Ditto	
1 ℔ Refined Sugar	
lb ij Acid cancror	lb ij Sp^{rs} Sal. armon
lb j good Rhubarb	lb ij Sp^{r} Sal vol. ol
lb ij Senna Leaf	lb ss Mercur dulcis
lb ij Roman vitriol	lb ss precip Rubr
lb ss Gum Myrrh	℥ iv Turp Mineral
lb ss Opium	lb ij Sp^{r} C. C.
lb iv Raspings of Guajacum	
lb iv flor Chamomel	
lb vi Elect. Diascordium	Potter
lb iv Therice Venet	2 grose Vials
lb vi Sp^{r} D Spir Cervin	sorted
lb vi Empl Diachylon Simplex	2 gross potts
lb vi Empl D Minio	sorted

lb vi Empl Melilots

1 Doz^{n} w^{ts} ware Tea Cups & Saucers
1 doz^{n} flint wine glasses

A pair of womans stays of white Taby & Lined with white Lustring according to the Measure & neatly made from 1 to 2 thickness of the waist from 1 to 3 the thickness round under the Arms.

A pair of Childs stays to be covered with some Lasting Silk and a Skirt of the same Silk made to them according to the measures vid. from 1 to 2 the thickness of the waist from 1 to 3 Round under the Arms the length of the Skirt from 1 to 4 but being for a growing child to leave as much of the Skirt to turn in as from 4 to 5 to be Lined with white Crape & a yard of the Silk to be sent in—

Annapolis in Maryland X^{br} 17th 1733

Sir

I have to M^{r} Sam^{ll} Hyde sent an order with directions to have the Medicines from you some are Galenical some Druggs, both w^{ch} I expect you will send me in their Kind good and cheap as if in your own way of Chymicals.

I hope for former aquaintance as well as future correspondence you will use me as if I were on the spot. . . .

To M^{r} Charles Midgley Chymist at Glaubershead Watling Street in London.

Maryland June 20th 1734

Sir

Inclosed is Benj.^{a} Tasker Esq^{r} on Rob^{t} Cruckshanks for sixty Six pounds Eighteen shil. w^{ch} when rec^{d} place to my C^{r}.

I have drawn on you of the fourth Instant Two set bills Exchange payable to the Lord Baltimore one Seven pounds six shil. the other fifty pounds both w^{ch} I pray may be paid. . . .

To M^{r} Sam^{ll} Hyde Merc^{t} In London ℔ Jo^{n} James.

Maryland Aug^{t} 5th 1734

Sir

I rec^{d} yours ℔ Johnson of 2^{d} April Inclosed are the following first bill's Exchange amounting to £123.. 7.. 0 w^{ch} if paid C^{r} me with in acc^{tt} otherwise return protested ℔ the first opertunety. . . .

Sam^{ll} Griffin on Jo^{n} Hanbury	£ 4.. 4.. 0
Jacob Bull on Jo^{n} Philpott	32.. 0.. 0
Benj. Norris on Self	30.. 10.. 0
Joshua Dorsey on Jo. Adams	31.. 0.. 0
Henry Dorsey on W^{m} Hunt	25.. 13.. 0
	£123.. 7.. 0

To M^{r} Sa. Hyde ℔ Uriel.

D^{o} Diem 2^{d} bills as above ℔ Capt. Hoxton.

Maryland Aug^{t} 5th 1734

Sir

You were mistaken in your last charge of protest of Tylers bill in Bristol unless you charge Double.

I hope this Tob will sell well I am sure its well handled and weighty.

I shall be glad if you keep a coppy of your Letters you will turn to yours to me of the 1st June 1732 & consider how consistent it is with yourself, I am sure it is not with good manners, I attributed it to some pert forward Clerk of yours and intended passing it by with scorn.

I hope you will not put it in his power to dispense a price to me of my Tob but do that y^{r} self if your head be not turned an other way. Good treatment of your correspondents would answer better, I hear many complain of Ill. . . .

Inclosed is Bill Ladeing per three H^{ds} Tob.

To M^{r} W^{m} Hunt ℔ Uriel.

Maryland Sep^{r} 9th 1734

Sir

Inclosed is the first Bill of Exch^{a} of Benjamin Tasker on self for £264.. 4.. 3 with w^{ch} please to Credit my acc^{tt}.

I have of the 26th August last drawn Two setts Bills Exchange on you one payable to M^{r} W^{m} Chapman for forty pounds the other to Charles Lord Baltimore for Twenty five pounds four shil. & three pence both w^{ch} I request you will pay.

I drew an order on you payable to William Stavely dated seventh of June 1733 for Thirty pounds w^{ch} I desire you will pay him if he calls as you now will be in Cash for me, & place the same to my acc^{tt} I have advised him to aply to you.

I am at a great loss for the goods I wrote you for being obliged to buy my peoples Cloths in the Country such disapointments are very prejudicial. . . .

Benj^{n} Tasker Esq^{r} on Self £264.. 4.. 3. C. C.

To M^{r} Samuel Hyde Merc^{t} In London.

℔ Capt. Keat.

Copy ℔ Hoxton & advise of my Bill of 20th Sep^{r} to Amos Woodward ℔ Hoxton dated Sep^{r} 21st 1734.

Maryland October 20th 1734

Sir

Inclosed you have the Undernoted first Bills of Exchange w^{ch} if paid please to Credit me with in acc^{tts} As Hurt will sail on few days refer farther to him. . . .

To W^{m} Worthington on Isaac Milner	£38.. 13.. 6
To John Hall on yourself	8.. 10.. 3
To John Parneham on Hum Bell.	32.. 0.. 0
To Leonard Brook on Jos. Adams	14.. 0.. 0
	£93.. 3.. 9

To M^{r} Phil Smith Merc^{t} in London.

℔ Capt. Carpenter.

Second Bills & Copy

℔ Capt. Brown. ———

Maryland Nov^{r} 6th 1734

Sir

Inclosed is the first Bill of Exch^{a} John Sayer Blake on Self fifty pounds with w^{ch} please to C^{r} my acc^{tt}.

I have Drawn two Bills of Exchange on you one the 24th October last payable to Mordacai Hammond for Eighty pounds fourteen shill. and three pence and of the 29th same month. To Elisabeth Coyle for Twenty pounds both w^{ch} I request you will pay. . . .

To M^{r} S. Hyde Merc^{t} In London.

[Memorandum] On Saturday morning about Seaven a Clock being the 16th of October 1731 was Born my son John Henry Carroll I pray God Bless him & Guide him in the Paths of Virtue, & make him usefull to the Service of God and his Country.

Departed this for a Life of Immortality on the 15th day of February 1754 between Three & four o'clock in the afternoon his virtue Good nature & disposition to God & man was not to be Exceeded Aged 22 years 3m^{o} and 20 days deducting Eleven days from the new Stile.

I his mournfull Father conversant with him in all that time never heard an Indecent word or saw an Ill action of his Towards God or Man.

C. Carroll.

1722

Mrs. Mary Overard D^{r} to be sold by her.

To 3 head Dresses & 4 p^{r} Ruffles	£ 2.. 9.. 0
To muslin hood ½ y^{ds} Edging 3/	0.. 7.. 0
To Gause handkercheif	0.. 4.. 0
To a yellow suit Silk & Cantaloone	3.. 10.. 0
To India Gown & petticoat	1.. 15.. 0
To Burdett Ditto	1.. 16.. 0
To Corded Dimothy	1.. 5.. 0
To 1 Sea Sucker D^{o}	0.. 15.. 0
To a Cloak & Scarff	1.. 10.. 0

To a Rideing Dress & hatt	2.. 10.. 0
To a Trunk	0.. 6.. 0
To 3 flurisht Aprons	1.. 10.. 0
To 3 p^{r} Shoes ⅚ 2 phands 3/	0.. 7.. 6
To 10 peeces printed paper	2.. 0.. 0
	19.. 14.. 6

Journey to Virginia with Mess^{rs} Char. & Da. Carroll and George Attwood May 9th 1731 is Dr

To Cash paid James	0.. 6.. 0
To Cash paid at Griffins	0.. 11.. 9
To Cash paid at Nath. Russells	0.. 3.. 4
To Cash to John Russell	0.. 7.. 0
To Cash to the ferry man	0.. 3.. 4
Corn at Potomack	0.. 1.. 0
To 10 Days from home & Horse here	2.. 8.. 0

2^{d} time Cash at Griffins	12^{s}	
ferry & the Saylors	12	1.. 4.. 0
Paid Robart Carroll as ℔ acc^{tt}		2.. 16.. 0
Credit to Nath Russell for Corn		3.. 10.. 0
Charges at Malbro & on the Road		0.. 15.. 0
to 10 Days myself and Serv^{t} & 2 Horses		2.. 8.. 0
To Cash paid Uri Shaw		3.. 19.. 6

Memorandum that one Thomas Manning of Calvert County is by the Rent Roll mentioned to Own the Upper part of Elberton Containing 500 Acres Lying on Anns Lott Quere how his Right comes: or if the Govers have not a Right, as they aledge.

Benj^{a} Tasker Cha. Carroll, Da Carroll & Da. Dulany Esq^{r} Dr

To my Com^{n} of 10 ℔ Cent on buying Johnson's Land 200 Acres 40£	£ 4.. 0.. 0
To Drawing & Engrossing a Deed & Bond from Ditto's	2.. 0.. 0

To Search of Henry Knowls Will relateing to Lands there	0..	0..	0
To a Messinger Sent by order to John Halls to get Tho. Taylors Release	1..	0..	0
To Coppy of Jo^{n} Israels Will			
To Comission on buying John Lawn Isralls Land			
To Recording Johnson's Deed to me			
July 1 To a messenger for going for M^{r} Taskers special Warrants to be reveived	0..	5..	0
To Ditto for Carrying them back	0..	5..	0
To Draweing Conveyance from Israel to Buchanan & from Buchanan to me	2..	0..	0
To 154 Acres Land part yeats's forbearance bought by me	20..	0..	0
To my Com^{n} Thereon at 10 ℔ Cent	2..	0..	0
To my Comission on the purchase of all the Iron ore on the Lands of M^{r} Benjamin Howard on Patapsco 175£ Ster.	0..	0..	0
To Messinger with Warr^{tt} Escheat to Sur^{vr}	0..	5..	0
To overpaid Durham my part	0..	16..	0
To Messinger with Common War^{tt} 1500 ad^{rs}	0..	5..	0

[The memorandum on page 64 and the accounts following it were entered on the last leaves of the "letter book," prior to the entry of the letters preceding. This concludes the first volume.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Abstracted.)

October 13, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read. The Library Committee presented on behalf of Mrs. Mactier Warfield a collection of manuscripts known as the "Key-Taney Papers," consisting of valuable early eighteenth century letters, which were secured through the good offices of Mrs. A. L. Sioussat.

Mr. L. H. Dielman presented a number of items, the most important of which was "Two Sermons" by Thomas Cradock, Annapolis, 1747, only one other copy being known to be in existence; The Album, a common-place book kept by Robert Gilmor, 1828; the manuscripts of two novels by James Hungerford, viz: "The Frights at Faywood," 1867, and "Mystery of Elden," 1870; and on behalf of Dr. John Donaldson Murray, a collection of Civil War reports by Dr. Robert Murray, U. S. Medical Inspector.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Malcolm VanVechten Tyson, Miss Emily U. Valentine,
William M. Passapae, Mrs. Robert B. Morison,
Mrs. Cora R. Evans, Clarence R. Evans
Mrs. Juliet Hammond Price, Edward L. Warthington,
Mrs. Robert Lee Gill.

and those to Associate membership:

Mrs. Joseph Blake and Mrs. E. Calvert Jenkins.

The President expressed his gratification that the Shot Tower, which certain public-spirited citizens have been working for so earnestly, has been saved.

The President reported that Mr. Samuel Hill, on his way to Grace Church, had run his machine close to our curb and in so doing the stepping stone had torn his fender. He threatened to sue the Society but after negotiations it was found that the damages only amounted to $5.00 so the bill was paid.

The President announced that Mr. Ephraim Keyser had presented to the Society two plaster models, one of General Baron DeKalb,, being the replica of the one at Annapolis, and the other a bust of Charles F. Mayer.

The President reported that through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas C. Corner, a portrait of the late President Warfield had been painted. Life membership of $100 was the small consideration asked. The amount has been privately raised and any members desiring to take part in the presenting of the portrait may do so. The President then nominated Mr. Corner for life membership, it was seconded by Vice-President Thom and unanimously carried.

The President announced additional Bonaparte articles and a legacy of $2500.

The President reported the completion of the transactions connected with the sale of the Athenaeum property after a great deal of hard work. The thanks of the Society are due to the Trustees, especially to their Chairman Gen. Clinton L. Riggs and their Secretary Jesse N. Bowen. The property was sold for $130,000. We have received $30,000 in cash and a ground rent for $100,000 at 6%, payable quarterly. The assessment of $750 for the widening of St. Paul Street; the mortgage to the Central Savings Bank together with a bonus the bank charged for anticipation and the floating debt of $20,000 that has been borrowed at different times, have all been paid. The Society now stands free of debt but as it has been running behind yearly it does not give us a large sum to spend.

Mr. John Wesley Brown, Chairman of the Marine Exhibition Committee, reported that it is planned to have the exhition ready by the middle of December. He spoke of a few incidents of finding of models and said that all entries will

be marked with the name of the ship, the name of the owner and the condition on which it is placed.

A letter from Mr. Percy G. Skirven was read, presenting for Mr. Henry C. Shirley, a daguerreotype taken in 1856 of the members of the Glass and Chinaware Trade of Baltimore. Also a printed poem, entitled, "Baltimore Crockery Dinner" by "Our Dick." This dinner was given by the Baltimore members to the Philadelphia members at Barnum's Hotel.

The President reported the following deaths from among our membership:

Hillyard C. Lee,
Clarence Deems,
Mrs. Charles Joseph Bonaparte,
Benjamin Lacy.

Judge Dawkins reported that in the basement of the Court House is a bronze tablet given by the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association to mark the site of the first Court House. He then moved that the Mayor be asked to give his consideration and his good offices to have the tablet moved to a more fitting place.

The meeting then adjourned.

November 10, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library for the past month, including a series of press badges, from Mrs. Mary Ingle.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Frank M. McGeoch,
Mrs. Edgar Allan Poe,
William Sener Rusk,
Mrs. Mabel Ford Hopkins,
Walter B. Norris,
Roderick M. Thomas,
Arthur E. Hungerford,
Mrs. Ella Warfield Evans,
Mrs. Harry S. Zell, Jr.
Mrs. Mary R. Hughes,
Dr. John C. French,
William Herbert Crane,
C. Braxton Dallam,
William H. Perkins, 3rd,

Mrs. Velletta M. Wilson, Thomas Reese Cornelius,
Miss Myra E. Waters, D. Frank Clarke,
Mrs. Violet B. Hoff, Mrs. Virginia Farragut Mudge,
Harry E. Parkhurst, William Burton Sanders,
Tom C. Mabon.

and to Associate membership:

James W. Hook, Mrs. Augusta B. Fothergill,
Mrs. Frank Holt.

Mr. Dielman, on behalf of the Library Committee, brought before the Society a book which may be called one of the great books of the world. It is a collection of 78 original letters and papers of George Washington, which has been repaired and bound within our building. A room has been established here with Miss Ingle doing the binding and Mrs. Dielman the repairing and crepolining. Dr. Steiner then said that in his work with the Archives he had been privileged to use the letters of Washington that are in the Library of Congress, the State House at Annapolis and many other places, but none could boast of such a beautiful piece of work. The President expressed the deep appreciation and indebtedness of the Society to Mr. Dielman, Mrs. Dielman and Miss Ingle.

Mr. John Wesley Brown, for the Committee on the Marine Exhibition, reported that the Committee has secured many interesting items for the exhibition, which will open about the middle of December and continue as long as the interest justifies.

Dr. Steiner read for the Corresponding Secretary the following report:

During the past month we have had the usual correspondence, largely asking for Revolutionary records and genealogy. As a matter of interest, for the week ending October 20 we answered 49 letters; for that ending October 27th, 51 letters and for that ending November 2nd, 46.

On October 17th we received a letter from Mr. H. O. Jones of Holley, N. Y., enclosing some small photographs of water

color pictures made by a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland, during the Civil War. The originals are 7 x 9 inches and are mounted on cards 14 x 20. There are 24 pictures showing incidents of prison life, and Mr. Jones is asking $150 for the lot. They would be interesting, but the Society could spend its money to more advantage in other ways. The owner has been requested to deposit them here but so far with no result.

The death of Mr. P. Macaulay Birckhead was reported from among our membership.

The President reported a letter from the Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art expressing appreciation for our services in aiding the passage of the loan for the Art Museum, and gratification for the support of the people for the loan.

The President reported the opening of the buildings on Sunday last, the 2nd instant, from 3 to 5 p. m., in honor of "Girl's Week." The collection rooms were thrown open and explained to the visitors and it was thought that they enjoyed their visit.

The President stated that the Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Female Seminary had written, requesting the Society to name a Committee to relate itself to the movement. Judge Walter I. Dawkins had been appointed.

The President reported that the matter of the bronze tablet of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, which had been brought to the attention of the Society at the last meeting, had been attended to. The President, in Conference with Judge Gorter, had secured its removal from the basement of the Court House to a position at the East entrance.

Mr. Thomas Foley Hiskey invited all the members of the Society to a meeting called by his Honor the Mayor in the City Council Chamber, on November the 19th. This meeting is to obtain a unified expression of the public officials and the public in regard to the reservation of Fort McHenry as a Military Post National Park. The bill has been approved by Congress and confidence is felt that it will pass if the public of Baltimore will support it. The President expressed gratification as this

Society has gone on record a number of times as heartily favoring it.

Judge Trippe then read a paper entitled: "Thomas Johnson's Money." At the close of the address he presented on behalf of Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers a package of Continental and Revolutionary paper money given Governor Johnson to reimburse him for the money he had advanced to equip a Maryland regiment during the Revolutionary War. It was ordered that the thanks of the Society be extended, not only to the speaker of the evening for his paper, but to Mrs. Rogers for her interesting and valuable gift.

December 8, 1924.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read.

The following gifts were reported: From Mr. G. H. Sullivan of New York a collection of receipted bills from local firms issued in the years 1858 and 1859; from Mrs. Annie Leakin Sioussat a collection of patents, deeds, leases, bonds, accounts, indenture of apprenticeship and letters, known as the Harry Dorsey Gough Papers.

The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Sioussat and all other generous donors.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Miss Anne M. Sloan,
Miss Mollie Howard Ash,
Mrs. C. S. Morgan,
Thomas J. Tingley,
Joseph B. Legg,
Donald Tappan Watts,
Miss Mary Clara Leach,
William W. Emmart,
T. Carroll Roberts,
Reuben Oppenheimer,
Theodore A. Steinmueller,
Miss Augusta W. Rupp.

The President read an invitation from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to attend a meeting in celebration of their 100th anniversary. President Harris stated he was unable to

attend but congratulations had been telegraphed. Dr. Steiner, who had been at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was present and gave an interesting account of his visit.

Announcement was made that Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the late Henry C. Frick, is making a collection of photographs of portraits, miniatures, etc., to be used in the Frick Reference Art Library. All members of the Society were requested to co-operate with Miss Frick in this important undertaking.

Judge Walter Dawkins reported that he had attended the meeting of the Campaign Committee for the raising of funds for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Female Seminary. He had reported that this Society was in sympathy with the movement. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Judge Dawkins.

Mr. John Wesley Brown reported progress in the exhibit of ship models. He added he hoped it would open officially on December 15th.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley then brought to the attention of the Society a bottle which had been taken from the "Peggy Stewart." He stated it has been authenticated that on the evening the ship was burnt, a party of men from Annapolis went aboard to search around for relics. One of this party, a Mr. Ridgely, found this bottle on a dresser in a cabin and carried it home. It descended from him to his son and on down. Miss Mary Coale Dugan lent it to Dr. Berkley for exhibition here. The bottle is of early American glass about 1760-1770, of the German style.

The paper of the evening was by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner on "Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1809; Secretary of State, 1809-1811."

January 12, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read, special mention being made of a silver goblet and a gold

medal that had been presented to the late Mr. John Cushing by the First Baltimore Hose Company in 1851 and 1852. Mr. Cushing was for many years President of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company and was one of the Fire Commissioners. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Richard C. Cushing, daughter-in-law of the late John Cushing, for her valuable gift to the Society.

In the absence of Mr. Sill the President brought to the attention of the Society a very generous presentation which is to be made, of two Carroll portraits. One is of Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlboro and the other of his wife Eleanor Carroll with their son Daniel. Dr. Berkley then introduced the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

"*Resolved:* That the Society extends to Clapham Pennington, Esquire, its sincere thanks for his handsome donation to its Gallery of two large portraits of Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlboro (1730-1796) and of Eleanor Carroll (1731-1763) his wife, with their son Daniel Carroll, the Younger. The portraits were painted at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, about the year 1758.

The Society very highly appreciates the consideration manifested for it by Mr. Pennington."

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Miss Elizabeth Boyd Fleming,
Mrs. Edward M. Johnson,
Robert Lee Gill, Jr.,
Mrs. Charles F. Macklin,
Richard F. Cleveland,
W. Irvine Cross,
George May,
Sherman E. Flanagan.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Mrs. Robert B. Morison and N. Winslow Williams.

Mr. John Wesley Brown reported for the Marine Exhibition Committee the receipt of two letters of interest, one from Mr. Thomas Winans of England, in response to Mr. Semmes, ask-

ing for information as to how the Winans were connected with the cigar boat of that name. Mr. Winans replied and presented to the Society a fine collection of pictures of that boat. The other letter is from a Mr. James F. Brown who was a boy on the barque "Henrietta" in 1864, when she was captured and burned by the Confederate cruiser "Florida."

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Herman F. Krafft, Curator, U. S. Naval Academy, who gave an exceedingly interesting talk on "Early Ships and Shipping in Maryland," illustrated by lantern slides.

The President then stated that nomination for officers of the Society and members of the several Committees should be made from the floor, or within ten days after this meeting in writing and signed by five members. The following nominations were made, to stand for election at the next meeting. [See page 94.]

February 9, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library was read, among which were four broadsides of early date; a handbill headed, "Retrenchment," announcing an adjourned meeting of people friendly to Reform, 1844; "The Carrier's Address," 1859; a roll of the members of the Washington Hose Company, 1823; a copy of the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser for May 27th, 1799; a piece of sheet music entitled "Bee's Wings and Fish," a humorous glee, composed by Henry Dielman at the Fish House kept by F. Reglin, while the company were enjoying the abovenamed beverage; a letter from Schoolfield and Company, Baltimore, 1845, enclosing a lottery ticket of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland; a lithograph of the New Windsor Academy for Young Ladies, New Windsor, Maryland, *circa* 1850-1853.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

William Keyser, Jr., Mrs. Albert F. Olson,

Mrs. R. K. Goodnow, Dr. Thomas Fell,
Edward A. Stabler, George A. Solter,

and to Associate membership:

Mrs. Harry W. Paull and Louis Dow Scisco.

There being no regular paper Mr. Dielman read some letters from the State Archives, picked at random, among which were letters of Reverdy Johnson, Rembrandt Peale, Chief Justice Taney, Francis Scott Key and other noted men of that period, as an illustration of the need for an Archivist to properly calendar and annotate these invaluable documents for publication.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 9, 1925.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order with the President in the chair.

The President and the acting Secretary read the various reports of the Committees as follows, and ordered that they be filed:

Report of the Council.

The Council reports:

The matter of outstanding interest in the affairs of the Society during the past year is the completion of the sale of the Athenaeum property at Saint Paul and Saratoga Streets. Through the indefatigable efforts of Gen. Clinton L. Riggs and Jesse N. Bowen, Esq., Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, the State of Maryland was induced to release its option to purchase the property for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000.00) and which ran contemporaneously with the lease of the premises to the State. Thereafter, by the exercise of great skill and patience, the Trustees of the Athenaeum succeeded in consummating a sale of the property for one hundred and thirty thou-

sand dollars ($130,000.00) of which thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.00) was paid in cash and one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) secured upon the property in the form of a ground rent yielding six thousand dollars ($6,000.00) per annum, payable quarterly. This transaction with the addition of some of the accrued and accruing ground rent has enabled the Society to extinguish the balance of the mortgage placed upon the property at the time of its reconstruction for use by the State and the whole of its floating debt, which, with the mortgage, have for many years constituted an almost insupportable burden.

The Society is now in a financial situation which has enabled it to add ten per cent. to the compensation of those upon its payroll, to make a small appropriation for the use of the Committee on the Library, and to continue the very heavy expense incident to the publication of the *Magazine*. This, it will readily be perceived, is practically standing still and the Council again urges upon the Society the importance of using every endeavor to secure such enlargement of the Endowment Fund as will produce an income sufficient to render possible some of the long cherished plans for calendaring, editing and publishing matter of the utmost historical value already in hand, but wholly unavailable for use of historians, genealogists or the public.

The assessment of fifteen hundred and sixty dollars ($1,560.00) benefits to the Athenaeum property for the opening and widening of Saint Paul Street was through long negotiation, reduced to seven hundred and eighty dollars ($780.00) and paid in the settlement of the sale.

A claim made by the City for the renewing a pavement not believed to have been out of repair, remains open, and, together with other persons in like case, your Society has that matter in litigation. Argument had been had, but decision not yet announced.

Through the cooperation and generosity of Miss Susan D. Leakin, the Leakin Room has been completed, the articles be-

queathed by the late Mr. J. Wilson Leakin installed and his bequest of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) passed without reduction for preparation or otherwise, into the invested funds of the Society.

Your Society is further indebted to the late Mrs. Ella Channing Bonaparte for a legacy of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) for the Permanent Endowment Fund and for a number of interesting articles heretofore belonging to Mme. Bonaparte, and additional to those already placed in the Bonaparte Room.

On March 22nd, 1924, your Society was deprived by his death of the valued services of Vice-President Henry Stockbridge, long an earnest and generous friend of the organization and one upon whose wide experience and sound judgment it was accustomed to place great reliance. The Society was represented at the funeral and an appropriate Minute was spread upon its permanent records.

Cooperation on the part of the Society was had with other organizations and individuals and the Shot Tower has become the property of the City. Less successful have been the efforts to secure the preservation, as a Military Reservation and National Park, of Fort McHenry and its grounds. Just as every known obstacle had apparently been removed, as there was the most favorable feeling manifest in both Houses of Congress, a difficulty was created by the Speaker of the House which, while it is not believed to be insuperable, has been effective enough to prevent further action at the present session. The pending bill will be brought forward again and "hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Your Society's representation upon the Municipal Art Commission was repeatedly threatened during the past year by efforts to reconstruct the Commission so that, among other things, your Society would not have a representative upon it. Upon proper representations, however, to the City Council and perhaps for other reasons, the proposed ordinance failed of adoption. The site of the Lafayette statue is as yet a matter pending

before that Commission although the period during which action was suspended that the statue might be viewed upon that site has long since passed. Complications have arisen in the City Hall which probably explain the postponement of a call of the Commission, although it has been repeatedly requested.

It has been the pleasure of your Society to cooperate with others in the effort to secure a fund for the foundation of a Municipal Museum of Art, and a Special Committee has the matter in charge and has already rendered valuable service in that behalf.

Certain portraits had been placed in the hands of a professional restorer of paintings at an unfortunate juncture, when his pecuniary embarrassments led to his hasty departure from the city and to his landlady declining to part with anything which had been in the possession of the lodger until settlement of his indebtedness to her. The Council is now, however, able to report the recovery of the portraits.

Friends of the Society and of its President, the late Governor Warfield, have secured for it a handsome and pleasing likeness of the late President, the work of Mr. Thomas C. Corner.

Certain portraits formerly hung in the gallery of the Peabody Institute have been transferred to the gallery of your Society pending building operations at the Institute.

Many donations of value and interest have been made to your Society but it is confronted with the fact that its buildings have already become so filled with articles proper to be housed within its walls, that additions must be made with the utmost circumspection and the time will shortly come, if it has not already arrived, when your Society will be forced to rule that it cannot receive anything merely on "deposit" and must exercise the utmost discrimination with regard to the acceptance of gifts.

Invitations to participate in the celebration of historical and other kindred organizations have been received from numerous sources and so far as it has been found practicable, your Society has been represented upon such occasions. Perhaps the most

notable of these was that of the ceremonies attending the Centennial Anniversary of our sister Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, which were conducted with that dignity and complete success which have always crowned the efforts of that honored and honorable Society.

A marked departure from the precedent of many years, though not from the policy and practice of your Society in its early days, was the collection and exhibition through the most admirable and painstaking efforts of a special committee of which Mr. John Wesley Brown was the chairman and with the assistance of Mr. Sill, the Chairman of the Gallery Committee, of a large, very remarkable and in some respects unique collection and exhibition of ship models, many fully rigged, and of half models, of marine pictures and other appropriate items, which filled the large Assembly Room, and has been visited during the six weeks that it was open by something over 5,000 people, from children of the public and private schools whose manifest interest was marked and to whom the educational value was, it is believed, not inconsiderable,—to those few remaining real sailors who were familiar with the Baltimore Clipper and other sailing vessels and some of whom had actually trod the decks of those ships whose models they inspected with the liveliest interest. Some of the models and pictures are the property of your Society, the most notable of the former being that of the "Constitution," completely restored at considerable cost through the generosity of members of the Society. Of the exhibits loaned, the majority will be returned to their owners, but it is hoped that a not inconsiderable nucleus for such a collection may become the property of the Society. Vice-President Thom has generously rendered it possible for the Society to secure photographs of the more notable exhibits and so preserve an invaluable record of the exhibition. It was recognized, when this enterprise was undertaken, that the Society was not in a financial position justifying its undertaking the cost and accordingly this, while amounting to a very considerable sum, has been borne by individual members.

The details of operation during the past year are set out in the annual reports of the Treasurer, the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the several standing committees now submitted.

The Council avails of the opportunity to express its appreciation of the fidelity, interest and cooperation of its still too limited and inadequately compensated operating force.

Respectfully submitted, for the Council,

W. Hall Harris,
President.

Report of the Treasurer.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924		$ 485.96
Receipts.		
Current Dues	$ 5,320.00	
Dues for Prior Years	145.30	
Received from Athenaeum Commission	20,635.98	
Income other than Peabody Fund	3,120.62	
Income Peabody Fund	1,143.00	
War Record Commission	1,083.33	
Perm. End. Fund (Life membership Thos. C. Corner)	100.00	
Telephone	19.85	
Rebate	4.40	
Investigation and Research	74.50	
Interest on Bank Balance	13.96	
Temporary Loan from W. Hall Harris	500.00	
Confederate Relic Fund	65.00	
Certificates of Membership	31.00	
Library Committee	175.00	
Publication Committee	25.50	
Magazine Account	260.05	
Cash from sale of Securities, as per statement of Investment Account	9,576.79	
Cash from Campaign Account used in purchase of securities	963.60	
		43,257.88
		$43,743.84
Expenditures.		
Demand Loan (Paid Fidelity Trust Co.)	$20,000.00	
Interest on Demand Loan	1,122.33	

General Expenses—Salaries	$6,006.60		
Fuel	1,305.00		
Insurance	158.56		
Electricity	87.12		
Telephone	87.97		
Water Rent	106.10		
Printing	88.75		
Petty Cash	447.86		
Miscellaneous	542.57		
		8,830.53	
Confederate Relics		53.00	
Library Committee		411.01	
Publication Committee		14.90	
Magazine Account		2,410.96	
Gallery and Paintings		19.87	
Paid for securities purchased, as per statement of Investment Account		10,540.39	
			43,402.99
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924			340.85
			$43,743.84

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Bonds Sold.

$ 100.	Second Liberty Loan 4½s at $99.08	$ 99.25	
	Interest	1.02	
1,000.	Third Liberty Loan 4½s at $99.30	999.38	
	Interest	17.24	
8,400.	Fourth Liberty Loan 4½s at $99.11	8,344.87	
	Interest	115.03	
			$ 9,576.79

Bonds Purchased.

3,000.	Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons. 5s, 1994 at 97	$ 2,910.00	
	Interest 1 mo. 10 days	16.67	
		$ 2,926.67	
	Commission	4.50	
		$ 2,931.17	
3,000.	Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st 4s, 1948 at 83	2,490.00	
	Interest 4 mos. 10 days	43.33	
		$ 2,533.33	
	Commission	4.50	
		$ 2,537.83	

5,000. American Tel. & Tel. 20 yr. 5½s, 1943 at 99¾	4,987.50	
Interest 3 mos. 10 days	76.39	
	$ 5,063.89	
Commission	7.50	
	$ 5,071.39	$10,540.39

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924		$ 1,529.90
RECEIPTS.		
Pledges		100.00
		$ 1,629.90
EXPENDITURES.		
Interest on Demand Loan	$ 204.33	
Withdrawals deposited to General Account	1,108.10	
		$ 1,312.43
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924		317.47
		$ 1,629.90

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1924		$ 1,199.70
RECEIPTS.		
From State	$ 500.00	
Receipts in General	254.72	
Interest on Bank Balance	21.41	
		776.13
		1,975.83
EXPENDITURES.		
Lord Baltimore Press	$ 475.93	
Miscellaneous	10.53	
Archives Repair	563.60	
		$ 1,050.06
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1924		925.77

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

From February 2, 1924 to October 10, 1924.

Cr.

By Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., Feb. 2, 1924	$ 2,962.27
" Rent, Bureau of Labor and Statistics (7 mos.)	1,750.00
" Rent, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles (7 mos.)	4,025.00
" Interest on Deposits to April 30, 1924	26.96
" Cash received from sale of property	18,109.10
" Redemption of Perpetual Ins. Policy, Balto. Equit	261.00
" Rebate on other insurance policies, cancelled	97.32
" Interest on Deposits to Oct. 10, 1924	38.83
	$27,270.48

Dr.

To Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co	$ 463.02	
" Janitor Service (7 mos.)	875.00	
" National Window Cleaning Co	75.00	
" Removing Ashes, W. A. Hausman	40.00	
" State and City Taxes, 1924	2,385.33	
" Water Rent, 1923 and 1924	108.25	
" Insurance, Post, Creighton, Cunningham, etc.	15.20	
" Repairs to Water heater, Ruud Mfg. Co	61.45	
" Central Savings Bank, Reduction on Loan	1,500.00	
" Central Savings Bank, int. on same	331.25	
" Mayor and City Council, widening of St. Paul St.	780.00	
" Heyward E. Boyce, Treas., Md. Hist. Soc	20,000.00	
" Balance, Cheque herewith to Treasurer	635.98	
		$27,270.48

Statement as to Settlement of the Athenaeum Building, St. Paul and Saratoga Streets.

Purchase price	$130,000.00	
Refund 4 months, 5 days water rent for 1924, paid in advance	20.14	
Refund 4 months, 5 days taxes for 1924, State and City, paid in advance	828.25	
Ground Rent, 5 days to Sept. 1, at $6,000.00 per year	82.20	
	$130,930.59	130,930.59

Credits.

Amount represented by lease creating ground rent of $6,000.00 per annum payable quarterly, accounting from September 1, 1924	$100,000.00

Allowance of 5 days rent collected by vendor in advance to August 31, 1924	135.60	
One-half revenue stamps on $30,000.00	15.00	
Recording release of mortgage	.75	
Previously paid on account	5,000.00	
	$101,151.35	105,151.35
		$25,779.24
Amount paid Central Savings Bank:		
Principal (balance of mtg. notes)	12,500.00	
Interest 26 days	45.14	
Bonus demanded by bank for release of loan.	125.00	
	$ 12,670.14	12,670.14
		$13,109.10

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON L. RIGGS,
Chairman Trustees of Athenaeum.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications is happy to report that the annual appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the continuation of the publication of the Archives of Maryland was made by the General Assembly in 1924 for each of the three coming years. With that appropriation, we have paid for copying of manuscript, etc., and in the course of the next few weeks shall be able to meet the bills for editing and printing of Volume 43 of the Archives. This volume contains the proceedings and correspondence of the Council of the State, during the latter part of 1779 and the greater part of 1780. A very considerable number of original letters to the Council have been found among the packages of papers hitherto unarranged and the Volumes give a very interesting picture of a side of the Revolution not frequently considered. The most of the work of the Council was to provide food and clothing. Food was provided not only for the Maryland troops, but also for those from other states in the Continental Army and for the fleet of our ally—France. There was considerable clashing between

the persons who were gathering food for these different purposes. A number of hitherto unpublished letters of General Washington and other distinguished persons are included in this volume, the publication of which has been delayed for unavoidable reasons. The manuscript for Volume 44 of the Archives has been sent to the printer and a part of it has already been set up in galley proof. This volume will contain the account and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, beginning with the year 1745.

A letter was sent out to a number of institutions not now receiving the Archives, but to whose collections it was felt that these volumes would be of use, offering to transmit a set of the volumes, provided the recipient would pay the cost of transportation and would exchange whatever publications might be issued by it.

During the past year, Mr. Louis H. Dielman has edited, with his usual ability, the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* of which the quarterly numbers have been printed. This magazine has presented a varied table of contents and has been useful in at least three ways: it has preserved historical material and by this preservation added to the information of the readers; it has furnished a useful medium of communication between the Society and its members; it has enabled the Society to receive much valuable historical material in the way of exchanges.

We respectfully propose the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved,* that the Magazine Account be credited with the sum of $150.00 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and that the amount be charged to general expenses; and that it be also credited, in accordance with the deed of gift of the late George Peabody, Esq., and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, the sum of $571.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the Magazine Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The receipts and disbursements on the Magazine Account, as

exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

Vol. XVIII.	Cost of printing No. 1, March, 1923		$ 404.75
	" " " " 2, June, 1923		367.75
	" " " " 3, Sept., 1923		356.75
	" " " " 4, Dec., 1923		452.25
Vol. XIX.	Cost of printing No. 1, March, 1924		499.71
	" " " " 2, June, 1924		329.75
	" " " " 3, Sept., 1924		
	" " " " 4, Dec., 1924		
			$2,410.96
	Cost of Editing	$	
	" " Copying	124.66	
	" " Postage and distribution	56.85	
			181.51
			$2,592.47

RECEIPTS.

Vol. XIX:	From sales	$ 185.45	
	From subscriptions	74.60	
			260.05
Debit balance			$2,332.42
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and list of members pages at		$150.00	
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund		571.50	
			721.50
Leaving the sum of		$1,610.92	

to be charged off in order to close this account of December 31, 1924.

The expenditure of the annual appropriation of $5,000. for the publication of the Archives, in accordance with the Law passed by the General Assembly, was as follows:

Cr.

Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1923	$ 461.72
Received from State, February, 1924	500.00
" " Interest on balance in bank	21.41
" " Sale of Archives	254.72
	$1,237.85

Dr.

Balance paid printer due Jan. 1	$475.93	
Paid for sundries, stationery, etc	10.53	
		486.46
		$ 751.39

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,
JOHN M. VINCENT,
BERNARD C. STEINER.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Library Committee reports as follows:

During the past year the gifts to the Library have been unusually numerous and valuable, and in detail cover 28 pages of the accession record. They consist of 175 bound volumes; 135 pamphlets; 26 manuscript collections, aggregating more than 300 pieces; 10 volumes of newspapers and more than 100 single newspapers, 5 maps, 10 photostat copies, 5 book plates, 2 volumes of sheet music and 10 broadsides.

While all are interesting and valuable as contributions to our bibliographical, historical and antiquarian information, a few are of such outstanding importance as to merit particular mention.

The Key-Taney papers, the gift of Mrs. Mactier Warfield, contain upwards of fifty early eighteenth century letters that shed much light on the social life of the period and give interesting details concerning members of the Calvert and allied families.

The Harry Dorsey Gough papers, the gift of the Colonial Dames Society through Mrs. A. L. Sioussat, contain many deeds and other legal papers, as well as a number of interesting personal letters of the Carrolls, Goughs and Ridgelys.

The transcript of vital statistics from Laurel and vicinity, presented by Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter, D. A. R. will prove

of great value to genealogists and others interested in family history.

The most important printed piece is "Two Sermons" by Rev. Thomas Craddock, Annapolis, 1747, of which there is but one other recorded copy and that in the British Museum.

We have acquired by purchase some 50 volumes and 100 pamphlets at a very moderate outlay. The most important of these is the pamphlet by the Rev. James Jones Wilmer, on the burning of Havre de Grace by the British during the war of 1812, for which we paid $25.00. No other copy is known to be in existence and the Library of Congress has made a photostat copy from this one.

We have received from the New York Public Library 26 photostat copies of the unique Parks *Maryland Gazette,* and we have given in exchange 29 similar copies from our set. The 55 negatives have been loaned to the John Carter Brown Library and we shall receive in return for the loan a complete set of positives, ready for binding.

The repair and restoration of State Archives goes on steadily, although not so rapidly as we would wish. The collection of Washington letters and official papers has been completed and handsomely bound, and many of the Provincial papers have been put into condition. In order to do away with the great fire risk from sending manuscript out to be bound, we have equipped a small but adequate bindery in the building, where in future all important binding and repair will be carried on.

One of the crying needs of the library is a force of skilled cataloguers who shall make available the resources of the institution, especially of the priceless manuscript source material. However, in spite of our limited means, we feel that the Society is to be congratulated on the very material additions to its collections.

Louis H. Dielman,
Chairman, Library Committee.

Report of the Committee on the Gallery.

The Report of the Committee on the Gallery for 1924 is as follows:

A number of important deposits have been made to the Gallery during the past year, so many in fact that the walls of this room will we fear, soon become crowded and the conditions which we tried to correct last year will prevail.

Mr. H. Oliver Thompson deposited the following group of portraits:

Robert Oliver, painted by J. W. Jarvis.
Charles Oliver, son of Robert, painted by Thomas Sully.
Mrs. Henry Thompson (Ann Lux Bowly), painted by Miss Sarah Peale.
Henry Anthony Thompson, painted by Miss Sarah Peale.
Mrs. Henry Anthony Thompson (Julie Zelina deMacklot), painted by Miss Sarah Peale.
Mary Caile Harrison (married Thomas Oliver), head by Sully.
Ann Lux Bowly (married Henry Thompson), painter unknown.
Paul Harrison, painter unknown, and
Henry Thompson, painter unknown.

The Peabody Institute deposited the following:

John Paca, father of the signer.
William Paca, painted by Thomas Sully.
Sarah E. Hindman, painted by Thomas Sully.
Maximilian Godefroy, painted by Rembrandt Peale.
Charles Bradenbaugh, painted by Ellicott.
Maryland in 1752, painted by Frank B. Meyer.
Two miniatures by Robert Field of John Philemon Paca and Anna Maria Tilghman Paca, his wife.

Mr. John Peirce Bruns deposited a portrait of William Peirce ("The Toast"), painted by J. W. Jarvis; and one of Henrietta of England, daughter of Charles I, painted by Mues.

Mrs. Miriam S. D. Manning, a portrait of Timothy Pickering, painted by Gilbert Stuart.

Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway, a miniature of Mrs. Barbara Amelia Neely Hertell, wife of Judge Thomas Hertell of New York.

Many donations have been made to the Gallery and Cabinet, among those of special note are:

Miniatures of Emily Jane Hardie, Captain Robert Hardie, and Captain Hardie at twenty-one years of age, which were presented by Mrs. Ella Howard Hardie.

Mr. Ephraim Keyser presented the Society with a one-half model of his statue of Major Baron de Kalb, and a life-size bust of Charles F. Mayer.

Four framed colored engravings, showing four views of the action between the American frigate "Constitution" and the British frigate "Java," drawn and etched by N. Pocock, from a sketch by Lt. Buchanan, were presented by Mr. James E. Hancock.

Other interesting and valuable gifts were given by the following:

Arthur Middleton, Louis H. Dielman, Mrs. Thomas Marshall Smith, Mrs. Francis T. Redwood, J. A. C. Tucker, Miss Elizabeth Hawkins Williams, Howard Sill, G. W. S. Musgrave, J. Appleton Wilson, Mrs. J. Holmes Whitely, William M. Hayden, Mrs. Mattie Riggs Campbell, Mrs. Thomas Gresham, Lamar Hollyday, Charles Galt Fitzgerald, Mrs. William M. Roberts, Newport Historical Society, H. Oliver Thompson, Miss Lucy Harrison, Mrs. Emily Stewart Macklin, Henry C. Shirley, Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed, Mrs. Edward Ingle, Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers, Walter G. Odell, S. W. Storm.

Towards the end of the year a most interesting and instructive exhibition of ship models was held in the rooms of the Society. Much lively interest was taken in this display, and many models of old time clipper ships, and ships of other dates were brought to light for exhibition.

HOWARD SILL,
Chairman, Committee on Gallery.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

During the past year, the church records of Dorchester Parish (three volumes) and of Great Choptank Parish (five volumes), in Dorchester County, Maryland, have been copied and indexed by Miss Harrison.

The contents of the Turner Collection (ms.) of Eastern Shore family Bible records have been indexed and placed in the files of the Society.

Several genealogical books have been rebound. In this connection, your attention is invited to the advisability of pre-

serving in a more durable form the large collection of paper-bound D. A. R. Lineage Books. Some of these volumes can not be duplicated. This collection of volumes is of great genealogical value, and is, besides, a convenient means of reference for the service records of Revolutionary War ancestors. On account of the constant handling to which these books are subjected a more durable kind of binding is recommended.

The Committee also recommends that all members of the Society place in our files the genealogies of their families, either in manuscript, typed or printed form.

As part of this report, there is appended hereto a list of genealogical books, etc. that have been donated or purchased during the year.

FRANCIS B. CULVER,
Secretary of Committee.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS DONATED TO SOCIETY, 1924.

"Mathew Fontaine Maury," by C. Alphonso Smith. Presented by the author.

"Men of Maryland Since the Civil War," by Paul Winchester. Presented by the author.

"Eight Great American Lawyers," by Horace H. Hagen. Presented by the Harlow Publishing Co.

"An Introduction to Heraldry," by Hugh Clark. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

"Biographical Sketch of John Stuart Skinner," by Ben. Perley Poore. Presented by John L. O'Conner.

"The Noble Life of Sarah Broadhead Sunderland. Family Genealogy. 1745-1924." Presented by Lester Thomas Sunderland.

Records of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Communicants and Funerals from the Court House at Laurel, Md. Earliest entry 1811. Presented by Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter, D. A. R.

"The Geer Genealogy," by Walter Geer. Presented by the author.

"A Carpenter Family of Lancaster," by A. Y. Casanova. Presented by the author.

"The Straesburger Family and Allied Families of Pa.," by Ralph Beaver Straesburger. Presented by the author.

"Jaudon Family of Pa.," by Edwin Jaquette Sellers. Presented by the author.

Lineage Books for 1923 and 1924 National Society, D. A. R. Presented by that Society.

"John Barber White." Presented by Mrs. Arthur Maltby.

Genealogical Chart of "Huidekoper, Holland Family." Presented by Edgar Huidekoper.

"Our Brooke Genealogy," by Reuben Dillon Culver. Presented by the author.

"The Mitchell, Smith & Fowke Families of Md. Va. and Ky.," by Gerard Fowke. Presented by the author.

"The Haupt Family in America." Presented and written by Rev. Henry Haupt.

"Genealogy of the Brooke Family of America," by Henry J. Kirk. Presented by the author.

Collection of Manuscripts known as the "Key-Taney Papers." Presented by Mrs. Mactier Warfield.

"Landmarks of old Prince William," by Fairfax Harrison. Presented by the author.

Collection of manuscripts known as the "Harry Dorsey Gough Papers."

Collection of newspaper clippings on families of Virginia. Presented by Miss Jane G. Keys.

PURCHASED DURING 1924.

"Descendants of Mordecai Cooke of Mordecai's Mount, Gloucester Co., Va. 1650, and Thomas Booth, of Ware Neck, Gloucester Co., Va. 1685."

"The Genealogical Register." Volume I.

The Wright Ancestry of Carolina, Dorchester, Somerset and Wicomico Counties, Maryland.

Family History including Hughes, Dalton, Martin, and Henderson, all originally of Virginia.

Peter Jones and Richard Jones Genealogy.

Shrewsbury Burgess Roll.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that during the calendar year 1924 the program at the various meetings of the Society was as follows:

January 14, 1924.—Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper on "Extinct River Towns of the Chesapeake Bay Region, Londontown," and in connection therewith gave a very interesting talk on the subject of "English Bricks."

February 11, 1924.—The business matters of the Annual Meeting.

March 10, 1924.—Mr. John L. Sanford read a paper on "Scott and Burns as Free Masons."

April 10, 1924.—Devoted to matters of general interest.

May 12, 1924.—Mr. Louis H. Dielman read an article from the Century Magazine entitled, "What Became of Dennis Martin."

May 25, 1924.—A special Meeting at which the Eastern Shore Society was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society and at which Judge J. Harry Covington read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Value of History."

October 13, 1924.—The meeting was occupied to a late hour by matters of business and of general interest.

November 10, 1924.—Judge James McC. Trippe read a paper entitled, "Thomas Johnson's Money" containing a detailed account of the history of Continental and Colonial Moneys in Maryland and the story of the generous contribution of Governor Thomas Johnson to the cause of American Independence, at the close of which he presented to the Society, on behalf of Mrs. Fanny Johnson Rogers, a most unusual collection of such money which had belonged to Governor Johnson and was veritable evidence of his indefatigable services to General Washington in the New Jersey Campaign.

December 8, 1924.—Dr. Bernard C. Steiner gave a reading and talk on "Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, 1801-1809; Secretary of State 1809-1811," and a very interesting description of matters occurring in the President's Cabinets of that era.

Respectfully submitted,

J. McC. Trippe,
Chairman.

The President announced that additional nominations having been made in writing and signed by five members of the Society, within ten days after the nominations at the last meeting, there appeared two names for the Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry. Election was then held by ballot and Dr. Pleasants was elected. There being no further contestants on the ballot, on motion duly seconded and carried, the Secretary cast the ballot as printed, whereupon the following were declared to be elected for the ensuing year:

President.

W. Hall Harris.

Vice-Presidents.

Van Lear Black. Clinton L. Riggs.

DeCourcy W. Thom.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. Appleton Wilson.

Recording Secretary.

George L. Radcliffe.

Treasurer.

Heyward E. Boyce.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

Jesse N. Bowen, *Chairman.*

G. Corner Fenhagen. James E. Hancock.
William H. Greenway. William M. Hayden.
William C. Page.

Committee on the Gallery.

Howard Sill, *Chairman.*

Thomas C. Corner. Laurence Hall Fowler.
George F. Randolph. John M. Dennis.

Committee on the Library.

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

Walter I. Dawkins. John H. Latané.
Richard M. Duvall. Edward B. Mathews.
Swepson Earle. *J. Hall Pleasants.
Raphael Semmes.

Committee on Finance

William Ingle, *Chairman.*

Howard Bruce. B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

Committee on Publications.

Samuel K. Dennis, *Chairman.*

Bernard C. Steiner. John M. Vincent.

Committee on Membership.

James D. Iglehart, *Chairman.*

George A. Colston. Daniel R. Randall.
George Arnold Frick. Francis E. Waters.
Isaac T. Norris. George Weems Williams.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

J. Hall Pleasants, *Chairman.*

Francis B. Culver. William J. McClellan.
George Forbes. William B. Marye.
Thomas E. Sears.

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*Dr. J. Hall Pleasants has withdrawn his name from this nomination.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*
*JAMES McC. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*
*JOHN WESLEY BROWN. GEORGE CATOR.
JOHN H. LATANÉ.

QUERY.

ADAMS: Information wanted about ancestors and descendants of Eli Adams, born Snow Hill, Md., July 13, 1785; father died about 1795; widow moved to Kentucky, near Lebanon, about a year later. Three brothers came to America, one named Ephraim, but he did not settle in Maryland with Eli's ancestor. Eli's father may have been Jacob. Could Jacob have been a son of Rev. Alexander Adams, 65 years rector Stepney Parish, Somerset Co.? Is Rev. Alexander's genealogy published or anything known of his descendants?

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*Mr. James McC. Trippe has withdrawn his name from this nomination.
*Mr. John Wesley Brown has withdrawn his name from this nomination.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Died, 1924

HONORARY MEMBERS

CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES (1923).....Paris, France.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910)..Care Dr. J. R. Bridges, 630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....269 W. Biddle St.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914).Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOWARD, DAVID RIDGELY (1921).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)..901 St. Paul Street.
MANKIN, MISS OLIVIA (1919).....The Walbert.
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)...1631 Eutaw Place.
LIBRARIAN .....Loyola College.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917)....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.

HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891) ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HERSH, GRIER (1897) ..... York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908) .... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885) ..... Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
*NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881) ..... Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881) ..... University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890) ..... 215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886) ..... Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894) ..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902) ..... Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ..... 42 Broadway, New York.
APPLEGATE, MRS. EMILY R. (1924) ..... Wellsburg, W. Va.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917) ..... Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BALCH, THOMAS WILLING (1923) ..... 1634 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924) ..... Briarcliff Manor, New York.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914) ..... Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915) ..... Wellesley, Mass.
*BARRETT, NORRIS S. (1920) ..... 260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916) ..... 3400 Garfield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920) ..... 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910) ..... 8 Bayonne Ave., Hamilton, Md.
BEST, FRANK E. (1924) ..... 820 Lyman Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
BLAKE, MRS. JOSEPH (1924) ..... Fortoiseau, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919) 580 Park Av., New York.
BRUNNER, CHARLES CALVIN (1924) ..... 1338 Fairmount St., Wash., D. C.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909) .... 2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914) 1711 Inter-Southern Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
BUTLER, DUDLEY (1922) ..... Room 705, 37 W. 39th St., New York City.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902) ..... 5334 Ancora Terrace, Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, MISS HELEN CHAPMAN (1921) . Alexandria, Va.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920) ..... 6623 Kingsbury Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924) ..... 256 Farragut Terrace, Phila.
CATE, CHESTER M. (1922) ..... H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Cal.
CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922) ..... Needles, California.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914) .... Princeton, N. J.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921) ..... 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

*Duval, Henry Rieman (1916).....32 Nassau St., New York.
Eaton, Dr. Paul (1917)..... Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Foster, Frederick (1921).....84 State St., Boston, Mass.
Fothergill, Mrs. Augusta B. (1924)..P. O. Box 883, Richmond, Va.
Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1921).....518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gates, Mrs. Florence J. (1920)..... 103 Maryland Av., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Gifford, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
Gobright, Mrs. Francis M. (1917)....Care James Jury, Taylorsville, Ill.
Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916)....306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.
Guilday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915)...Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
Hager, Frank L. (1921).....204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
Hamilton, Hon. George E. (1924).....Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
Harper, Benjamin Ogle (1920)..... Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D.C.
Harrison, Mrs. Edmond Pitts (1923)..Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harrison, Fairfax (1921).....Belvoir, Virginia.
Harvey, Mrs. Wallace P. (1923).....4 E. 88th St., New York.
Henry, Mrs. Effie L. (1917).....3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Hobson, Mrs. Effie Sargent (1920)...1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
Hoffman, Samuel V. (1910)..... 258 Broadway, New York.
Holt, Mrs. Frank (1924).....301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
Hook, James W. (1924).....224 Everit St., New Haven, Conn.
Hopkins, Samuel Gover (1911).....6th and Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
Hudson, Millard F. (1923).....New Berne Apts., Wash., D. C.
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair (1916)....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Jenkins, Mrs. E. Calvert (1924).....226 E. Capitol St., Wash., D. C.
Johnson, Frederick T. F. (1915).....McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Keith, A. L. (1924)..... Lock Box W, Vermillion, S. Dakota.
Kimble, Miss Pearl B. (1921).....Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.
Kleugel, Mrs. H. A. (1924).....Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco.
Kuhn, Miss Florence Calvert (1921).Marmet, W. Va.
Laird, William Winder (1923).....Wilmington, Delaware.
Landis, John J. (1921).....59 Farrand Park, Detroit, Mich.
Latimer, James B. (1920).....547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
Leach, Miss May Atherton (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Lesh, Mrs. C. P. (1923).....3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919).....219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Little, Rev. Francis K. (1916).....Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Littlejohn, Mrs. Malcolm (1916)...23 E. 67th St., New York City.
Lynch, Miss Annie (1923)..... 233 E. 6 South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Lynn, Mrs. Alberta (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.
McFadden, Chas. (1906).....2809 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D.C.
Maddox, Wm. Johnston (1921).....249 Maple Ave., Takoma Pk., Md.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
Metcalf, Mrs. Carrie S. (1922).....Smithfield, Pa.

MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) { U. S. Recruiting Office, Huntington, W. Va.
NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920). 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924).....Box 25, Penna. Ave., Station.
OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921)..... { 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913).. { Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
REID, LEGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)..... { 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923)..... { Care Thomas L. Munson & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y.
*SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....619 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920)....."The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919).....P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
TUNNELLE, MISS MARY B. (1922).....Glen Olden, Pa.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923). Cherrydale, Virginia.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) ..... { 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WILSON, WILLIAM POWER (1924).....608 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)..18 W. Franklin St.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....Westminster, Md.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2742 St. Paul St.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)...Charlotte Road.
ALLISON, MISS AMY PRESCOTT (1923)..2211 N. Charles St.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.

AMMIDON, MRS. DANIEL G. (1924).....46 Roland Ave.
ANDREW, MISS ADA M. (1922).....3305 Windsor Hill Rd., Walbrook.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)..204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....22 Light St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.

BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....1025 St. Paul St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....New Amsterdam Building.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)...8445 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919)....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....Cloverdale Road.
*BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BALL, SARA JANET (1918).....De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)......"The Severn."
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....609 Keyser Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Maryland Club.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....925-28 Equitable Bldg.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....508 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.
BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).11 E. 2nd St., Frederick, Md.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919).....409 Calvert Building.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....Greenway Apartments.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments.
BERGLAND, JOHN MCF., M. D. (1924)..4 W. Biddle St.

BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN MCF. (1924)....4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923)..Cambridge Apts.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B.....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Riderwood, Md.
*BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....133 Newburg Ave., Catonsville, Md.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MISS JESSIE (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....1212 N. Charles St.
BLAKESLEE, MRS. WILBER (1923).....3920 Maine Ave.
*BONAPARTE, MRS. ELLEN CHANNING (1922) ..... } Guilford, Md.
BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.
BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....University Club.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM D. (1919).. { c/o Dr. John Booker, Chapel Hill, N. C.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOSWELL, MRS. T. STEPTOE (1923)....22 E. Eager St.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)..The Homewood Apts.
BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.
BOYLE, MISS ANN E. H. (1924).....2636 N. Charles St.
BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)....Belair, Md.
BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.

BRANCH, REV. HENRY, D. D. (1920).....Leesburg, Va., R. F. D. No. 3.
BRANHAM, MRS. JOSEPH H. (1919)....2200 Eutaw Place.
BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
BRENNAN, BERNARD A. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....“Mondawmin,” Liberty Heights Av.
BROWN, GEORGE DOBBIN (1923).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Owings Mills, Md.
BROWN, J. BURKLOE (1923).....1519 Munsey Bldg.
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)..St. John’s Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....Rochambeau Apts.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... { Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191.
BRUCE, MRS. JAMES (1924)..... Bedford Place, Guilford.
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.
BUCK, ALBERT H. (1921).....Allston Apts.
BUCK, KIRKLAND C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920).1918 Eutaw Place.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923)..... 09 Banbury Road, Oxford, England.
BURCH, WM. BALTZELL (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....7 E. Eager St.
BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913).....725 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
*BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.

CAIN, MRS. JAMES M. (1922).....Church Hill, Md.
CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)..Roland Park P. O.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
*CAREY, MRS. GEORGE LEIPER (1919)....The Cecil Apts.
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES, JR. (1917).....838 Park Ave.
CAREY, JOHN E. (1893).....“The Cedars,” Walbrook.
CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).... Brooklandville, Md.
CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923).....111 Ridgeway Road, Roland Park.
CARTER, MISS MARY COLES (1923).....204 W. Monument St.
CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923).204 W. Monument St.
CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922).....1429 Linden Ave.

CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....13-15 W. Baltimore St.
CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W. JR. (1916).....2016 Park Ave.
CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916)..... { Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.
CHESNUT, MRS. CALVIN W. (1923).....111 Ridgeway Rd., Roland Pk.
CHETHAM, MRS. L. B. (1924).....1015 N. Charles St.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....Maryland Casualty Company.
CLARKE, D. FRANK (1924).....143 St. Charles Road.
CLASSEN, CHARLES H. (1924).....218 Roland Ave.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.
CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916).....Belair, Md.
COAD, J. ALLAN (1922).....Leonardtown, Md.
COALE, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce
COBOURN, FREDERICK LEE (1923).....Havre de Grace, Md.
COE, WARD B. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1908).....415 N. Charles St.
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe.
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....16 E. Eager St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building.
COMPTON, KEY (1921).....219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
COMPTON, MRS. KEY (1921).....219 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920).....106 E. Baltimore St.
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw Place.
COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919).....1001 St. Paul St.
COOKE, MRS. J. ADDISON (1922).....150 West Lanvale St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898)..... { Care Capt. James Bruff, 270 Convert Ave., N. Y. City.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)..200 Goodwood Gardens.
CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924).....Gittings Ave.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917).....Chattolanee, Md.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
COUDEN, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Md.
COULTER, JOHN MIFFLIN (1923).....2421 St. Paul St.
COURTENAY, A. D. B. (1919).....610 Lennox St.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)..... { 7005 Otis Bldg., 810 18th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1623 Park Ave.

CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. C. HAMMOND (1924)..Ellicott City, Md.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....14 E. 22nd St.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Dunkirk P. O., Calvert Co., Md.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922)...2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....Chamber of Commerce.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th Floor, Garrett Bldg.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).....The Concord, Apartment 31, Washington, D. C.
*DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....608 W. Franklin St. Richmond, Va.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....653 University Pkwy.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNISON, H. MARCUS (1923).....10 E. Read St.
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902).....Maryland Meter Company, Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919)..219 E. Biddle Street.
DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919)....219 E. Biddle Street.
DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....255 W. Hoffman St.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....4405 Greenway.

DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.
DORNEY, MRS. CHARLES P. (1920).....3712 Springdale Ave., Forest Park.
DORSEY, MISS ANNE H. E. (1919).....Ellicott City.
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.
DUER, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
DUER, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919)....225 W. Preston St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....406 Water St.
DUKE, MRS. W. BERNARD (1908).....Riderwood, Md.
DUKEHART, MORTON MCI. (1920).....Key Highway and Light St.
DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....Charles Street Ave.
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923) 1620 Bolton St.
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. MCKIM (1921).4132 Roland Ave.
DUNHAM, FRANCIS LEE, M. D. (1921)..1111 N. Eutaw St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)..Harlem Lodge, Catonsville.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919)....The Sherwood.
DYER, VERY REV. EDWARD R. (1922)....St. Mary's Seminary, N. Paca St.

EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922).....1431 Linden Ave.
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....612 Munsey Building.
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLINGER, MISS ESTHER PARKS (1922)..12 W. 25th St.
ELLSLER, MRS. GEORGE R. (1922).....711 E. 21st St.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building.
ENGLAND, CHARLES (1924).....1507 Park Ave.
EVANS, CLARENCE R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.
EVANS, MRS. CORA R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924)....Calvert Court Apartments.
EVANS, FRANK G. (1923).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
EVANS, H. G. (1918).....818 University Parkway.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FALLON, WM. B. (1920).....6 Elmhurst Road.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.

FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)....Guilford Manor Apartments.
FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1510 Bolton St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921)....Westminster, Md.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.
FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....10 E. Fayette St.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Cat'nsv'le, Md.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917)....2731 St. Paul St.
FRENCH, HOWARD A. (1924).....304 W. Baltimore St.
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919)...1029 Madison Ave.
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919)...1013 N. Charles St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Court House, Baltimore.
GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916).....111 N. Charles St.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.
GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..Bayville, N. Y.
GALLOWAY, MRS. ETTA LEGG (1922)....2632 N. Charles St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915).1603 You St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924)... Earleigh Heights P. O., Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....1111 Linden Ave.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, CHARLES H. (1920).....511 Garrett Building.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
GILBERT, D. C. (1923).....3116 Gwynn Oak Ave.
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....102 Club Road.
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Walbert Apartments, No. 54.
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Charles St.
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921).....102 E. 25th St.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....Ashburton.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA E. (1920)....231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....2000 E. 30th St.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Edgewood, R. F. D.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MRS. FITZHUGH (1919).1700 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MISS HELENE (1923)...Riderwood, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...National Union Bank.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923)...Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....1730 St. Paul St.
GOUGH, T. R., M.D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)..... { Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GRAWEKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919).....Oakdale, Sykesville, Md.
GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921)..... 1712 N. Calvert St.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917).2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919)....815 Park Ave.
GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919)..815 Park Ave.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).Glyndon, Md.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1891).....Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.
HALL, MRS. J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.

HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923)...Berlin, Worcester Co., Md.
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANDY, J. CUSTIS (1923).....Fidelity Bldg.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....Canterbury Hall.
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916).Cambridge, Md.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....511 Park Ave.
HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Ten Hills.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919) } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1741 Park Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....Middle River, Md.
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....521 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.
HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919)....932 N. Charles St.
HARWOOD, JAMES KEMP (1923).....30 W. Biddle St.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....110 Commerce St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HAZLEHURST, HUGH JENKINS (1923)...1402 Eutaw Place.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T.....1505 Park Ave.
HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL.....Catonsville, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)..Cumberland, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)..... Waterbury, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....717 N. Broadway.
HEVELL, CHARLES H. (1922).....514 Willow Grove Ave.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924).....Cedarcroft, Baltimore.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HICKS, THOMAS (1919).....106 W. Madison St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, MISS HARRIETTE (1923).....808 Cathedral St.

HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall.
HITE, MRS. ELIZABETH C. (1923).....1302 Linden Ave.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903)..142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....13 W. Biddle St.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOFFMAN, MRS. R. CURZON (1923).....1203 St. Paul St.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)...1802 Eutaw place.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Normandie Heights, Md.
HOLLYDAY, GUY T. O. (1923).....Sta. D, Swann & Edmondson Avs.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....Riderwood, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
HOPKINS, HENRY P. (1924).....347 N. Charles St.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....2001 Park Ave.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924)....Stafford Hotel.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924).....2823 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Hopkins, 31st and St. Paul Sts.
HUMRICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918).....465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....3908 N. Charles St.
HYDE, HENRY M. (1923).....103 W. 39th St.
HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921)....10 K. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....Garden Apartments.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....1707 St. Paul St.

*Ingle, Edward (1882).....109 W. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
Ingle, William (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

Jackson, Hon. Howard (1924).....Mayor's Office, City Hall.
Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
Jacobs, Mrs. Henry Barton (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
James, Norman (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
Janney, Stuart S. (1924).....6th Floor, Title Building.
Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Jenkins, George C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
Jenkins, M. Earnest (1924).....717 St. Paul St.
Johnson, Charles W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.
Johnson, Mrs. Charles W. L. (1923).909 St. Paul St.
Johnson, Mrs. Edward M. (1924).....2900 N. Calvert St.
Johnson, J. Hemsley (1916).....626 Equitable Building.
Johnstone, Miss Emma E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911)... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
Jones, Mrs. Harry C. (1919).....2523 Madison Ave.
Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918).....Kenoak Road, Mt. Washington, Md.

Karr, Harry E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924)..203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
Keech, Colonel Frank B. (1919)....52 Broadway, New York.
Keene, Miss Mary Hollingsworth (1917) ..... { 8 W. Hamilton St.
Keidel, Geo. C., Ph. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
Kennedy, Joseph P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
Keyser, Mrs. H. Irvine (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
Keyser, R. Brent (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
Keyser, W. Irvine (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
Kilpatrick, Mrs. Rebecca H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
Kinsolving, Rev. Arthur B. (1922)...Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
Kirk, Henry C. (1908).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
Kirk, Mrs. Henry C. (1917).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
Kirwan, George W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
Klinefelter, Mrs. Emily Hendrix (1915) ..... { Chestertown, Md.
Klinefelter, Henry H. (1922).....Chestertown, Md.
Knapp, Charles H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
Knapp, George W. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
Knapp, George W., Jr. (1919).....1116 N. Calvert St.
Knapp, William G. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.

KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..211 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.

*LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923)...103 W. Monument St.
LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.
LEE, MISS CASSANDES (1923).....Stafford Hotel.
LEE, MISS ELIZABETH COLLINS (1920).103 Linden St., Towson, Md.
*LEE, H. C. (1903).....9 E. Read St.
LEE, H. H. M (1923).....806 Reservoir St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....2843 N. Calvert St.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2508 N. Calvert St.
LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.
LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
LEVY, JULIUS (1921).....Lombard and Paca Sts.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924).....960 N. Howard St.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....20 E. Lexington St.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919)....4 E. Preston St.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court.
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LURMAN, THEODORE G. JR. (1923).....808 St. Paul St.
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....1209 Linden Ave.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....12 E. Lexington St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....102 Club Rd.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.
MCEVOY, P. J. (1919).....402 Cathedral St.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)....Atholton, Md.
MCGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920).....Falls Church, Va.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.

McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917) ..... } 512 Park Ave.
Mackall, W. Hollingsworth (1909) .. Elkton, Md.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1923) ... Lake Avenue and Roland.
Mackenzie, Thomas (1917) ..... 607 Continental Building.
McKim, S. S. (1902) ..... Savings Bank of Baltimore.
McLane, Allan (1894) ..... Garrison, Md.
McLane, Miss Catherine (1919) ..... 211 W. Monument St.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919) ... 211 W. Monument St.
Macsherry, Allan (1914) ..... 104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
Magruder, James M., D. D. (1919) ..... Hockley Hall, Annapolis.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911) ..... 1403 Fidelity Building.
Maltbie, William H. (1922) ..... 911 Continental Bldg.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902) ..... 619 Fidelity Bldg.
Manger, Charles E. (1922) ..... 2524 Pennsylvania Ave.
Manly, Mrs. Wm. M. (1916) ..... 1109 N. Calvert St.
Manning, Cleveland P. (1921) ..... 918 N. Calvert St.
Marburg, Miss Amelia (1919) ..... 6 E. Eager St.
Marburg, William A. (1919) ..... 6 E. Eager St.
Marbury, William L. (1887) ..... 700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915) ..... 717 Reservoir St.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923) .... Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Telfair Wilson (1923) .... 1115 St. Paul St.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919) ... 1115 St. Paul St.
Marsden, Mrs. Charles T. (1918) .... 1729 Bolton St.
Marshall, Mrs. Charles (1917) ..... The Preston.
Marshall, John W. (1902) ..... 13 South St.
Marye, William B. (1911) ..... 207 E. Preston St.
Massey, James Alan (1923) ..... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
Massey, Mrs. James Alan (1923) .... 1301 33rd Street Blvd.
Mather, L. B. (1922) ..... 315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905) .. Johns Hopkins University.
Maxson, Charles W., M. D. (1923) ... 827 N. Charles St.
Maxson, Mrs. Charles W. (1923) ..... 827 N. Charles St.
May, George (1924) ..... Care Alexander Brown & Sons.
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919) ... Walbert Apts.
Maynard, Mrs. Richard (1923) ..... Gambrills, Md.
Mayo, Mrs. Charles J. F. (1921) ..... Plaza Apts.
Meanly, M. Brooke (1923) ..... Ruxton, Md.
Meiere, T. McKean (1916) ..... 1724 N. Calvert St.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924) ..... 3047 Brighton St.
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923) ..... The Sherwood.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902) ..... 107 W. Lanvale St.
Miles, Joshua W. (1915) ..... 331 Calvert Bldg.
Miller, Charles R. (1916) ..... 2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902) ..... 506 Maryland Trust Building.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922) ..... 10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.

MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924).....960 N. Howard St.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Bldg.
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MITCHELL, WALTER R. (1920).....112 E. Preston St.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, MRS. C. S. (1924).....610 Cathedral St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921)....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MUDGE, MRS. VIRGINIA F. (1924).....2827 St. Paul St.
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916) 10 E. Madison St.
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.
MURPHY, MRS. J. HUGHES (1923).....Beulah Villa Apts., Walbrook.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M. D. (1921) ..... } 819 Hamilton Terrace.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....3811 Barrington Road.

NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)..Smithtown Branch, Long Is.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....4105 Pennhurst Ave.
NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....Sherwood Hotel.
NILES, ALFRED S. (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....De Vere Place, Ellicott City, Md.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).... .... ..Denton, Maryland.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....1716 W. Lafayette Ave.
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1816 Munsey Bldg.

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.

ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Bldg., Annex.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
O'DONOVAN, JOHN H. (1919).....Washington Apts.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....Wyman Park Apartments.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.
ONION, MRS. FRANK (1923).....137 E. North Ave.
OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....114 Court House.
OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....420 Cedarcroft Rd., Cedarcroft.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919)..... c/o Dr. Henry Page, Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....Lexington Bldg.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.
PARKER, SUMNER A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.
PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building.
PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918)..... 1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Florida.
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....Chestnut Grove, Timonium, Md.
PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Rd. and Susquehanna Ave.
PASSAPAE, WM. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....115 W. 29th St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....“Woodlands,” Gorsuch Ave.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917)....1530 Bolton St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WM. H. 3RD (1924).....1325 Eutaw Place.
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
*PHENIS, ALBERT (1919)..... Manufacturers Record, South and Water Sts.

PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....201 Goodwood Gardens.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Bldg.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Bldg.
PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)..16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.
PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.
RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)...19 Fidelity Building.

RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....1318 Linden Ave.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919)....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.
RAWLINGS, J. SOULE (1920).....1729 Bolton St.
RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
RAYNER, ALBERT W. (1905).....610 Fidelity Bldg.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
*REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)....512 Park Ave.
REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....37 Fair View Ave.
REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.
REYNOLDS, MRS. JOSEPH G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, CLINTON O. (1924).....P. O. Box 85.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Benson, Harford Co., Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.

RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....No. 7, Brookland, D. C.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924).....Fidelity Building.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....417 Park Bank Bldg.
ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924)..Cambridge Apartments.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPLIN (1917)..32 South Street.
ROGERS, EDWIN SAUNDERS (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.
ROGERS, EDWIN SAUNDERS (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....22 Ailsa Ave.
ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922).....Centerville, Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) { Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Keyser Bldg.
RUHRAH, JOHN, M. D. (1923).....11 E. Chase St.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
RUPP, MISS AUGUSTA WORTHINGTON.. (1924) { Windward and Danbury Rds., Towson, Md.
RUSSELL, MRS. JOHN F. (1923).....2735 St. Paul St.
RUTH, THOS. DE COURSEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.
RYAN, AUGUSTINE J. (1921).....Gay and Lombard Sts.
RYAN, WM. P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.

SANDERS, MISS CLARA M. (1924).....701 5th Ave., Rognel Heights.
SANDERS, WM. BURTON (1924).....Westminster, Md.
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....317 Munsey Building.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.
SATTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....914 St. Paul St.
SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924).....1303 Lexington Building.
SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.
SCOTT, TOWNSEND (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922).....23 E. Eager St.
SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.
SCRIVENER, MRS. FRANK P. (1921).....105 E. Lafayette Ave.
SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Md.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....2741 Guilford Ave.
SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)...1402 Linden Ave.

SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.
SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....222 W. Lanvale St.
SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....58 Roland Court.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. (1893) ..... } 3007 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SHRINER, FRANCIS EARL (1924).....Union Bridge, Md.
SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.
SHRIVER, SAMUEL H. (1923).....1415 Eutaw Place.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....12 E. Pleasant St.
SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....1000 N. Charles St.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)..... { 3518 Newark St., Celveland Park, Washington, D. C.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3900 Cottage Ave.
SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....Tudor Hall Apartments.
SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
SLOAN, CHARLES W. (1924).....University Apartments.
SMITH, ALAN P. 3RD (1920).....18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
SMITH, MRS. DUDLEY R. (1924).....Gilman Apts., Calvert and 31st Sts.
SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923)...1500 Park Ave.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919)....1229 Park Ave.
SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917).....St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.
SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
SNOW, MISS JESSIE L. (1923).....424 Roland Ave.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....The Marlborough Apts.
SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.
SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS (1922) ..... } College Park, Md.
SPENCE, MRS. W. W., JR. (1921).....1205 St. Paul St.
SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
STANLEY, EDWARD S. (1924).....2 E. Lexington St.
STATON, MRS. JOHN W. (1918).....Snow Hill, Md.

STAUB, JOHN T. (1924) ..... } Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Continental Building.
STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919) .....6 Somerset Rd., Roland Park.
STAYTON, WILLIAM H., JR. (1922) .....6th Floor, Lexington Bldg.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911) ...Owings Mills, Md.
STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922) ....Owings Mills, Md.
STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917) ....Port Deposit, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905) .....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINMUELLER, THEODORE A. (1924) ....221 E. Baltimore St.
STEUART, JAMES E. (1919) .....Title Building.
STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919) ....839 Park Ave.
STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919) .....Preston Apartments.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904) .....2733 N. Charles St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886) .....1005 N. Charles St.
STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916) .....207 N. Calvert St.
STICKNEY, GEORGE H. (1923) .....Keyser Building.
STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. (1922) ..... } 408 N. Charles St.
STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889) ..209 W. Lanvale St.
*STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883) .....11 N. Calhoun St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917) .....Ten Hills, Md.
STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921) ..11 N. Calhoun St.
STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919) .....1430 Linden Ave.
STOKES, MISS ELIZABETH H. (1920) ....Latrobe Apartments.
STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921) .....The Alhambra Apts.
STUART, MRS. SAMUEL E. D. (1923) ....1418 Mt. Royal Ave.
STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915) .Chestertown, Md.
SUCRO, MRS. ARAMINTA BELT (1923) ...2 Harvest Road.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915) .....1028 Cathedral St.
SULLIVAN, FELIX R. JR. (1922) .....8 W. Preston St.
SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916) .....101 Roland Ave.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909) .....5900 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919) .....2813 St. Paul St.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924) .....10 South St.

TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913) .Rockville, Md.
TAPSCOTT, JOHN S. (1923) .....16 E. Lafayette Ave.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909) .....405 Maryland Trust Building.
TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921) .....328 University Parkway.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902) .....1208 Eutaw Place.
THIELKELD, REV. L. A. (1918) .....509 W. Hayward Ave.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884) .....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919) .....600 Cathedral St.
THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902) .....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914) .....2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919) ..1102 McCulloh St.
THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915) .....2426 N. Charles St.

THOMAS, JAMES W., LL. D. (1894)..... Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910)..... S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915)..... 1302 Eutaw Place.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921)..... 501 Water St.
THOMPSON, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).... 811 N. Charles St.
THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922)..... 3408 Auchentoroly Terrace.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895)..... Title Building.
THOMSEN, JOHN J (1923)..... Severn Apts.
TIFFANY, HERBERT, T. (1919)..... 132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS MCLANE (1920).. 831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906)..... Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917).. Sigma Phi Club, 22 E. 38th St., N.Y.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924)..... 626 Equitable Building.
TINSLEY, T. GARLAND (1924)..... Keyser Building.
TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916)..... 82-83 Gunther Building.
TOME, PETER E. (1919)..... Greenway Apartments.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921)..... 26 Somerset Road.
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921)..... 26 Somerset Road.
TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920)..... Title Building.
TRIDE, HENRY C. (1922)..... 102 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924)..... Walbert Apartments.
TRIPPE, BARCLAY H. (1924)..... Easton, Md.
TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918)..... 1602 Bolton St.
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917)..... 1116 Munsey Building.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915)..... 117 W. Lombard St.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921)..... 2635 N. Charles St.
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922).... Sudbrook Park.
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919). 1623 Park Ave.
TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916)... Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.
TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916)..... 1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, HOWARD (1916)..... Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).... 75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903)..... 2209 St. Paul St.
TYSON, A. M. (1895)..... 207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE (1907) ..... } 251 W. Preston St.
TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924).. 251 W. Preston St.

UHLER, JOHN EARLE (1924)..... 1402 Eutaw Place.
URIE, JOHN D. (1924)..... Chestertown, Md.

VALENTINE, MISS EMILY U. (1924)..... 212 W. Monument St.
VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923).. 129 W. North Ave.
VEST, CECIL W., M. D. (1923)..... 1014 St. Paul St.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894)..... Johns Hopkins University.
VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923)..... 1317 Eutaw Place.

WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915)....Chestertown, Md.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Bldg.
WALLS, MRS. JOSEPH (1923).....2931 St. Paul St.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
WARFIELD, F. HOWARD (1919).....2507 N. Charles St.
*WARFIELD, JOHN (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923).....613 St. Paul St.
WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1919).....Hotel Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.
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WEST, MRS. HENRY S. (1919).....Govans.
WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.
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WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.
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WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
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WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... { c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building.
WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....222 Roland Ave.
WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923)..... Munsey Bldg.
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Edited by Bernard C. Steiner

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VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

Journal and Correspondence of the State Council (1779-1780)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvellously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

Vol. XX. JUNE, 1925 No. 2.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

Madame Bonaparte to Mrs. Robert Patterson.[1]

Dear Mary. I have had only one letter from you and I have written several times. I leave this for Paris in a few days. The fear of returning to America keeps me from getting well and my income is too limited to allow me to remain in the Circle in which I move. All that is wanting to my happiness is a larger income which would enable me to remain in Europe. I never can enjoy even a tolerable degree of tranquility in America. Beckey Hamilton is in this country for some certain reasons I found it best not to be too intimate with her and she is very angry no doubt. Her relations here are all very much displeased with her. But you must not mention it. I have been painted three times by one artist, once as Calypso which is to be engraven and in two other ways. Since my arrival in London Mr. Newton [2] has likewise drawn me as a Grecian woman collecting the folds of rich purple and gold drapery round her person and contemplating a Bust which likewise is a profile of me. This picture is said to be an incomparable likeness and is intended for the exhibition which

[1] Mrs. Robert Patterson, sister-in-law of Madame B. and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. After the death of her husband in 1822 she went abroad, and in 1825 married the Marquis of Wellesley. The two Bonaparte letters have been contributed by Miss Mary Norwood.

[2] Gilbert Stuart Newton, 1794-1835.

takes place in May. I am very much changed however in my appearance since you saw me last which is not to be wondered at as I am continually ill and thinking of all the misery which certainly awaits me in my country, the scene to me of all and greater wretchedness than any Mortal ever before endured. O my God, what have I not suffered in that cruel exile from every pleasure and every comfort. Ten years were counted amidst tears and regret and I strive vainly now to banish from my recollection the suffering and ennui of my past life. When I am well enough to go into Society here I contrast the splendor and happiness of Europe with the sad Fate which awaits me in the New World. In my dreams I am transported to the populous desert of Baltimore and awake shuddering. Pursued, haunted as I am by these triste images my health cannot be restored.

I wish my Dr Mary you would write me very often. You know not my misery about my poor Child and how I am torn by contrary desires. I hate, I abhor America. I can never exist there and yet how can I live here on my Pittance? If I had only money enough to educate my child here and if I could only know that I should never return to my wretchedness in the United States, I am sure I should get well. I have been two weeks in London confined with debility. My whole person has been swollen but I am now better and on Tuesday I depart for France. I have been too ill to go out at all for some time. I wish you would write to *Bo* and tell him I am very well. Good bye.

My love to Mrs. Caton.

Genl. Reubel [3] has sailed for America.

Caraman is doing very well and is Charge d'affaires at the Hague. Maupertius is Consul General at Amsterdam he writes me.

London, November 7th 1815.

[Superscription]

Mrs. Robert Patterson.

[3] Frequently mentioned in *The Diary of James Gallatin*, 1914.

Madame Bonaparte to Mrs. Caton.

Paris, February 12, 1816.
Rue de la Paix No. 18.

My dear Mrs. Caton. Since my arrival here I have seen M^de^ de Pelletier several times, she has not forgotten your kindness I assure you. Count Julius de Menou is excessively improved in Mind, Manners and person, he is occupied very much with the Court but he finds time to be amiable and polite to all Americans. His devotion to Miss Caton is unabated by time, unchilled by absence and he only waits her permission to brave the dangers of the Atlantic in order to lay his Title and himself at her feet. General Willot has become a great personage since his arrival—he is nominated Governor of Corsica. General Reubell is no longer in Europe and must before this time have arrived in America. We have heard here that Mrs. Harper [4] contemplates sending her Daughter to the Countess de Menou, who by the way does not live in Paris. General Scott [5] has been admired, caressed and contemplated as a Hero in Paris—he is now gone to England where he can chuse his Society. He appears uncorrupted by adulation and only desirous to return to his Country, the unsophisticated manners of which he prefers to those more polished of Europe. I have seen no one more elegant however, than yourself since my entree into the Beau Monde and I shall admire your grace and manner on my return more than ever, as I can now better appreciate them. Quant a moi, I only want eight thousand Dollars per annum to make me perfectly happy. There are Persons in America, whom I love and regret, but I have no wish ever to return, and all those who *really like* me, must desire my residence here as that alone could render me happy. My child, if I cannot send for him to finish his education in England, I shall return to partake his situation in America, but it will cost me all the pleasure, all the happiness of my

[4] Mrs. Robert Goodloe Harper.
[5] Genl. Winfield Scott, 1786-1866.

future life. I never shall enjoy one hour of content on my return and I never think of it without shedding tears. I beg you will employ me to execute all your commissions here, it will give me great pleasure to serve you. Dress and living are enormously encreased in price since the arrival of the English in Paris. Impositions of every sort are constant and great, and in fact, it is quite as expensive here as in London. I cannot get rooms under four hundred francs per month and mine are very indifferent. A carriage costs five hundred francs per month, in short I am very much surprized at the difference between my calculations and the actual state of things here. Major Mercer has been here all the winter and appears very happy in Paris. There is a Minister Mr. de Neuville going to Washington to replace M. Serrurier.[6] Perhaps you would like to have some things sent out by General Scott, if so, command me. Tell Mr. Oliver I think of him very often, that I was quite right to come and that I do not wish ever to return. Adieu My dear Mrs. Caton. I remain with affection

yours &c
E. Patterson.

Mrs. Caton,
Care of Robert Patterson, Esq^{r}.
South Street, Baltimore.

---

[6] Louis-Barbe-Charles Serurier, French diplomat, b. 7 April 1775; d. 21 Jan. 1860: Minister to Washington under Madison and again in 1837; frequently confused with his uncle, J. M. P. Serurier, 1742-1819, Marshall of France.

TIMOTHY PICKERING [1] TO HIS DAUGHTER ELIZABETH.[2]

City of Washington, Nov. 13, 1814.

My dear Eliza,

Your letter of the 1st was rec'd on the 8th. You do not acknowledge the receipt of the long letter I wrote you two or three weeks since, intimating the project of your coming on & lodging under the same roof with me a part of the time. I however closed that letter, I remember, with a remark calculated to prevent any pain from a disappointment. Mr. Hanson [3] has had another very ill turn; and I presume will never be a well man. It would seem to me a miracle should he live many years; and if he did not survive one, it would occasion no surprise. I have not seen his wife or the infant since her confinement: but he tells me both are very well: The infant (a daughter) the finest child they ever had. Should he not get much better—altho he has been once or twice in the House since the last attack—I shall hardly expect a renewal of the invitation to you to visit Georgetown. Constant ill health depresses the mind, and renders company, except of one's most intimate friends, rather burthensome than otherwise. I am pretty well assured that the match, if it ever existed, between M. H.[4] & Mr. Grosvenor [5] is broken off: I doubt if it was ever

[1] Timothy Pickering, b. 17 July, 1745 at Salem, Mass.; d. 29 Jan. 1829; Postmaster-General; Secretary of War; Secretary of State; U. S. Senator, 1803-1811; M. C. 1814-1817.

[2] Elizabeth Pickering, later the wife of Hammond Dorsey. [1794-1823]. Elizabeth and her twin sister Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Ropes Nichols) were born 21 Nov. 1793. Elizabeth m. Hammond Dorsey 12 Aug. 1816 and died 11 Aug. 1819, survived by one child, Mary Elizabeth Pickering (b. 23 Oct. 1818; d. 31 Jan. 1905) who m. her cousin, Thomas Donaldson, 23 Oct. 1838. A large miniature of Mrs. Hammond Dorsey was painted by Joseph Wood in 1816, the whereabouts of which is unknown.

[3] Alexander Contee Hanson, Jr., b. 7 Feb. 1786; d. 23 April 1819; son of Chancellor A. C. Hanson, and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson; editor "Federal Republican," which was wrecked by a mob 22 June 1812; member of 13th and 14th Congresses; Senator, 1816-1819.

[4] Mary Jane Hanson, later Mrs. T. P. Grosvenor.

[5] Thomas Peabody Grosvenor, 1778-1817, of Connecticut; graduate of

seriously contemplated by either. Mrs. Breckenridge [6] & her daughter (Mary Anne) have been with us near two weeks. Mrs. B. is very *pleasant,* a "mighty" good hearted woman. I must inform you that by Virginians, the word "mighty" is applied to almost every thing: "mighty good," "mighty bad," and even "mighty little": indeed it is a "mighty" common word. The daughter is in her sixteenth year—but "pretty" well grown. Her mother is a large woman—and her father bigger and several inches taller than I. Mary (for so I told her I must take leave to call her) seems to be a very good girl, and since we have become acquainted, speaks and smiles. Her silence at first was perfectly natural. She is just from the boarding school at Richmond, in Virginia. Richmond is the metropolis of that state, & may perhaps be as populous as Salem. I never saw the place. At first sight, I doubtless appeared *very old* to Mary, and perhaps very *venerable* with my bald head & grey locks, accompanied perhaps with the impression made by the information from her friend at Richmond, & more from her father, with whom I had been several years acquainted, that your father was a man of some consequence in public life, having moved in many elevated stations, the occupants of which most people imagine, very erroneously, must be great men. It was this false estimate of greatness which was a principal cause of that diffidence and bashfulness which have given me pain during the greater part of my life, and of which I was not cured (notwithstanding the various public high offices I had held) until I came to Congress. In that body I acquired a more accurate and useful

Yale; studied law; M. C. for N. Y. 1813-17. Married 6 March 1815 Mary Jane, only dau. of late Alexander Contee Hanson and Rebecca (Howard) Hanson. Practiced law in Baltimore. Mrs. Grosvenor died of tuberculosis, 4 Dec. 1815, at the age of 24. Mr. Grosvenor died at "Waterloo," 24 April 1817 in his 39th year.

[6] Wife of James Breckenridge, [1763-1833], M. C. from Virginia, 1809-1817. She was the daughter of Col. Cary and Elizabeth (Jennings) Selden, married 1 Jan. 1791, died 17 March, 1843. The daughter Mary Anne, was born 12 March, 1797 and died unmarried, 13 Aug. 1830.

knowledge of men (in the general sense of that word, without confining it to the individuals who were the members of that body) than in all the preceeding parts of my life. Yet in that body I have seen & now see many distinguished men of extensive knowledge, deep capacity & profound judgment—with correct and upright views—and I respect them accordingly, rejoicing at not envying their eminence, which renders them capable of more effectually promoting the public welfare.

The last week, accompanied by a Virginian member of Congress [7] & an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Custis,[8] I went to *Arlington.* This is the name given to his residence by Mr. Custis. You will recollect that he is the only brother of Mrs. Peter. It is about two miles from my lodgings, but on the Virginia side of the Potomack. It was evening when we arrived, and seeing the teapot and two cups on the table, I supposed Mr. & Mrs. Custis were going to take tea. She had disappeared. Pretty soon the small tea board was removed, and a larger one set on the table; and provision made for us all. In the meantime, their only child (a girl of seven years old) had come into the room, and then withdrawn. After tea, Mrs. C. said she asked the child who the gentlemen were who had arrived, and that her daughter answered—"Mr. Bayly (my companion) and a very old man."

The next morning I saw the little girl, and took her on my knee, and at parting (after breakfast) called her attention to the "very old man" and telling her I wished her to remember him, gave her some impressive kisses.

---

[7] Thomas Monteagle Bayley, [1775-1834], M. C. from Va. 1813-1815. He died 6 Jan. 1834, at "Mt. Custis," the estate in Accomac Co., Va., which he acquired through his wife, Margaret Cropper. There is a fine illustration of this house in Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country."

[8] George Washington Parke Custis, [1781-1857]; his wife, Mary Lee Fitzhugh; the daughter, Mary Anne Randolph, who married Lieut. Robert E. Lee in 1831.

City of Washington, Feb. 20, 1815.

"Not to admire, is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them so." [9]

We must examine this opinion of the poet, my dear Elizabeth, when I get home, and then I trust you will think it just. You will then allow my experience and long acquaintance with the world, to *sober* your enthusiasm—the natural offspring of youthful sensibility. I hardly recollect a man who has not been to much praised. "Faults in the less," is the correct sentiment of Cowper. Mankind in all ages have been prone to idolatry. Pagans worship the images of various animals,—sometimes the creatures of the imagination. Christians worship men—and what is incalculably mischievious—they worship living men, and as these are oftener bad than good, that worship, or excessive admiration, gives them an uncontrolled influence over the people who may thereby be led blindfolded to their own destruction. Hence it happens that the people are so often "their own worst enemies." I do not recollect what Mr. G. Cabot [10] said of Mr. ———. But I am now satisfied that my own opinion was too much raised and it was heightened by his heroism and his sufferings in a great cause. Still he deserves much from his friends and from his country —I forbear to make further observations till we meet. I am pleased with your liberty-zeal; it becomes one who has not long passed her "fourth lustre" especially as you have just read Ferguson's "Roman Republic." In that day, liberty could exist only in a republic: and yet under no form of government, when the days of its youth have passed away, has greater corruption been exhibited. In our own dear country there is now, and for years there has been, as much corruption in our government as in the monarchy of England. There exists in that abused country as much liberty as in ours; and it is as well

[9] Pope's "Imitations of Horace."

[10] George Cabot, delegate from Massachusetts to the Hartford Convention in 1814.

if not better secured. Their king's power is limited by a long and well established constitution. The land-marks of liberty are well known. Our constitution is recent, and only guarded by a piece of parchment—which can be stretched when wet or made to shrink when dry. The majority, as this session of Congress has amply proved, find it as soft and pliable to take any impression or to assume any shape, as they could wish. The opposition of the minority opened the eyes of a portion of the people; and the rights of the individual States and the determination of New England to maintain them, presented a check to the contemplated tyranny; and the resistance to it which an attempt to exercise that tyranny in the Eastern Portion of the Union wuold have produced, would have been the means of preserving, not their own liberties only, but the liberties of the whole people. The correct opinions advanced and supported in New England, had a powerful effect elsewhere, and in every State a disposition was prevailing more and more to follow her example. Your observations on certain speeches are very just. Of one I heard as much as I could endure: and since it was printed, I have not been able to force myself to touch it.

I wrote you a letter yesterday; and the present one will probably be my last from this place. Eleven days finish the session. I am impatient to get home, and shall therefore stop among my friends on the way as little time as possible.

Farewell my daughter,

T. Pickering.

Miss Eliz^{h} Pickering.

TIMOTHY PICKERING TO A. C. HANSON.

Wenham, June 30, 1817.

My dear Sir:—

Receiving but few letters, I am little attentive to the post-office, tho it is near me; hence your letter of the 17th did not come to my hands until yesterday.

Nothing was less thought of than the event you have announced. Though a firm believer in the Christian Revelation, in which *Life and Immortality are brought to light,* I am not a convert exactly to your system. As a general proposition, I have always considered life as a *blessing* worth *receiving,* worth possessing; and that the desire of preserving it was implanted in us by the author of life. To indulge that desire is therefore a duty as well as gratification. At the same time, believing in the unerring wisdom, and rejoicing in the goodness of God, it has ever been my study and endeavour, as it was my indispensable duty, humbly to submit to the dispensations of his providence, in the most afflictive events. These I have viewed as necessary corrections, calculated to wean us from an undue attachment to this world, and to point our thoughts to another and a better, in which the righteous and the innocent (and in the latter class infants and children under the years of discretion and moral accountability, can alone be comprehended) will be inconceivably happy.

In news-paper obituaries (which I am accustomed to read) I first noticed the death of your little Caroline,[1] whom, not long before, I had left in perfect health. The effect I conceived it would have on your mind, was precisely that which, from the frequency of the scene in your family, you have described. The more we experience of the frailty of human life, the less tenacious must we be in our attachment to it. Yet who will say for himself, "I wish to depart." I recollect but one, even of the Apostles, who intimates such a desire—it was Paul: While all men should endeavour so to live, and so to improve every event of God's providence, as to say with him, "I am ready to depart." I pray God that this may be the case with you, with me, and with all those whom we hold dear.

In April last I rec^{d} from Capt. Murray a letter in which he desired me to inquire for a preceptor for the children of Clem Dorsey,[2] esq^{r}. I answ^{d} May 6th that I would make inquiry,

[1] Caroline, b. 27 Oct. 1811; other children, Edward Pickering Hanson, b. 18 Jan. 1809; Mary Rebecca Hanson, b. 3 Feby. 1814.

[2] Clement Dorsey, 1778-1846; Associate Judge, 1st Judic. Dist.; M. C., 1825-31.

and inform him of the result. Dr. Kirkland was so good, at my request, to inquire and engage such a preceptor as was desired. On the 5th of June I so wrote to Capt. Murray and Hammond Dorsey, and to let me know when he would wish the preceptor to be at his post. I have yet received no answer. I should have written directly to Mr. C. Dorsey, but did not know where in Maryland he resided.

Give my love to your wife and be assured of my sincere friendship and esteem.

T. Pickering.

Alex^{r} C. Hanson, Esq.

[The three Pickering letters are contributed by Dr. J. Donaldson Murray.]

J. Monroe to Thomas Maund.[3]

Washington, December 7, 1819.

I do most sincerely regret my young and amiable friend, that it was utterly out of my power to comply with the request you made in yours of the 25th ult. There are certain regulations, which being fundamental principles, from the sanction of time and circumstances, it would be inexcusable in me to violate. But independent of the foregoing consideration, on this occasion it was impossible for me to render you the service required. The proof sheet of the Message was not corrected, till after 12 o'clock at night, preceding the day of its presentation, and no printed copy was sent here, till 2 o'clock on that day.

[3] Thomas Martin Maund, was born in Virginia in 1794; married in Baltimore, Metta Waesche, daughter of Frederick Waesche, merchant. He was a member of the publishing firm of Schaeffer and Maund and one of the founders of the *Commercial Chronicle*, in April 1819, which was sold to William Pechin in 1824 and was later consolidated with the *American*. He returned to Virginia and was a neighbor and friend of ex-President Monroe. While in Baltimore he was a member of the celebrated "Delphian Club." His valedictory to the citizens of Baltimore appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily Advertiser* for July 1, 1824.

Be assured, my Dear Sir, that I take a deep and sincere interest in whatever relates to your prosperity and happiness, and it will be a high gratification to me, to have an opportunity afforded me, of contributing in any degree to the attainment of these objects. Be pleased to present my respectful and friendly regards to Mrs. Fisher and to accept the assurances of my esteem and friendship.

Jo: Jo: Monroe.[2]

Thomas Maund, esq.
Baltimore.

Oak Hill, June 22, 1829.

Dear Sir:

I would with pleasure unite with you in recommending Mr. Tyler to the vacancy produced by the death of Mr. Smith, which I lament, if I had not decided on my retirement from office resolved not to interpose in appointments to office, and refused an infinite number of applications since. All that I can do, I will, which is, if the P. M. Gen[l] will ask my opinion, I will give it in favor of Mr. Tyler, and you may without stating that fact, suggest to him that you are satisfied that it would be favorable to him, and communicated, if desir'd, from the sentiment you have heard me express in his favor. In making this suggestion, you will of course, do it without intimating that anything has passed between us on the subject. I gave your letter to Mr. [illegible] who will join you in the recommendation proposed. He will I presume send you a letter to that effect.

Very sincerely dear Sir yours,

James Monroe.

Thomas Maund Esq[r]
Aldie

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[2] John Jones Monroe, brother of James Monroe.

Washington Dec^{br} 22, 1823.

D^{r} Sir

Yesterday I received your letter dated the 20th the one to which it refers has not reached me, or it would have been replied to.

It is altogether uncertain whether or not I shall remain in Washington as you inquire, during the recess; and equally uncertain whether in fact there will be a recess of more than two or three days. I had entertained the thought that probably I might go down the Chesapeak to visit the military fortification at the mouth of the bay, but doubt much whether it will be in my power to do so.

I am very respectfully

Your most ob^{dt} serv^{t}

Thomas Maund Esq^{r}, Andrew Jackson.

City of Washington Dec^{br} 27th 1823.

Sir

Yours of the 26th Inst. has been this day rec^{d}. The letter of which you speak was published with the documents communicated to Congress by the President of the United States in 1819 when the subject of the Campaign against the Seminole Indians was under discussion before that body, by referring to those documents you will have a full view of all communications made to Genl. Gains, and all other communications to and from me relative to my operations and transactions in Florida.

My whole public life is before the Nation. I have not and never had any political Secrets. I dread not investigation, I fear not any exposure that my enemies can make either of my public, or private life.

Accept a tender of my thanks for your friendly intentions, and believe me to be very respectfully

your most ob^{dt} Serv^{t}

Andrew Jackson.

Thomas Maund Esq^{r}

GENL. GEORGE H. STEUART [1] TO GOVERNOR JOSEPH KENT.

Baltimore 24 March 1828.

Dear Sir:

I am sure you will readily excuse my anxiety for a young artist and one of native growth when it prompts me to bespeak for him the painting of Col. Howards portrait—which agreeably to a resolution introduced by me is to be procured by you and then to be hung up in the chamber of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Tilyard [2] (for whom I write) is a portrait painter much esteemed by us here and who has during the last two years painted a great number of our most respectable citizens.

He has just finished a copy of Col. Howards portrait for our City Council (for which he received $100, frame and all) and as he will be allowed to make the next copy for the State from the same fine original (painted by Peale) I do not doubt he will make the second copy better than the first—as he cannot fail to improve by more study of the same features.

What makes Tilyard's case one of greater interest in this matter is that he has already given general satisfaction in his attempted likeness of Col. Howard; and that his genius was first discovered and brought forward by Dr. Howard [3] whose taste and discrimination are universally known.

With great respect,

Yours,

His Excellency
Joseph Kent.

G. H. Steuart.

[1] Gen. Steuart [1790-1867] commanded the Washington Blues in the War of 1812 and represented the city in several sessions of the legislature. He was a lawyer and served also in the city council.

[2] Philip Tilyard, 1787—; began his career as a sign painter and was assisted in his endeavor to become a portrait painter, by Sully; drew a capital prize in the lottery and engaged in business, but being without experience soon failed; was employed by Robert Gilmor and Peter Hoffman and has left some fine portraits; became insane a few years before his death in 1827. Dunlap, "History of Arts of Design," Vol. 2, 396. Dunlap's date is manifestly incorrect, though no other date has been found.

[3] Dr. William Howard, [1794-1834], distinguished physician and teacher, the son of Col. John Eager Howard.

GENL. R. B. AYRES [1] TO DR. ROBERT MURRAY.

Headquarters 2d. Div. (Regular) 5th. Corps, A. P.
Camp near Beverly ford, Va.
Aug. 13, 1863.

Dear Doctor

I received your note of *May 10th.* 1863 some time about the first part of *June.*

Shortly after, and before I had found where Battery 'C' was, we started of the Gettysburg Campaign. As soon as I find where that Battery is I will make inquiries concerning Smith. Excuse me for not attending to this, since we came here, but I have been quite busy. Many things being required to be done in a Division, just after a march of *three hundred and twenty* miles and a Great battle.

Of that battle I suppose you have heard, although I trust you did not believe the lying reports in Phila'da Inquirer and some other Penna papers.

According to their lying statements, the Penn Militia and Reserves fought the battle of Gettysburg, others, as the *Regulars,* running &c.

They also held "Round top hill" July 2d.

My 3d Brigade was put on that hill to hold it, *an hour* before Crawford's Division came up. It was never on the hill. My 3d Brigade lay on that hill in line of battle—never changing it's position, by *one foot,* from the time it went there on the afternoon of July 2d. till I moved it off, *July 5th,* to *pursue* the enemy. Poor Steph Weed [2] commanded it till killed. O'Rourke [3] second in command was also killed, when Kenner Garrard [4] came in command. He has since been made Brigadier for it. So much for "Round top."

Now my two Regular brigades. I *was ordered,* and took

[1] Maj.-Gen. Romeyn Beck Ayres, [1825-1888] distinguished officer in Mexican and Civil wars.

[2] Brig.-Gen. Stephen Hinsdale Weed, [1834-1863].

[3] Col. Patrick Henry O'Rorke, [1837-1863].

[4] Maj.-Gen. Kenner Garrard, [1830-1879].

them forward of the general line of battle, forming on the left of two or three Divisions. Those Divisions were in succession flanked and fell back.

I did not know this, and had just given the command forward to sweep through the woods in my front, when I was fired upon from *right* and *rear*. I immediately faced my brigades about, by *word* of *Command,* and wheeled them to the right, upon the general line of battle, some two hundred and fifty yds. forming on the right of my 3d Brigade, and although I had lost within *an hour* over half of these brigades, *no one* thought of falling back or moving, till *I gave the command.* So much for the regulars breaking. It provokes me beyond measure, to see a contemptible spirit show itself, in trying to malign troops which covered themselves with glory. When I had effected that manoeuvre the fight on the left was virtually over, and I would have held the position without a support.

The enemy had failed to break the general line of battle. He never again tried this part of our lines.

We are doing what we can to fit up. These regulars started for the Peninsula 6,000. Have received 3,000 since. I now have of them 1,900!! Doctor write me.

Yours truly,
R. B. Ayres.

Dr. Rob. Murray, U. S. A.[5]
Phila.

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[5] Dr. Robert Murray, U. S. A., b. at "Belmont" 6 August. 1822; d. in Baltimore, 1 Jan. 1913; grad. U. of Pa. 1843; appointed asst. surgeon, 29 June 1846; Major and Surgeon, 23 June 1860; Brevet Lieut. Col. and Colonel, for faithful and meritorious service, 13 March 1865; Surgeon-General, 23 Nov. 1883; retired, 1886.

SOME PAPERS OF ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY 1801-1809 AND OF STATE 1809-1811.

Edited by

Bernard C. Steiner.

Among the unpublished manuscripts of the Hon. Robert Smith now in the possession of Capt. John Donnell Smith are found the following interesting letters, which are printed here with the kind permission of the owner.

In August, 1802, while we were having difficulties with the Barbary Powers in North Africa and Smith was directing the affairs of the Navy which so successfully carried on the War in the Mediterranean, President Jefferson wrote him the following letter:

Monticello, Aug. 3, 1802.

Dear Sir:

I received yesterday the inclosed copies of letters from Simpson and Commodore Morris forwarded from your office. The demand of the emperor of Morocco is so palpably against reason and the usage of nations, that it bespeaks either a determination to go to war with us at all events or that he will always make common cause with any of the Barbary powers who may be at war with us. His having ordered away our Consul is a preliminary of so much meaning, that the letter I had written him and the sending him the gun carriages are no longer adapted to the state of things. I have therefore suggested to the Secretary of State the stopping them, which I would wish you to do till you hear further from us. In the meantime I will ask your opinion of what nature should be the orders now to be given to our officers in the Mediterranean? and whether we should leave there all the three frigates: Chesapeake, Constitution and Adams? You know we supposed two sufficient for Tripoli? You will judge, should the

Genl. Greene be ready, whether she should not be detained till we decide on the orders to be given. Accept assurances of my affectionate esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Secretary of the Navy.

A few days later, Jefferson wrote Smith again and the Secretary preserved the following draft of his reply:

I have received your favor of the 6th Inst. containing your instructions to me not to send out the John Adams. As the crew of this ship have been all engaged and dismissed two months pay advanced them and as of course there will be no additional expense incurred during these two months I have taken the liberty to suspend the execution of your orders until I shall have the satisfaction of being favored with another letter expressing your determination. This letter I may receive from you on Saturday next. In the mean time we may know to a certainty the disposition of the Emperor of Morocco and of the other Barbary Powers. This great advantage we may have by the delay and without any additional expense. And it is from this consideration only that I have not carried your orders out in execution.

It does not appear to me that the state of things with respect to Morocco has been changed by the letter of the Governor of Tangier to Simpson. War having been formally declared by the Emperor and there having been no revocation of it by him, can we consider it revoked? Was it so considered by Simpson? It was evidently not so considered by the Emperor himself, because his warlike preparations at Tetuan, Larache, & Sallee were not discontinued but were progressing at Tetuan with great activity.

The permission of the Emperor to Simpson was not to *return* but to *remain*. It must have been given under the idea that Simpson had not then left Tangier and it was probably given under the expectation that the Adams (then daily expected) would bring, as Simpson had repeatedly assured the

Governor, instructions to grant the required pass-ports. Why did not Simpson accept the invitation to return? Because we were as he conceived in a State of War with Morocco as the Declaration of war had not been revoked. With respect to the new negotiation by the Emperor mentioned in your last letter, I am of opinion that he will not negotiate but under the influence of *presents* or of *fear*. Presents of that nature are not contemplated. And fear cannot be excited but by a respectable squadron promptly displayed in the [unintelligible] of his ports.

There is besides strong ground to apprehend that the Dey of Algiers will not be inclined to receive the 30,000 dol. and that he will be disposed to reject Cathcart. A respectable Squadron in the neighborhood of Algiers would probably have the effect of restraining such evil dispositions.

Our anxieties however about Tunis have not been or in any form officially removed.

So far from considering that Tripoli is to be our only Enemy, I am rather inclined to believe that nothing but a formidable squadron will prevent all the Barbary Powers waging war against us. A superior force in the Mediterranean will insure us an early peace and will enable us to dictate the terms, that will be most honorable & beneficial to us. A feeble force on the contrary will subject us to the necessity of purchasing a peace upon the same terms that have been from time to time imposed upon the small European powers.

It may not be improper to inform you that the John Adams has been equipped with such dispatch that she will be ready to weigh anchor on Friday next. She will however be detained for your further orders.

Three years later, when Spain was irritated because of our purchase of Louisiana and we feared a possible war with her, Smith wrote the following letter to the President, showing decision and firmness:

Sep. 16. 1805.

Sir,

It would seem from the tenour of the communications from our Ministers at Madrid that they were mortified not only from their failure in the negotiation, but from the manner of its being conducted on the part of Spain. Its unfortunate termination, be the motives of Spain what they may, has brought us to a crisis that demands great consideration. That Nation, throughout the whole of her recent deportment in relation to the U. States, has evidently been presuming much upon our strong predilection for peace and upon our not possessing the means of materially annoying her in war either upon land or upon water.

After what we have experienced, we cannot, without stooping too much, send another Envoy Extraordinary, or instruct our Minister resident again to make *advances* towards renewing the negotiation. If we could allow ourselves to do either, I see no ground for believing that another gentleman would effect what Monroe & Pinkney were not able to do. If there should hereafter exist on the part of Spain any disposition to adjust their differences with us, advances will be made by her. In exciting such a disposition on the part of Spain her fear, as I understand her character, will be the most powerful agent. I would therefore be for adopting measures calculated as well to work upon her apprehensions as to protect, in case of war, our territories and our commerce.

The secure protection of Orleans ought to be our first object. That place in its present weak defenseless condition could easily be taken. And it could not be easily retaken by us. It could not, in my opinion, be retaken by us, but by means of a large well organized and well disciplined regular army with a great train of artillery. Some think it would not be within the resources of the U. States to retake it, unless we had the command of the Gulf of Mexico, of the Mississippi and of lake Pontchartrain. But as we are now in possession, and as our possession is easily defended in case we have the command of

the Mississippi and of lake Pontchartrain, I would advise the sending into the Mississippi & Lake Pontchartrain of all the gun boats we have and as many port as we may be able to finish in the course of this autumn and the ensuing winter & spring until the necessary complement be there stationed.

It ought to be recommended to Congress at their next session to provide for building additional gun boats—for repairing, equipping and putting in commission all our frigates—for building the six 74's for which we already have the principal part of the materials—and for building six additional 74's.

As far as it may at this junction be necessary and compatible with the resources of our country, we ought to prepare the means of offensive as well as of defensive war. Such a preparation will not only enable us to press with more effect our reasonable demands upon Spain; but will, in the future, secure us against aggressions and pretensions as injurious as they are humiliating. Such a nation as Spain would not have dared to have committed such depredations upon our Commerce and such aggressions upon our rights, and still less would she have dared to have treated our reasonable demands for explanation and reparation so superciliously, had she not been under the impression that we are utterly unprepared for a State of war, and, of course, that we would not be easily provoked to declare war against her. Spain has, besides, no doubt, been taught to know that, as we have in our Navy no vessels above the rate of frigate, a small number of her line of battle Ships stationed at the Havanna with the aid of a few frigates would give her the command of the Gulf of Mexico and such a control over our Mississippi Commerce as effectually to intercept all communication between Orleans and the ports of Europe and of America.

With twelve ships of the line added to the frigates we now have and to the contemplated gun boats, we would have nothing to apprehend from such a Nation as Spain. On the contrary, we could confidently take with respect to her a commanding attitude. And if she were alone, rather than entangle our-

selves in the mazes of Great Britain, I would with such an augmentation of our Navy, prefer encountering her without an Ally. But if France, as there is reason to think, should be really moving with Spain against the U. States, and if the state of things will not admit of delay, then an Alliance with a Nation capable of affording us the requisite naval assistance would be expedient. Without such an aid not only our Commerce and our Seaport towns would in a war with France and Spain, be greatly exposed to depredation; but there would be strong ground for apprehending the entire and irrevocable loss of Orleans and the adjacent Country. Whereas with such aid we would be completely protected at every point and moreover we could with great ease take the Floridas which are essentially necessary to our securely enjoying without interruption the numberless advantages resulting from our lately acquired Territory. But were we ever to form an alliance with Great Britain and upon the most advantageous terms, I would recommend the proposed augmentation of our Navy. I would do it, because independently of other powerful considerations, it would be desirable to be not altogether dependent on the Nation with which we might be so allied.

While Mr. Smith was Secretary of State, President Madison and he frequently disagreed as to the wording of dispatches and of course those sent accorded with the President's wishes.

Fortunately, Mr. Smith kept drafts of some of his dispatches as he submitted them to Mr. Madison and from them we can clearly discern that his policy would have been firmer than the President's.

One seems also to find a greater friendliness toward England and sternness toward France than shown in the official papers finally sent.

On the receipt of the dispatch sent from London on January 4, 1810, by William Pinkney, the United States minister there, Smith drafted the following dispatch:

Private

To Mr. Pinkney, U. S. Minister in London.

Sir,

Your private letter of the 4 Jan. by the Br. Packet has been received and has afforded a great satisfaction. However acute my sensibility may be as to whatever may affect our National honor, I am nevertheless really anxious that the U. S. should avoid the vortex of the present war. With peculiar pleasure, I therefore learned that the Marquis Wellesley had so cordially conferred with you and especially that he had not vindicated Mr. Jackson. This very agreeable intelligence contained in your letter, came most seasonably. It was of course mentioned in conversation by the President & myself to some of our friends (Members of Congress). They comunicated it to others and, as you will perceive, it has found its way to the press in various forms. It, however, had administered great & general consolation inasmuch as it has been considered an indication of a disposition on the part of the Br. Govt. to accommodate amicably the existing points of difference between the two countries. And we are at this moment indulging the pleasing expectation of receiving from you soon the result of your conferences with Lord Wellesley. An arrangement formal or informal be assured will be highly acceptable. Our fellow citizens, upon whose minds remote consequences make an impression well know that our Country has no interest in taking part against G. B. in the present war, and most devoutly do they pray that no untoward circumstances may occur which may have a tendency to produce so unnatural a state of things.

Later in the year 1810 on June 5, Smith drafted the following note to Pinkney:

Private Wash: June 5, 1810.

Sir:

You will herewith receive a duplicate of my Official answer to your dispatch of the 24 March. A hope is notwithstanding

entertained that you may have been enabled to effect some arrangement of a satisfactory nature in the particular of the *Chesapeake*. This accomplished, we would be able to get along very well as to all the other points. We are the more disposed to indulge this pleasing wish as a strong sensation against France has been justly excited by the last dispatch just recd. from Genl. Armstrong, which has communicated to us for the first time the letter of the Duc of Cadore of the 14 Feb. and the intelligence of the seizure by the Fr. Govt. of the American property in the ports of Spain, Naples, etc. etc.

The John Adams has not yet arrived and we are unable to account for the delay. However, for my part I have no expectation that she will bring from France any thing that will be at all acceptable. In that case this Govt. will not easily distinguish from acts of Publick war the late Military proceedings against the property of the Citizens of the U. States.

R. S.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

General Turreau was Minister from France to the United States during Smith's tenure of office as Secretary of State and some time afterwards he wrote a letter to an unnamed friend of which he preserved the following draft in defense of his conduct toward the French minister in 1809:

Sir

Upon the subject of Gen. Turreau's letter of the 14th June 1809 it was my intention to have remained perfectly passive; and, even at this time, notwithstanding the many studied perversions I have seen, I feel no disposition to go farther than to communicate to you the following statement for the information of yourself & of such of your acquaintance as personally take an interest in my behalf, or as will, in your apprehension, look dispassionately at the political character of the whole affair, and this step I take merely in compliance with the strong desire, which, you have given me to understand, has been expressed by some of my friends.

At the session of Congress, next preceding the date of this letter, was adopted the report of the committee of foreign relations, which declared England & France to be offenders in precisely the same degree. With this report & the law thereon founded Genl. Turreau was greatly displeased; & from some cause, never avowed nor explained, he abruptly left the seat of government without the usual form of taking leave of the Pres't. or of any of the members of the Cabinet.

This letter, when received by me, was immediately laid before the Pres't with an expression of my indignation & of my opinion, that the dignity of the U. S. required a prompt & effectual check to the temper therein manifested. And it is due to Mr. Madison to state that upon reading the letter he appeared highly indignant and remarked that Genl. Turreau must take it back; and accordingly in the first instance he directed me to write to a gentleman, named by him, residing in Balto. & to request him to call upon the General & to urge him to withdraw this offensive letter. This was accordingly done by me, but the gentleman declined to have any agency in the business. Mr. Gallatin was sent by Mr. Madison to Balto. to use his best endeavors to effectuate this purpose; but Turreau at once rejected the idea of taking back his letter. I was afterwards instructed by the Pres't. to address a note to him to require his personal attendance at a specified time in the Office of the State Dept. for the purpose of a conference upon the subject of the letter. Not being able from indisposition to attend in person, he sent to the Office his Secretary of Legation, who, instead of a recantation, said he was directed by the Minister to declare that the letter was not a hasty production, that it had been written with great deliberation, that upon the most careful review of the document he could not see in it any thing exceptionable, that, moreover, it had been transmitted to his government and finally that it could not be withdrawn by him.

This determination of Genl Turreau was communicated to the Pres't. with a repetition of my opinion that the honor of

the nation required that a stand should be taken against a proceeding so outrageous. From this time I knew but little of what was passing in relation to this affair.[1] The letter, however, was eventually withdrawn by Gen. Turreau some short time after the dismission of Mr. Jackson in the month of the following November. But, in withdrawing it, Gen. Turreau was studiously careful not to retract any of its sentiments, not to apologize for any of its language, not, indeed, to admit it to be in any way exceptionable in matter or in manner. No motive for taking it back was assigned but the solicitude of Mr. Madison.

As to the insinuation that this was nothing but a private letter to me, every person must see, not only that it was not (according to the inevitable practice in such cases) marked private, but that its contents are not in any respect subjects

[1] Some weeks, however, after this period, Mr. Gallatin informed me in the presence of Mr. Madison in the Cabinet Chamber that Genl. Turreau was in the City of Washington, that he had shown to him a letter which he intended to offer to me as a substitute for his letter of the 14th June remarking at the same time that the proposed substitute was almost as exceptionable as the original letter. I at once replied that I could not allow myself to be a party in such a compromise. What afterwards passed upon this subject between the French Minister, Mr. Madison & Mr. Gallatin I know not. But some time after Mr. Jackson had been dismissed the French Secretary of Legation called upon me at the Office of the State Dept. apparently for the sole purpose of conversing with me about this letter of Genl. Turreau. He said that the solicitude of the President to have the letter withdrawn was a matter of great surprise to the French Minister. I replied that the surprise of Genl. Turreau would cease, if he would advert to the dismission of Mr. Jackson, which had but just taken place & to the necessity of consistency on the part of this govt. Finding, however, that the object of this gentleman was to justify the letter I soon gave him to understand that I was not disposed to go into any such discussion with him. The substance of this conference I also communicated to the President & respectfully re-called his attention to the offensive matter as well as language of the letter & presented to his view the additional obligation, which he had just imposed upon himself by the dismission of Mr. Jackson.

Some time after this communication to the Pres't. and more than five months after the letter had been received, it was taken back by Genl. Turreau with the leave & by the direction of the President.

for a private communication.[2] What imaginable motive could the French Minister have had in addressing to me as a private individual so long, so elaborate a letter upon topicks of such magnitude & in his view, so deeply interesting to both nations. Besides, had the Pres't. perceived the least ground so to consider it, he would at once have been relieved from all his difficulties. Instead of having allowed this letter to have remained unanswered, in the Office of the State Dept., as it in fact did, more than five months, I would have been directed by him or indeed by my own sense of propriety to have returned it either under a blank cover or with an intimation that such a letter could not be received by me as a private individual. But viewed, as it obviously must have been, and as it in fact necessarily was by the Pres't. & myself as publick letter, it could not consistently with the rules of diplomacy be returned without the acquiescence of Gen. Turreau. Should a foreign minister be desirous of withdrawing a letter sent by him to the government near which he may be, he cannot do it without the consent of such Govt. Should the Govt. wish to return an exceptionable letter received from the foreign minister, this cannot be done without the consent of the minister. But should the foreign minister refuse to withdraw the offensive paper the Chief Magistrate may in his discretion exercise the power of dismission.

Whatever may be the impression produced by this document, no charge in relation to Mr. Madison can possibly result from the mere manner by which it may have been brought to the knowledge of the American people. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the person, who has presented this document to the view of the people of the U. States, this transaction in

[2] As it was from the first in the contemplation of Mr. Madison to cause this letter to be taken back, I, of course, directed the Chief Clerk not to put it on Record; but, like all other publick papers of the Dept. it was committed to his safe keeping, and by him it was deposited in the case which contained all the letters of the foreign ministers. Had it not eventually been withdrawn, it would, of course, have been put on the files.

all its bearings must in any event remain, as to Mr. Madison, precisely the same. I, however, deem it proper to declare to you, Sir, that I did not send the letter in question to the press & that I have had no communication directly or indirectly upon this subject with the Editors of the Fedl. Repn. It is true I did some time ago put this letter into the hands of a gentleman distinguished for his good sense & for his honorable principles. And I may hereafter & probably will be enabled to give you, if necessary, a more detailed & satisfactory exposition of the circumstances of this publication.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART NINETEENTH.

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CHAPTER XXII.

IN THE LEGISLATURE—CONFEDERATION AND THE WEST.

"That on the soundest policy, to secure the peace, safety, and happiness of the United States, the fertile and extensive Western country should in due season be laid out in convenient districts, and free independent governments established therein; and that those new States should be received on terms of equality into the Union. . . . That by acceding to the Confederation, this State doth not relinquish or intend to relinquish any right or interest she hath, in common with the other United States, to the back country."—*Resolutions, Maryland House of Delegates,* January 20, 1781.

"The present appears to us to be a seasonable time to shew, that as our claim was better founded in justice than the exclusive claims of others—having supported it with firmness till a disposition is shewn of candidly considering it—we chuse rather to rely on the justice of the Confederated States, than by an overperseverance incur the censure of obstinacy.—*Message to the Senate, reported by Johnson,* January 29, 1781.

"It was Maryland that, by leading the way toward the creation of a

National domain, laid the corner stone of our Federal Union."—*Fiske, Critical Period of American History,* 195.

General Washington's letter, asking Mr. Johnson to secure affidavits for the use of court-martial, had been directed to Frederick Town: for it was supposed in the winter encampment at New Windsor that the ex-Governor was still in retirement. It appears, however, that he had already been induced to leave home and reënter public life.

Toward the close of November, 1780, Johnson was offered two positions—a seat in Congress and a seat in the Maryland Legislature. Down at Annapolis, the Assembly leaders were expecting him to accept the seat in Congress. They had done all they could to send an able delegation to Philadelphia: they reduced the size of the delegation from six to four members, and agreed to provide a liberal allowance in order to "induce gentlemen of abilities and business to accept the trust." [209] The balloting, November 17th, resulted in the election of Johnson, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and John Hanson, as the delegates to represent the State of Maryland.

As late as December 1st, it was still being hoped that these four men would accept the trust: for, when the question of quorum for the Maryland delegation was brought up for consideration at this time, the names of Johnson, Carroll, Jenifer, and Hanson were particularly mentioned as the members-elect.

On the following morning, however, Johnson created a surprise by appearing in the State House and offering to qualify as a member of the Legislature. He announced that he had been elected to the House of Delegates by the voters of Frederick County.[210] That he declined the seat in Congress, but consented to serve in the Legislature, was by no means extraordinary. A number of other statesmen had followed the same course. Matthew Tilghman, who asked to be excused from

[209] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates,* October Session, 1780, page 24.

[210] *Ibid.,* page 42.

Congress on account of "his age and other circumstances," was serving in the Upper House at Annapolis. Thomas Stone declared he could not serve at Philadelphia, on account of "the situation of his family and affairs," but he found the opportunity to serve in the Senate, and for a short while also in the House of Delegates. Carroll of Carrollton, who had been elected to Congress, also accepted a Senate seat at Annapolis. Samuel Chase, Brice T. B. Worthington, John Hall, and John Henry were among the other leaders of experience and ability who were sitting in the General Assembly. Perhaps one reason why the leading statesmen of the day were none too eager to serve in Philadelphia during "the inchoate period of confederation" was because the Congress had no organic authority, no real power of efficient action; the sovereignty surrendered to it by the several States was undefined in nature and extent; it was able to conduct affairs by sufferance only; its legislation was liable to be disregarded at any time by one or more of the Legislatures.

It is possible also that the patriot leaders—notably Johnson, Tilghman, Chase, Carroll, and Stone—were able to discern that problems of great importance were now confronting the Legislature. Did Thomas Johnson return to Annapolis simply to expedite measures intended to aid in the prosecution of the war, or was he interested in securing the passage of a law for confiscation of British property? Or was his chief concern the Articles of Confederation? Whatever the reason that drew him from retirement, the fact remains that he was entering a momentous session.

When ex-Governor Johnson took his seat in the Lower House on the 2nd day of December, 1780, the lawmakers had already been in session slightly more than a month. But Johnson's late appearance was not the result of tardiness. He was chosen at a special election to take the place of Normand Bruce, one of the Delegates-elect, who refused to serve.

With characteristic enthusiasm, the ex-Governor, refreshened by a year of private life, eagerly jumped into the whirl of

legislation. It is not surprising to read in the Journal that he was put to work—to draft a bill to encourage the manufacture and importation of salt—before Allen Quynn, Chairman of the Committee of Elections and Privileges, had a chance to report upon the new Delegate's credentials.

Johnson's assignments in the House of Delegates brought him in touch with a multiplicity of subjects. He analyzed the resolves of Congress and communications from General Washington; he prepared instructions for the Maryland delegates in Congress; he drafted a message to the Assemblies of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, regarding a continuation of embargo on provisions; prepared a bill to prohibit exportation of corn, wheat and fresh provisions; formulated arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention Troops at Frederick; and recommended a measure authorizing the Trustees of the Poor of Frederick County to rent out the poorhouse and to apply the income towards the paupers' support; he considered ways and means of obtaining a loan in Europe; brought in a bill to adjust accounts of Maryland soldiers in the service of the United States; a bill to secure the quota of recruits; a bill to encourage the importation of clothing for the Army; a bill to raise supplies for the year 1781 pursuant to the request of the Commander-in-Chief; and a bill "for the defence and security of the State."

In the midst of these deliberations relating to the prosecution of the war, there came up the inevitable question of the *quanta* of salaries for public officials. On the 15th of December, Johnson was named on a committee to recommend the salaries for the Governor and other officials of the State. On the following day, the committee reported that the financial condition of the State had been taken into consideration together with "the spirit of our Constitution, which directs that salaries shall be liberal though not profuse." The salary recommendations were freely discussed on the floor of the House and voted on *seriatim*.

One of the most important measures before the Legislature

at this session was the bill to confiscate British property. The plan had been suggested on a number of previous occasions, but no definite action had ever been taken. Finally, on December 20, 1780, the Legislature undertook to solve the problem "upon principles consistent with justice and the Law of Nations."

A joint committee was formed, and Delegate Johnson was named one of the conferees on the part of the House. Among the others on the committee were Matthew Tilghman and Carroll of Carrollton, from the Senate; and Samuel Chase and Thomas Stone, representing the House. The committee—consisting of four Senators and seven Delegates— deliberated many days on the subject. They realized that the proposed step meant drastic action against the British sympathizers; but they felt that, as the British had seized considerable property of American citizens, it was equally fair to confiscate British property in this State. Then, too, Maryland had a special grievance. She had invested in the stock of the Bank of England prior to the Revolution; and the Bank, acting on the advice of officers of the Crown, had refused to pay the dividends accruing for the use of the State since the outbreak of hostilities.

The bill reported favorably by the joint committee was entitled "An Act to seize, confiscate, and appropriate, all British property within this State." Its stirring preamble declared that Great Britain was waging an unjust war against America; that the British Army and Navy had "committed various outrages on the persons, and devastations on the property, of the people of these United States, contrary to the practice of civilised Nations, and the present usage of war"; and that the cruel treatment accorded to American prisoners and civilians violated the "obligations of compacts" and the "rights of humanity."

When the bill came up for a vote in the House on January 26, 1781, there appeared all sorts of conflicting opinions regarding it. Many amendments were offered; but they were strenuously opposed by Johnson and others who had taken part in the preparation of the bill. One delegate, for example, proposed that those persons, whose property had been taken or

destroyed by the British, should be reimbursed entirely from alien property; but the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. The bill was finally passed by the House by a vote of twenty to nineteen.

When the bill arrived in the Senate, it was altered in a number of material respects; and with the alterations it was returned on January 29th. The House, greatly disappointed, selected Delegate Johnson as chairman of a committee to frame a message deploring the action of the Senate. On January 30, 1781, Mr. Johnson reported the message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments. The Senate replied on the following day that it would not recede. So far as debts were concerned, the Senate admitted that citizens of Maryland ought to refrain from making payments to subjects of the Crown, but declared it advisable to refer the question of confiscation of debts to a future session rather than to jeopardize the bill.

And so, the Confiscation Act provided that all property belonging to British subjects—debts only excepted—should be seized and confiscated for the use of the State; and Maryland creditors of British subjects were to be indemnified out of the confiscated property of individual debtors, *so far as the debtors were solvent.* The people were also urged to make no payments to subjects of Great Britain.[211]

The Maryland Confiscation Act of 1781 is an interesting measure in itself, but it is interesting also because of the fact that ten years later Thomas Johnson, then an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was one of the jurists who sat at Richmond in the great case of the British Debts, in which Patrick Henry showed his profound mastery of constitutional law and John Marshall first won his reputation as a commanding figure at the American bar.

But, while the struggle to enact the Confiscation Act was exciting, the question of greatest National importance in the Legislature at this session was whether Maryland should ratify the Articles of Confederation.

[211] *Laws of Maryland, October Session,* 1780, Chapter XLV.

The formulation of the plan of confederation, and the ratification thereof by the States, had been a slow process. Prior to the Declaration of Independence, a committee had been appointed to devise such a plan; the committee reported a month later; but more than a year passed before the members of Congress themselves were ready for a vote. One of the chief causes of delay in ratification was the dispute over title to the vast territory that stretched to the Mississippi and the Great Lakes—popularly known as the Western lands. The controversy arose in 1776, when Congress recommended bounties of land for recruits. Maryland, having no land West of the Alleghany Mountains, took the position that the back country, if secured by the blood and treasure of all, ought to belong to the United States as "a common stock, to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments."

One month before Congress agreed upon the Articles of Confederation, it was moved that Congress should have exclusive authority to determine the Western boundaries and to lay out the territory beyond said boundaries into separate and independent States.[212] Maryland was the only State to support the motion; but in it was suggested the American policy of "political expansion under the sovereign control of Congress, which ultimately prevailed and constituted, upon grounds of necessity, a truly National Republic."[213]

Nevertheless, at the time of the adoption of the Articles of Confederation by Congress, November 15, 1777, seven of the States — Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—still asserted their claims to the Western lands. Indeed, these States maintained originally that their land extended as far as the Pacific; but, since Louisiana had been transferred to Spain by the Paris Treaty of 1763, they did not claim any further than the Mississippi River.

[212] *Journals of Congress*, Vol. II, 290.

[213] Herbert B. Adams, *Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States*, Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series III, 23.

Virginia—the largest of the States, with a population three times that of New York, and nearly double that of Pennsylvania—was particularly extravagant in her claims. She maintained that under her Charter of 1609—restricted only by the Treaty of 1763—the territory of the Old Dominion extended as far as Lake Superior. Thus her claim conflicted with the claims of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

Throughout his Administration as Governor of Maryland, Thomas Johnson denied that Virginia had valid title to such a great extent of territory. Governor Johnson took the view that Virginia had no *title by charter,* as the Charter had been revoked in 1624; no *title by conquest,* for the reason that before the Revolution the people of Virginia were British subjects and all territory taken from the Indians inured to the Crown; and no *title by possession,* because the Northwest had not actually been occupied by citizens of Virginia.

Johnson and other patriot leaders in Maryland were alarmed at the pretentious claims of the larger States—particularly Virginia. It was feared that, if such claims were conceded, the larger States in the course of time would develop to such extent that they would completely overwhelm the smaller States.

However, in the month of July, 1778, ten of the States, including New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania—these three were unable to claim title to the Northwest, since their boundaries were fixed by the Crown—ratified the Articles of Confederation. The only States that still refused to join were New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

New Jersey ratified in November, 1778. Delaware acceded with a mild protest in February, 1779. Neither State accomplished anything "towards breaking down the selfish claims of the larger States and placing the Confederation upon a national basis." [214]

Maryland was left to fight the battle alone. Governor Johnson had not yet used his influence to urge his State to enter the

[214] *Ibid.*, page 24.

Confederation. His devotion to the patriot cause was unquestioned. And, after his vivid experience in the Continental Congress and as Governor, he understood the importance of establishing a confederation of the States. That some kind of union was needed had been apparent ever since the Congress was first called together on account of the imminent peril of the country. But Johnson, a profound constitutional lawyer, believed that the placing of the States as far as possible upon an equality in the Union was of greater importance than the ratification of a document, which at best provided but a very loose association of the States. And, so, Maryland steadily refused to subscribe to the Confederation until it was assured that the claims to the Western lands were surrendered and the vast region West of the Alleghanies would become the common property of the United States. After Delaware, the twelfth State, had ratified the Articles of Confederation, the Maryland Legislature plainly warned the State's delegates in Congress against signing the Articles until the claims were surrendered. These instructions—read in Congress in May, 1779, during Johnson's third term as Governor—constitute "one of the most important documents in our early constitutional history." [215]

Time and again the question came up for discussion in Congress and throughout America—until finally in February, 1780, the State of New York agreed to relinquish all her claims to the Western lands. Six more months passed; and on the 6th of September, 1780, the Maryland plan of a National domain found positive support in Congress through the passage of a resolution, recommending that all States claiming Western possessions should make a general cession thereof to the United States. Again, on the 10th of October, Congress gave assurance to the claimants that ceded territory would be formed into distinct, republican States, which would become members of the Union and have the same rights of sovereignty as the original States.[216]

[215] *Ibid.*

[216] *Journals of Congress*, Vol. III, 535.

Several more months passed—and during these closing days of 1780 Thomas Johnson and other leaders in Maryland were eagerly waiting for the decision of Virginia. Finally, on January 2, 1781, Virginia agreed to yield! With the proviso that she be allowed to hold jurisdiction over Kentucky—a region actually explored and settled—Virginia offered to surrender completely her claim to the entire territory Northwest of the Ohio.

Mr. Johnson, while busily engaged in framing the Confiscation bill and other measures in the Maryland Legislature, was stirred by the important news from Virginia. He believed that Maryland's contention was now assured—that the great Western territory would be surrendered to Congress in trust for all the States. He, therefore, declared that Maryland should no longer hesitate to enter the Confederation.

On January 20, 1781, the question of ratification of the Articles of Confederation was the special order of the day in the Maryland House of Delegates. Mr. Johnson enthusiastically threw his influence in favor of ratification. Before the question was finally put, Johnson and other members who were eager for immediate accession diplomatically paved the way for action by offering resolutions, pointing out Maryland's interest "in the soil and government" of the Western lands and declaring that this extensive territory should be laid out "in due season" into independent States. Manifestly, to this proposition there could be no objection. Such had been the Maryland theory for several years. The resolutions were as follows:[217]

"*Resolved,* That this House, on the most deliberate consideration, are of opinion that this State is highly interested with the other United States, both in justice and policy, in the soil and government of the back country.

"That on the plainest principles of justice, any profits arising

[217] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates,* October Session, 1780, page 94.

from the sale of the back lands, ought to be a common stock, to be applied by Congress towards the expences of the war; and that on the soundest policy, to secure the peace, safety, and happiness of the United States, the fertile and extensive Western country should in due season be laid out in convenient districts, and free independent governments established therein; and that those new States should be received on terms of equality into the Union.

"*Resolved,* That this State hath, from the commencement of the war, strenuously exerted herself in the common cause, and that if no formal Confederation was to take place, it is the fixed determination of this State to continue her exertions to the utmost, agreeable to the faith pledged in the Union."

After the introductory resolutions were adopted, the members of the House were then asked to ratify the Articles of Confederation. The resolutions calling for ratification by Maryland follow:

"*But Because* it is said that the common enemy are encouraged to hope that the Union may be dissolved, unless this State confederates, and therefore prosecutes the war, in expectation of an event so disgraceful to America, and our friends and illustrious ally are impressed with an idea, that the common cause would be promoted by this State formally acceding to the Confederation; from an earnest desire to conciliate the affection of the sister States, to convince our illustrious ally of an unalterable resolution to support the independence of the United States and the alliance with his Most Christian Majesty, and to destroy for ever any apprehension of our friends or hope in our enemies, of this State being again united to Great Britain,

"*This House Resolve,* That this State now accede to the Confederation, and that the delegates appointed to represent this State in Congress, or any two or more of them, be authorised and directed, on behalf of this State, to subscribe and ratify the Articles of Confederation.

"*But this House Declare,* That by acceding to the Confederation, this State doth not relinquish or intend to relinquish any right or interest she hath, in common with the other United States, to the back country, but now claim the same as fully as was done by the Legislature of this State in their declaration, which stands entered on the Journals of Congress; *and also Declare,* that no article or clause in the said Confederacy can or ought to bind this or any other State, to guarantee the jurisdiction of any State over the said back lands or the inhabitants thereof, relying on the justice of the several States hereafter as to the claim aforesaid made by this State."

The resolutions were adopted in the House by the overwhelming majority of thirty-three to seven. In order to carry the resolutions into effect as promptly as possible, the suggestion was then made that the Legislature enact a bill directing the Maryland members of Congress to subscribe to the Articles of Confederation; and five members were appointed to draft the bill. Johnson was made chairman of the committee. Samuel Chase, who had voted with Johnson in favor of the resolutions, was also named on the committee.

On January 27, 1781, Johnson, as the committee chairman, brought in the bill, intended to place the Legislature upon record in favor of ratification.[218] Then followed in rapid succession the first and second readings, by special order, and the passage of the bill in the House by a vote of thirty to eight.

On the following morning—it was Sunday: but the Assemblymen felt that their work was work of necessity—the ratification bill was considered in the Senate. In this chamber the sentiment regarding the subject was more evenly divided. Four Senators—Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, George Plater and John Henry—voted for the bill; while four others of smaller reputation—William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, Richard Barnes and William Hemsley—voted against it. The tie was broken by President Jenifer, who voted in the negative.[219]

[218] *Ibid.*, page 102.

[219] *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate,* October Session, 1780, page 38.

But the Senate's vote against Maryland's accession to the Confederation was not destined to be final. Delegate Johnson believed that the Senate had made a profound mistake. On that same Sabbath afternoon, the eminent Frederick County Delegate was chosen, together with Chase and Fitzhugh, to prepare a message to the Senate, asking for a reconsideration. And on Monday morning, January 29th, the Delegate from Frederick, offering the report of the committee, presented a Message, stating frankly why the House of Delegates was returning the bill to the Senate.

In his Message, Johnson pointed out the need of determining the powers of Congress. He knew how deplorable the loose system of Government had been; and he felt that some positive, National authority was an urgent need of the United States. While the "firm league of friendship" failed to provide for a President or a Federal Court, Johnson argued that the settling of the powers of Congress "on a known and permanent basis" would improve the Executive Department. But he emphasized particularly the importance of the psychological effect of favorable action. He felt that ratification would "spread confidence among the States" and be of material assistance in securing "the independence, peace and happiness of America."

Of course, Johnson understood why the ratification bill had been defeated in the Senate. The negative vote was undoubtedly due to apprehensions that still existed with respect to the Western lands. In this connection, Johnson ventured the following argument: [220]

"How far the United States may now be benefited by the Western country as a common fund, is impossible to determine; but it does not appear probable, that this State's still refusing to confederate can be a means of securing or improving it as a fund: on the contrary, where the free and independent will of many is to be consulted, giving up something of opinion of each is necessary to conciliate an agreement of all in one point. The

[220] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, October Session, 1780, page 106.

present appears to us to be a seasonable time to shew, that as our claim was better founded in justice than the exclusive claims of others—having supported it with firmness till a disposition is shewn of candidly considering it—we chuse rather to rely on the justice of the Confederated States, than by an over-perseverance incur the censure of obstinacy."

Johnson also shrewdly referred to ratification as a step of political expediency. Frankly he referred to the profound significance of the Maryland Senate's vote—it alone was necessary to make the Confederation effective throughout the United States—and suggested that the consequences would be wholly out of the control of the State.

The members of the Senate were impressed by Johnson's logic. They saw how the future of America depended upon their vote. They admitted an association of some kind was favored by every friend of the United States. And while they were still apprehensive that accession to the Confederation would injure Maryland's claim concerning the Western lands, they decided to rely upon "the justice and disposition of Congress hereafter for the establishment of our claim." Therefore, in order to "gratify the earnest desire" of the House of Delegates, the Senate promptly acquiesced by approving the bill for ratification.[221]

When the bill was returned to the House, January 30th, with the affirmative vote of the Senate, a committee was named, with Delegate Johnson as chairman, to prepare instructions for the Maryland members of Congress regarding the formal signature of the Articles of Confederation. On the second of February, Johnson presented the instructions, setting forth the motives that influenced the Maryland Legislature to ratify the Confederation. The ex-Governor reiterated herein the sentiment of Maryland in regard to the Western lands—*i. e.*, that the selfish claims of the larger States were "unjust and injurious to the general welfare"—but declared that immediate accession by

[221] *Ibid.*, page 109.

Maryland, in the opinion of the Legislature, "would be acceptable to our illustrious ally, give satisfaction to his Catholic Majesty, and probably be the means of negotiating loans in Europe."

Pursuant to the request of the Legislature, Congressmen Daniel Carroll and John Hanson signed the Articles of Confederation, which, now having the assent of all the States, went into effect on March 1, 1781. The old Congress now adjourned, and on the following morning the Congress convened under the new Government.

Thomas Johnson had rendered an important service—similar to that in 1776, when he induced Maryland to vote for the Declaration of Independence. His course in 1781, in favor of ratification of the Articles of Confederation, was well taken, for his assurance that the Western lands would eventually be parcelled by Congress into independent States was destined to prevail. After years of discussion, Virginia withdrew her proviso with respect to Kentucky and in 1784 made her cession to the Confederation absolute by surrendering her entire claim to the Western territory. The other claimant States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia—also yielded to the Maryland idea by surrendering all their claims. Thus the Western lands became the "common stock" of the American Nation.

Maryland is entitled to great credit for her resolute protest against the avaricious claims to the great Northwest. While the acquisition of this extensive territory was important in itself, it was still more important because it set in motion a train of events of far-reaching consequences, which were never contemplated in the Articles of Confederation. It prepared the minds of the American people for the Convention of 1787, which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In referring to the protests of the smaller States, John Fiske says: "But of these protesting States it was only Maryland that fairly rose to the occasion, and suggested an idea which

seemed startling at first, but from which mighty and unforseen consequences were soon to follow." [222]

It is true, Maryland's inflexible refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation until the year 1781 was regarded by many people as unfriendly to the Common Cause. Her grim determination to hold aloof aroused "fierce indignation" at the time. "Some hot-heads," says Fiske,[223] "were even heard to say that if Maryland should persist any longer in her refusal to join the Confederation, she ought to be summarily divided up between the neighboring States, and her name erased from the map."

But if we trace the consequences of the resolute attitude of the State, we find "it was Maryland that, by leading the way toward the creation of a National domain, laid the corner stone of our Federal Union."

(*To be Continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

[The beginning of the second volume. Apparently a volume is missing, as last date in first volume is 1739; and letters of the intervening dates are printed in Hanson's "Old Kent," p. 146.]

(*Continued from* Vol. XX, p. 66.)

Sept. 18th 1742

Mr Brown

I now send my Vessell for the Flower wch I doubt not is ready to be taken on Board and hope you will oblige me with all the dispatch you can Let me have the Tare of the Cask & net weights & please to have them marked as undernoted & numbered from 1 upwards.

In case you can supply me with fifty Barrells of good merchantable Flower at Ten Shillings Current money of Pensil-

[222] Fiske, *Critical Period of American History*, page 192.
[223] *Ibid.*, page 195.

vania & Hundred & Twelve Pounds I will take it & pay for the Barrells the useial price & give you my Bills on demand at Sixty five ℔ Cent Exch^{a} w^{ch} I understand is the Exch^{a} at Philadelphia the goodness of w^{ch} Bills you need not doubt but then I must have the Flower by this Vessell or will not Answer.

I send 116 Bushells Wheat more to be ground w^{ch} I hope you will dispatch get the Barrells Coopered & what ever your Account is shall be paid you on demand.

I desire you will send the Bran Shorts & Middleings I send Baggs for the Two Latter & the master will Take care to Stow the latter.

In case you cannot Suply the fifty Barrells flower if can recomend any other that can his Bills shall be Ready at a Call I hope for your dispatch.

To M^{r} Brown N. B. 58^{lb} ℔ Bush^{ll}.

M^{r} Henry Jackson Sept. 16th 1742

Inclosed is an Account of Sundry goods I have sent by Cap^{t} John Saterwhite with w^{ch} goods & the Salt in your hands I desire you will purchase me Wheat to be delivered at your Landing at or before Tenth day of March Next for w^{ch} you may Allow in Salt at the Rate ordered you to Sell and those goods now Sent as Rated five Shillings p^{r} Bushell.

I shall be glad that you get a convenient place to take in Wheat at your Landing w^{ch} If you build and fit for Salt I will keep you constantly suplyed. I will not have you make any bad debts and Trust none but such as you are sure of being payd by. Where you sell Gun Powder a Pound thereof must sell four pounds of Lead or Shott I hope these goods will answer I am sure with much worse the New England men Buy at half price. I hope for your Care. . . .

To M^{r} Jackson, Susquehana.

Maryland Sep^{r} 20th 1742

Gentlemen

Yours of the 16th June last came to hand with the Acc^{tt} Current therein mentioned w^{ch} so far is Right and asure that I should be glad to have it in my power to serve your Intrest. On the 9th Instant I drew on you payable to James Johnson for Twenty Three Pounds Ten Shillings ster^{s} w^{ch} at time I desire you will pay. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Philpot & Lee Merchants in London.

By Capt. Alden.

Maryland Sep^{r} 24th 1742

Sir

I rec^{d} yours of the 5th of March 1741 and 19th June 1742 by w^{ch} I find that the Pigg Iron is not yet sold, in answer to that part can onely say that at Six Pounds five shil ℔ Ton I could have had sold some Hundred Tons of that kind in London in Three months after your Rect thereof, but I presume your Business may be in a different way than that of the Iron.

I have Suplyd myself now with the Goods wrote to you for Wherefore I desire they may not be sent but that you will pay my order to M^{r} Samuel Hyde of this date of Thirty Six pounds Three shillings and Six Pence ster being the amount of the Bills of Exch^{a} Transmited & rec^{d} by you. As allso the Nett Proceeds of the Thirty Ton of Pigg Iron deducting ⅕ of my Bill for the Salt vid (£16.. 17.. 6). . . .

To M^{r} Laurence Williams Merchant in London.

By Iver Bigg.

Maryland Sep^{r} 27th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the following first Bills of Exchange Amounting to £301.. 10.. 7 with w^{ch} when paid I desire you will Credit me in with & any that may be Protested Return with the first

good oppertunity You have likewise Inclosed Bill Ladeing for fifty Ton Pigg Iron with the nett Proceeds of the whole Whereof you are likewise to Credit my Acc^{tt} & charge the same in the acc^{tt} of Sales Accordingly w^{ch} please to Transmit to Benjamin Tasker Esq^{r} & Company.

There is allso Bill Loading for Hogsheads of Tobacco with w^{ch} when sold &^{ca} my acc^{ts} allso.

On the 16th of August last I drew on you payable to Geo. Harryman for fifty Pounds ster. at Sixty days Sight w^{ch} I request you will accordingly Pay I have allso of this date drawn and Order on you to Cap^{t} Iver Bigg for w^{ch} I desire you will allso pay. And wherein my Ocations may Require I hope you will continue to Serve me.

Please to order the Inclosed Letter of advice to be Delivered to M^{r} Lawrence Williams on whom my order is drawn. Your further friendship will add to the many conferred. . . .

To M^{r} Sam^{l} Hyde Merc^{t} in London.

M^{r} Biggs.

Maryland Sep^{r} 29th 1742

My Dear Child

I received yours of the 22^{d} February & 20th July am pleased to hear of your Health and must allways put you in mind of being frugal in your Expences carefull of your Cloths Books and other necessaries.

I hope I need not recomend to you to avoid as Bane of youth Women and Wine. Temperance and Prudence are becomeing Virtues.

Directions shall be sent to M^{r} Hyde to order the sume you desire Towards your going to D^{r} Dickon's Lectures and likewise to make you the allowance of Five Pounds ℔ Quarter for your Extraordinary Expence but hope you will make good use thereof and keep your general Expences (with this included) within Eighty pounds a Year this is a sume I can

very hardly bear, with that of supporting my Family here w^ch^ alone might Induce you to Prudent and Frugal management.

I hope I need not further dictate on these or any other Heads where your Duty is necessary, Your mother returns her Complements your Sister and Brother their Loves. I Recomend you to the allmighty and with a Fartherly Blessing am Yours Affectionately. . . .

I wish you to mind the dates of your Letters hereafter.

To M^r^ Charles Carroll at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Maryland Sep^r^ 30^th^ 1742

Sir

I Request that you will order five guineas to be paid for my Son to his in order to be advanced for his going to Doct^r^ Dickons's Lectures at the University.

I have Acquainted him of this and likewise that I would desire you to order him five guineas a Quarter for his Extraordinary Expences subject to his own management with w^ch^ I wold make Tryal of his Frugal conduct and w^ch^ I request you will Accordingly do with w^ch^ and all his other Expences I hope will not now Exceed Eighty pounds a year his first going to College haveing caused some large Articles.

Pray order the Inclosed Letter to be Transmited to him and favour both him and me with a continuance of your friendship w^ch^ shall be allways Thankfully acknowledged. . . .

To M^r^ Samuel Hyde.

Maryland Sep^r^ 30^th^ 1742

Sir

I desire you will send me the following goods and request you will order that the Wire Lattice or (by what other name they are called) may be made Exact to the sise and good and Strong.

The amount of these goods Please to charge to my account for the use of the Publick of Maryland and Insure on them

so that in case of Loss the Principal and Charges may be drawn and send me an Account of the Cost Including such Insureance. . . .

To Mr Sa: Hyde & Biggs the Baltimore.

Iron Wire Lattices or Casements to be made Double work or strong, and Primed and Painted over of a Lead Couller being to defend the outside of the Windows of a Publick Building and being to be Nailed to a Frame the outside & Ends must be made to answer that purpose to be of the following Demensions & the Package marked.

Vidzt P: M.

Two of four foot Long and Two foot Eight Inches wide one of three foot four inches Long by one foot Three Inches wide. Nine of five foot Two Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Ten of six foot one Inch Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

One of five foot six Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Two of Three foot Three Inches Long by Three foot four Inches wide.

Two made in the form of a Semicircle to this Dementions. Vid. four foot Three Inches in the Diameter and Two Foot three Inches the perpendicular in the Center of Each.

400 Square of good Strong Crown glasses of Ten Inches by Eight Square well and safely Packed in one or Two Cases.

1lb Whiteing.

10 Gallons Lineseed Oile.

Maryland Octr 2d 1742

Sir

Inclosed is an Invoice of Goods for the use of Benj. Tasker Esqr and Co which you are by them desired to send in by the first safe oppertunity to be delivered at Petapsco and the Cost and Charges with the Insureance of the same you are to Charge

to Account of said Tasker & Company giveing Credit by the Proceeds of the Pigg Iron shiped you.

On Behalf of said Company I desire you will make an Insureance on the said goods that in case of Loss the whole Cost charges with the Insureance Included may be drawn by them, and send a Coppy of such Policy.

I hope you will take care to have these goods Cheap & good in their kind. If the London Merchants and Trades men do not sell Cheap & send good Commoditys the Trade will be Transferred to Glascow whence Goods are sold as Cheap here in Maryland as wee have them Charged by ye in London, as you are now a South Briton I make no doubt but you wish well to the Trade of London. . . .

To Mr Wm Black.

Annapolis Maryland Oct. 4th 1742

My Dear Child

This comes Recommended to the care of Mr Da. Dulany whose Prudent behaveour and Conduct I wish you to follow.

I have ordered the Money you desire for Dr Dickons's Lectures, as allso the Quarterly Allowance of five Pounds.

This money I hope you will lay out in Necessaries for your Person, or Endowment of Your mind & not spend in wine or Riot. Remark, that Women & Wine are the Bane of Youth.

Pray take oppertunities to Improve in your Dancing some of this money may be apld that way a Genteele Carriage in Person as well as behaveour is becomeing, make good choice of Your Company avoid such as are Prophaine or Extravagant.

This is Your time to Provide for Your Future Life, I will Endeavor hard to give you opportunities of a good Education with wch you must hereafter Provide for yourself be not deceived in this Point nor Imagine that I can do more for you Its not in my Power.

Since you Incline for the Study of the Common Law of England Lay a Foundation for that now at the University,

and Inform yourself of the Best method to Read and Attain to the Knowledge thereof when don at the Colledge.

I am Sorry to hear that you are not more carefull of your Cloths and that you Incline too much to Company, the Later will & must most certainly obstract your Studys as the former Shew a Very careless disposition, w^{ch} no doubt must be the same on other ocations.

First mind your Duty to God take the Advice of your Parent Study and Exercise Virtue avoid Vice be obligeing in behaviour & Conversation, and form your mind and Understanding so as to be Usefull to Yourself and Serviceable to Society, all these I wish you to do and desire you to be and am with Tender Affection Your Loveing Father.

To M^{r} Cha: Carroll at Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Maryland Oct. 5th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the two first Undernoted Bills w^{ch} will over Pay Your Ballance, I concluded by your former that you ware aprehensive of your money for Return your Cordage but by your last belive otherwise, I shall allways be glad of a Correspondence w^{ch} may be of AdEquate Service.

I now desire you will send me the following Cordage by the Baltimore or some other good ship comeing up this way Towards Annapolis and make Insureance thereon & Bills shall be returned for the same. . . .

James Wordrop on Jo^{n} Buchanan	£20.. 0.. 0
Jo^{n} Chambers on W^{m} Perkins	5.. 0.. 0
	£25.. 0.. 0

Capt. W^{m} Mudge.

Cordage

One Coil of Three Inchs New Rope
One Ditto of Two Inches & half.

One Ditto of Two Inches.
One Ditto of Inch & half
One Ditto of Inch
One Ditto of Nine Thread Rattling
One Ditto of Twelve Thread Ditto

I would have these Coiles of 120 fathom Each or Two Coiles of 60 fathom marked as above.

Maryland October 8th 1742

Sir

I request that By the Return of the Baltimore or some Ship comeing up this Bay near Annapolis you will send me the following Goods and the Amount of them charge to my Account.

On the 29th of September Last I drew on you payable to Mr R. Snowden for Twenty five pounds wch I request you will pay. Further remittance shall be soon made you. . . .

3 Dozn Broad Weeding Hoes
3 Dozn Best Hilling Hoes
One Smiths Wrought Anvil with a Bickwell steeled wight about 200lbs
One pair of Smith's Bellows
One Standing Vice
Two good Large Sled Hammers
Two Hand Hammers
3 Dozn Smiths Warding Files different Sises
2l Blister Steel
One Dozn House Carpenters Axes

To Mr Samuel Hyde.

Maryland 8br 20th 1742

Sir

I recd Yours in Relation to the Shott wch still lies in my Ware House. There is some what Less then Four Ton thereof, Chiefly Birding Shott and may Remain unsold many Years.

Since you did not send me any Account I do not Incline to take it at an Uncertainty but If you will take forty five pounds Sterling for it Let me have your Letter therein, and Bills shall be Returned you by Capt. Ellis at his next Voyage or by some other of your ships this way next year. . . .

To Mr Jon Hanburry.

Maryland October 23rd 1742

Sir

I desire you will Procure an Insurance to be made for me on the Scooner Annapolis of Maryland myself Owner John Saterwhite master &c and from Annapolis in Maryland and to at and from Barbadas to the said Port of Annapolis in Maryland for five Hundred Pounds Sterling & the Premis & Charges of such Insureance Charge to [me]. . . .

To Mr Sam Hyde.

Annapolis 8br 24th 1742

Mr Henry Jackson

I wrote you to sell the salt at four Shillings pr bushell & to allow five Shilling pr bushell for Wheat wch I again Repeat but the Wheat must be delivered at your Landing.

I hope you will take Care to procure me good Clean Merchantable Grain & that you will make no bad debts. . . .

Maryland October 25th 1742

Sir

Inclosed is Invoice of Goods in the Scooner Annapolis John Saterwhite master wch I desire you will keep on Hand to sell at the best markett & the Proceeds Reserve untill Rum is at a more Reasonable Price with you.

This Flower is good & fresh & therefore hope will bring a

good Price. The Iron is to your Order w^ch^ I must Insist not to be sold under Twenty five Pounds ℔ Ton.

If Sugar be at a Reasonable Price send me by this Vessell a Ton of good Muscovado sugar allso one Hogshead of melasses and Twelve Barrells of Limes. And One Hundred weight of good Clean Ginger.

I desire you will If the Vessell Comes back Endeavour to Procure her a Freight w^ch^ the master has directions to take in at Three Pounds p^r^ Ton Sterling. In Case no freight Offers & the Returns Procure a Ballast of stone & not Sand.

If you can make sale of the Vessell there I desire you will but not under Two Hundred & fifty pounds your money w^ch^ you are likewise to keep in Your hands for my further Order If no sail to be made Imediately I desire you will Quickly dispatch back hear again.

There's no Corn to be shiped from hence or Virginia all Sorts Lading Scarce.

I will pay the six pounds my Brothers order I hope for your Endeavor to Serve me. . . .

To M^r^ Coddrington Carrington merchant at Barbados.

Annapolis Maryland Oct^r^ 25^th^ 1742

Capt. Saterwhite

You are to Proceed directly to Bridge Town at Barbados without Touching at any Place & there deliver Your Letters to M^r^ Coddrington Carrington Merchant there and take his directions.

You are not to Speak with any Vessell in Your Passage and you are to Endeavor to keep Well to Winward of the Island untill you Come into the Latitude thereof then to sail down to the Island.

You are not to take in any Prohibited Goods or any thing that may subject the Vessell to seizure or other Trouble.

You are in every Request to follow the direction of M^r^ Carrington & if any Good freight Offers and you return here

you are to take in the same for Putuxen Wye River Severn or Patapsco being put on Board there.

If no freight to Ballast " and you return " you are to take in Stone Ballast and not sand. If Mr Carrington Can sell the Vessell according to my directions you are to deliver her Otherwise Return to this Port with all dispatch takeing Mr Carringtons Letters & directions first.

To Capt. John Saterwhite master of the Scooner Annapolis
These.

Maryland 8br 30th 1742

Gent:

Inclosed is Paul Binny's second Bill of Excha on Thomas Binny & Company for 147l which when Payed Place to the Credit of my Account I transmited the first yesterday by the drawer Who go's by Land on hearing of his Fathers death and has promised to see it discharged.

I had last Year by way of Celum sent you the second wch I do not find is come to hand upon wch Loss the drawer gave me the Inclosed I have of this date drawn an order on you Payable to Mr James Creagh for sixty Pounds your Currency wch on Receit I desire you will Pay and Charge to my Account.

Mr Binny will have a Vessell Comeing here in the Spring I desire that by her you will send me as many sortable blocks as will Amount to fifty Pounds Your Currency fit for small Boats and sloops of Twenty and thirty Tons and the Blockmakers Account that thereby I may know how to sell the same again I would have them Lignu.° Vitee sheaves and pins.

I will still give the money I Offered Davison & wife for the Lotts If Tenner will joyn in a Deed. Please to Enquire & Lett me know soon and if they Agree I will send deeds. Send me Duplicates of your Letters the Vessell that Carries this to Rhode Island may serve as she belongs here.

Maryland Nov^{r} 24th 1742

Mess^{rs}

I desire that by the first of your ships Comeing Up this Part of the bay towards Annapolis you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of Goods Packed up in a good strong Trunk well matted and Corded, "And as the sume is but small" to save a Peticular P of Insureance I desire you will take them into your own Insureance so that in case of Loss I may draw my Principal money and Charges and the Amount with the Premis for Insureance Charge to my Account.

In case any Ballance shall remain due it shall be in your hands in a very little time to your satisfaction.

Inclosed is M^{r} Cha. Carrolls Exch^{a} on yourselves for £17 with w^{ch} I desire you will Credit me in Account, if no ship of your Own soon comeing I desire you will send these goods by some other safe opportunity your favor herein shall be duely Acknowledged. . . .

P. S.

I must allso Desire the favour that with these goods you will favour me by ordering Your Book Seller to Enquire and Procure for me to be sent with the Inclosed Goods The best and Latest Edditions of Any Books of Presidents of the method and manner of Parliamentary Proceedings or Abstracts of such Cases out of Sir Symon Deces or such Authors or other good And Authentick Journals of the Parliament of Great Britain not Exceeding in Value Two Guineas.

Marked)(xx

A suit of Lemmon Collour Ground Brocaded or flowered Lustering the best that can be had for Ten Shillings p^{r} yard made Fashionable and Genteel to the Inclosed measures.

A Suit of Camrick head Cloths with Edging or Lace and suitable Ruffles and Tucker Genteel and Fashionable dress^{d} Value about seven Guineas.

One Doz^{n} middle sised Womens kidd Gloves White.

Six pair sheep mittings like sise diffrent Collours.

Two Genteel Fanns of seven & Six Pence Each.

Three pair Callamanco shoes Women with Leather Heel, fives & Middleing for Breadth.

Two pair Womens silk shoes Threes and middleing for Breadth High Heels.

Three Pair Callamanco the same sise and make One Doz^{n} Pair Womens Kidd Gloves white smaller sise then the above six Pair mittings sheep, same sise.

6 Pair shoes Leather Heel & strong for a Boy of 12 years old.

Two Caster Hatts for a Boy Twelve years old.

Six Pair sheep skin Colloured Top^{t} Gloves for Boy of the above age.

One Blew Velvet manteelelet lined with blew silk & Trimed with blew silk Snail Loops & buttons suitable sise to the Cloths made Genteele and Fashionable.

Two good Hoop Petticoats one a sise smaller and good Bone.

Two mens Caster hatts Pretty deep in the Crown & Eight Inches in Diameter in the Head.

Three Pair fashionable Colloured four thread Good Worsted Hose middle sised Womens.

One Doz^{n} Mens White and Colloured Topt sheep skin Gloves pretty Long in the fingers.

Three or four Papers good shirt Buttons but not made on Wire.

Twenty Pound of Hair Powder.

Two Powder Puffs.

Philpot & Lee ℔ Bowly & Harison.

Maryland November 24th 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the Following first Bills of Exch^{a} Amounting to £194.. 16.. 1 with w^{ch} when Payd Please to Credit me in account or Return if Protested by the first Oppertunity I request

you will favour me by paying the following Bills & order for me drawn according to their Respective dates.

Vidz^{t}

To Richard Snowden 29th 7^{br}	£25.. 0.. 0
To W^{m} Hopkins 3^{d} 9^{br}	30.. 0.. 0
To W^{m} Newton Two Bills of one Tenor & Date at Sixty days sight Nov^{r} 24th Ins^{t}	219.. 18.. 4
To Henry Carroll my Order at sight	30.. 0.. 0
	£304.. 18.. 4

You may be fully Assured of a speedy Remittance for any Ballance and that Every thing shall be done Agreeable to you. . . .

To M^{r} Sam. Hyde ℔ Bowly & Harisson.

Maryland X^{br} 3^{d} 1742

Gent

I desire that by some good Oppertunity comeing up this Bay towards Annapolis ye will send me six Barrells of Good Blubber and Two Barrells of Train Oil Good & clean and the same charge to my Acc^{tt}

Capt Binny will have a Vessell comeing in the Spring by w^{ch} ye may send. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Hutchinson & C^{o} merchants Boston.

S^{r}

Pray pardon my not answering yours of yesterday which was prevented by Business otherwise.

In Relation to Mess^{rs} Tasker I hope my suposition is Right & not the Less so as it is Built on your Opinion that both have taken more fees than the Law allows: Vidz^{t}: one Pistole for every Entering & Clearing &c. A Vessell own'd in the Country under Sixty Tons & not taking from hence any enumerated Goods or Goods that pay Impost.

This matter being on my side, Intirely refer'd to you as its a matter of Right, hope you will determine thereof accordingly.

An Act of the Province has appointed Certain fees to the Naval Officers & Collectors for certain Services, makes it penal to take more, those fees payable in current mony of the Province. A subsequent act says that such Bills of Credit shall pass in all payments then after to be made for Current money Contracts.

I conceive by the first and Last Laws their Fees are payable in the Currency of the Province Vidz^{t} Bills of Credit & no other Specie.

All the Fees that I apprehend can be due to the Collector and Naval Officer on Clearing a Vessel Country own'd under & 100 Tons carrying no Enumerated Goods thence nor Goods w^{ch} pay Impost are the following.

Vidz^{t}: Entering and Clearing	£ 0..	5.. 0
Certificate of Goods Imported if required to Clear a Navigation Bond abroad	0..	2.. 6
Two Oaths one at Entering the other at Clearing	0..	1.. 0
Suppose I take two permits w^{ch} by no means am I obliged to do.	0..	2.. 6

In both cases of Quantie & Species I think it arbitrary & illegal and that Mess^{rs} Tasker should refuse Clearing my Vessel till I had paid a Pistole for each time.

I have herein Inclosed the money you were pleased to send me and when the whole is adjusted by you I shall be Contented, for then I shall know what of Right I ought to pay or whether Our Laws are old Ballards or are of any Consequence to protect the weak against the mighty.

I doubt not but you who know the nice Ballance of Justice will Excuse this Trouble as it Relates thereto, am with true Esteem. . . .

To Dan^{l} Delany Esq^{r}.

Annapolis X^{ber} 22^{d} 1742

Sir

Your favour of the 3^{d} Instant came to my hands this day, and aplaud your sentiments of a post Regularly kept. It were to be wished that that w^{ch} is Established were under better Regulations to render it usefull to Society.

It gives me pleasure to see by yours the perfect Idea of a Contented mind free from ambition Envy or those other Passions w^{ch} but too often attend Human nature and serve only as a Torments to the Enjoyers.

It is also pleasing to me to find the perfection you have, and are like to bring that once Wilderness mannor to, and all that done by the dint of Persevering Virtue w^{ch} will turn to your own, the Countrys and Friends advantage; as well as your under Tennants whether Learned or not. The men are most valuable in society who act for the General Good of Mankind, and not sordidly Trott on, as if Born for themselves alone; snarling at, & Envying the smallest Happiness or Enjoyment of others, Heaping all into their own Barns as if the Rest of Mankind had no Right to share in the Gifts of Divine Providence or Fruits of their own Genius or Industry.

What you mention of Large Security Required will induce you to look back & reflect on you first coming into this Country and upwards to this time; the struggling w^{ch} both yourself & your son have had wth many Difficultys; when a small sure Cure would have Relived both, and avoided putting you heretofore or now, under the Difficulty of finding (or being obliged to any for such) security. This leads me to what you mention of M^{r} Ogle whose Prejudice to me has been too manifest to suppose that it begun the day or two before he took shipping, when he made a handle (for setting his understraper on me) of a Discourse that happen'd many months before w^{ch} had some Relation to you; It was this, some Gentlemen aplauding his Generosity in putting you into the Clerk's place of Baltimore County said it was the only good thing they had Ever known him do, I made answer and said that if what I heard was true,

self Interest was the motive, with him for so doing & I assign'd my Reason, that you told me & your son Likewise that he had Lent your son some money, & that he Mr Ogle had taken your Bond for the same & that since he had given you the said Office you also told me that beside paying your Clerk & some small matter for yourself you had made provision to pay him part, wherefore I conceived he did it to secure the said Debt. Nor Realy Sr from that Gentlemans conduct before you became his Debtor could I judge otherwise, for from his first coming in he had in his Power the surveyor or Generals Place which would have better suitted you and of wch he took the Profits (as I'm inform'd) to the Last, and this suppos'd Act of Generosity towards you, you find he did at the Expence of another who Pays a Certain Sallary for his Office & Broadly Hints at a Consideration to be paid by you for the same.

When we would Trace the fountain head of a River we follow the Greatest Longest Branches & Drafts so must we judge of the Predominant Passions of men by the Tendency of their Chiefest actions whether avaritiously accumulating wealth, Effeminately Dallying wth Wenches Proudly scorning others or maliciously attempting & Endeavouring their Prejudice with many more too Long for me to name or you to hear. Now Sr I could not aprehend that what you told me was a secrett or I had not spoke of it & I hope will not turn to your Prejudice in the Least, since I had heard it from others as well as yourself nor did Mr Ogle deny the Bond and his Letters & mine on the subject you may see when you come this way, I assure you sir that I have often pittied your Case; Vertue strugling wth necessity & always thought it scandalous that no more notice was taken of your son who (let his difference be what will wth the Lord Proprietor) is his sisters Husband. I have a Great Regard for his Lordship & his wise Government such as that a Continuance thereof may be desirable to his Majesties subjects the People of Maryland and as to yourself I hope you will believe that I am with Great Esteem. . . .

To Tho. Breerewood [1] Esqr In Baltimore County.

[1] Justice Balto. Co. 1737-39; Clerk of Court.

Maryland January 2d 1742

Sir

Inclosed are the two under Noted Bills amo to 18lb wch if paid carry to the Credit of my account.

I desire the favour that by the first of your ships comeing this Way or other safe Conveyance you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice in goods wch I desire may be good in their kind and make Insureance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principal money & Charges. Your money shall be transmited for them Very soon and such your favour suitably acknowledged.

Stephen Higgins on self	£10.. 0.. 0
Do on Jos. Addams	8.. 0.. 0
	£18.. 0.. 0

To Mr Isaac Milnor.

(*To be Continued.*)

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1925, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

Gunpowder hundred

Boughtons Forrest, 575 acr Sur. the 29 August 1677 for Richard Boughton on the head of the western branch of gunpowder river at a bounded wt oak 400 acr part thereof in posestion of Edward Smith rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —
175 acr resident thereof belongs to the Orphants of Joseph Peek rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. —

C. Possrs 400a Ed Smith 175a. Jos Peak's orpns

375 acr Sur the 10 of July 1678 for Richard Boughton between the falls of Gunpowder river in the woods at a bounded oak running West rent ℔ anum —.. 15.. —

Shewels Fancyes, 1000 acr Sur. the 30 of May 1679 for Maj Nicolas Shewel at the head of gunpowder river upon a ridge at a bounded oak betweene the two falls of the river rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Sewalls Fancy. Majr Nich. Sewall.

Hathcoat Cottage 500 acr Sur. the 22 march 1678 for Nathaniell Hathcoat between the two great falls of gunpowder river at a bounded popular at the head of the thurd branch and as I can find it belongs to the orphants of Joseph Hathcoat who are the next heires that appear here rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Heathcots. Cottage. As far as can find belongs to the orpns of Jos. Heathcoat. Supposed to belong to Wm Pickett who marry'd ye heiress.

Cullens Lott. 300 acr Sur. the 17 June 1683 for James Cullens at the head of gunpowder river on the north side of the south branch on the said river begining at a bounded red oak the bounded tree of the Land Called Trumans Aquitance. Rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Possr Wm Bladen, Esqr.

Barklingham, 525 acr. Sur. the 6 Novembr 1682 for George Lingam on the north side of river Called back river begining at a bounded Spanish oak Standing at the mouth of a small Cove on the south side thereof Rent ℔ anum 1.. 1.. —

C. Back Lingan 450a. Possr. Edwd Butler.

Trumans Aquitance 500 acr Sur. the 15 May 1682 for Majr Thomas Truman on the north side of the south branch of gunpowder river begining at a bounded wt oak standing by the sd branch and now in the posestion of Coll Thomas Greenfield rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Trumans acquaintance.

Haphazard, 100 acr Sur. the 11 May 1682 for John Bevan on the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded Chestnut a bounded tree of the Land Called Harrods Lyon formerly taken

up for Cap^{t} Harrod thurty acr. thereof in the posestion of the s^{d} Harrod rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 3
70 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Edward Jones rent ℔ anum —.. —.. 9

C. . . y^{e} Land called Herod's Line Poss^{r} 64a Ed^{w} Jones. 36 poss^{r} R^{d} Harwood.

Johns Interest, 150 acr Sur the 12th May 1683 for Micall Judd on the west side of bush river begining at a mouth of a Creek Called bone Creek at a bounded w^{t} oak a bounded tree of the Land formerly taken up formerly W^{m} Tompson and Lodwick Williams and now in the ocup. of Elizth Ebden for the orphants of W^{m} Ebden Rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Poss^{r} Jn^{o} Nicholson's orp^{n}

Darnells Camp, 1000 acr Sur the 7 June 1683 for John Darnell Esq^{r} on the south branch of gunpowder river begining at a bounded tree of adventures. Addition formerly taken up for George Lingan belonging to Execu^{rs} of the s^{d} Darnell Coll Henry Lowe being one of them Rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Darnalls Camp. Poss^{r} Coll. Hen. Lowe.

Ebinezars Park, 200 acr Sur. the 16 aprill 1684 for Ebinezar Blackiston at the head of Salt Peter Creek at a bounded red oak of mates affinity by the s^{d} Creek side rent ℔ anum —.. 8. —
Taskars Camp, 500 acr Sur. the 17 May 1684 for Thomas Tasker upon the head of gunpowder river on the north side of the south branch at a bounded tree standing at the End of the north East Line of Trewmans Aquitance to Taskers heires rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Poss^{r} Jn^{o} Addison. P. G. Co.

New Yeares Purchase, 500 acr sur the 25 Feb^{r} 1684 for Richard Tydeing on the head of Gunpowder river at a bounded red oak on the south side of the north branch of the s^{d} river at bounded tree of James Park belonging to the heires of Richard Tydeings Rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

Symes Choice, 150 acr. Sur the 28 of Novem^{r} 1683 for Richard Symes on the north side of gunpowder river neare the head of the river at the northermost bounds of the Land Called Swampton 50 acr thereof in the posestion of Micall Judd 100 acr residue thereof belonging to Enoch Spink rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Sims Choice. Sur 1673 for R^{d} Sims . . . Land called Swanson. Poss^{r} D^{r} Gideon Skates.

Windlyes Forrest, 100 acr Sur. the 22 of August 1667 for Richard Windly on the north East branch of gunpow^{r} river on the north side of a Creek posesed by Miles Judd Jun^{r} rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Windleys Forest. Pos^{t} by Jn^{o} Taillor & D^{r} Skates as I suppose.

Affinity, 1500 acr Sur the 4th Septem^{r} 1683 for John Darnel Esq^{r} upon the head of gunpowder on the south branch thereof at a bounded w^{t} oak a bounded tree of the Land Called rent set ℔ anum £3.. 0.. 0

C. Poss^{r} Col. Hen. Lowe.

Hills Forrest, 1000 acr Sur the 4th Septem^{r} 1683 for Richard Hill in the woods above the head of Gunpowder river on the south side of the north branch of the s^{d} river at a bounded red oak standing at the head of the north Line of James Tompsons Land belonging to the heires of the s^{d} Hill rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Poss^{r} Joseph Hill.

2000 acr Sur the 14th Septem^{r} 1683 for Nicolas Shewell Esq^{r} upon the head of gunp^{r} river upon the north side of the south branch of the s^{d} river at a bounded white Wallnut Standing By the s^{d} branch Rent ℔ anum 4.. —.. —

C. Maj^{r} Nich. Sewall.

Hollands Park 150 acr Sur the 14 Oct^{r} 1683 for George Holland in the woods above the head of gunp^{r} river at a bounded

tree standing at the End of a pece of Land Called Hills forrest the northermost bounded tree thereof rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Possr John Ford.

The Vally of Jehosaphet 2500 acr Sur the 27 Sepr 1683 for Capt Richard Smith upon the head of gunpr river on the north side of the south branch at a bounded white Walnut at a bounded tree of Majr Shewells Marsh rent ℔ anum 5.. —.. —

Hills Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 10th March 1683 for Clement Hill in the woods above the head of gunpowder river between the fork of the sd river at a bounded popular in the south west Line of his Lordship Manr Rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

Land of Promise, 2000 acr Sur. the 5th Octr 1683 for Coll Henry Darnell upon the head of gunpowder river on the north side of the south west branch of the sr river at a bounded red oak standing by the sd branch rent ℔ anum 4.. —.. —

Cullens Addition, 500 acr Sur the 25 Septr 1683 for James Cullens assigned to Thomas Grunin at the head of gunpowder river at the East End of north East Line of Cullens Lott rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Possr Wm Bladen.

Clarksons Hope, 600 acr Sur. the 28 of Septemr 1683 for Robert Clarkson at the head of gunpowder river on the south side of north branch of the sd river at the End of the West Line of Capt Thomas Francis and now belonging to the heires of Robert Clarkson, rent ℔ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Claxons hope. Sur. for Robt Claxon. Possr Edw Reynolds.

Jones inheritance, 1000 acr Sur. the 28 Sep 1683 for Robert Jones on the head of gunpowder river at a bounded black oak on the north Line of Tompsons Choice Jones dead I know noe heires Land uncultivated noe rent made this Rent set £1.. 0.. 0

The Grove, 1150 acr Sur. the Sepr 1683 for Richard Jones

on the south west branch of bush river at a bounded w^{t} oak on the south side of the s^{d} branch opesit to first bounded tree of popular neck, Rent ℔ anum 2.. 6.. —

C. The Groves sur. for R^{d} Johns.

Gassaways Addition, 280 acr. Sur. the 24 Sep^{r} 1683 for Nicolas Gassoway at the head of gunpowder river at a marked Chestnutt at the End of the west Line of Gassaways ridge belonging to the heires of the s^{d} Gasoway rent ℔ anum —.. 11.. 2

Darnills Silvania, 500 acr Sur. the 28 Sep^{r} 1683 for John Darnell on the head of gunpowder river on the South side of the south branch of the s^{d} river at a bounded popular at the End of the west and the north Line of Darnells Camp and now In the posestion of Coll Henry Lowe and his Execu^{r} rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Darnalls Silvania.

Dunkeele, 500 acr Sur. the 22^{d} of Sept^{r} 1683 for John Scot on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the s^{d} river at a bounded tree of Gibsons ridge and now posesed by Gilbert Scott rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

[*Later written Dunkiel.*]

Crycrafts Purchase, 300 acr. Sur. the 5 of feb^{ry} 1683 for John Crycraft on the head of gunpowder river at a marked red oak on a ridge in the north west Line of my Lords man^{r} belonging to Crycrafts heires rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Craycrofts purchase . . . for John Craycrofts. Poss^{r} Ignatius Craycroft.

Clerksons Purchase, 600 acr Sur. 24 of Sep^{r} 1683 for Robert Clerkson on the southside of the southwest branch of bush river at a bounded white oak In a Vallye belongs to the heires of Robert Clarkson rent ℔ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Claxons purchase . . . Rob^{t} Claxon Poss^{rs} 400a Hen. Wright 200a. Jn^{o} Bowen.

Plasterers Hall, 100 acr Sur. the 17th of July 1683 for John Nicolson on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums branch at a bounded popular standing near the run Rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Possr Henry Carter.

Samuells Delight, 150 acr Sur. the 13 Sepr 1683 for Samuell Sicklemore on the head of gunpowder river on the East side of the north branch of the sd river at a bounded oak in a Vallye by a run side and in the posestion of John Taylor and John Lowe, Rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

Novascotia, 1500 acr Sur. the 9th of June 1684 for Thomas Sterling on the north side of the midle branch of bush river at a bounded oak of Robert Lockwoods the greatest part of this Land taken away by an Elder survey and now belongs to Younge Sterling rent ℔ anum 3.. —.. —

C. Possrs 1000a Tho Sterling 500a. Wm Derumple.

Osburns Lott, 500 acr Sur. the 15 July 1684 for William Osburn on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums run at a bounded gum Close by the run neare the Land Called Anns Lott Rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Possr Joseph Willson.

Harrises Trust, 300 acr Sur. the 5 August 1684 for William Harris on the East side of bush on the west side of a branch Called bynums branch at a bounded red oak and now In the posestion of Peter Bond rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Possrs 100a Jno Bond 100a Wm Bond 100a Tho. Bond.

Anns Dowry, 200 acr Sur. the 22 Septr 1683 for Ann Grove on the north side of the western branch of bush river at a bounded wt oak standing on a bank on the west side of Bynums run, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Sur. for Ann Gross.

Oglesbyes Chance, 200 acr Sur. the 5th August 1684 for George Oglesbye on the head of the main branch of Midle river at a

bounded red oak standing In a Levill near the s^{d} branch rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Oglebys chance. Poss^{r} Fra^{s} Whitehead.

Goodwill, 200 acr Sur. the 5 august 1684 for George Burges upon the head of bush river on the East side of the southwest branch at a bounded red oak in the East north East Line of Gibsons park rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Poss^{r} Hen. Roades.

Adventure Addition, 300 acr Sur. the 11th July 1683 for George Lingan on the head of gunpowder on the south side of the south west branch of the river at a bounded black oak at the end of the south west Line of a peell of Land Called Lingan Called the Adventure rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Addicōn.

S^{t} Dennis, 500 acr Sur. the 18 Septem^{r} 1684 for Edward Dennis on the head of gunpowder river on the south side of the south west branch at a bounded popular Standing by the said branch Dennis dead noe heires appeare here Land uncultivated noe rent made of this since the first taking up rent set £1.. 0.. 0

C. St. Denis als Edmondsbury. Edmond Dennis Poss^{r} Tho Jameson.

Sargents Hall, 500 acr Sur. the 14 of Sept. 1684 for seath Sargent on the head of gunpowder run on the South side of the south west branch at a bounded popular a bounded tree of S^{t} Dennis; Seargent dead I know noe heire Land uncultivated noe rent made of this since the first taking up rent set £1.. 0.. 0

C. Sergants Hall. Sur for Seth Sergant.

Christophers Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 5th of July 1684 for Christop^{r} Beans on the East side of bush river between James branch and bynums branch at a bounded Chestnutt Standing on a ridge belong^{g} to the orphants of the s^{d} Beans rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Christopher Baynes . . . poss^{r} his son Christopher.

Brooms Bloome, 1000 acr Sur. the 5 August 1684 for John Broom on the East side of bush river betwixt bynums branch and James branch at a bound Chestnut a bounded tree of Chris Camp belongs to the Orphants of the s^{d} broom Rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

Burges Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 21 of Septem^{r} 1683 for George Burges on the head of bush river on the south west branch of the s^{d} river at a bounded white oak by the s^{d} branch in the north East Line of Burgess Parke rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Burgess Camp . . . Poss^{r} Cha Carroll.

Meritons Lott, 500 acr Sur. the 18 Oct^{r} 1684 for John Meryton on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums branch at a bounded red oak by the s^{d} branch rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Merryton's Lott, Poss^{r} John Selman.

Abells Lott, 300 acr Sur. the 15 July 1684 for Abell Brown on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums branch at a bounded oak on a bank 8 perches from the said branch belonging to the Orphants of the s^{d} Brown rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Abel's Lott . . . Poss^{r} Robert Brown.

Gillingham, 400 acr Sur. the 6th of August 1684 for Coll Henry Jowles on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums branch and now In the posestion of Amos Garrett Rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

Gates Close, 30 acr Sur. the 5 June 1684 for Thomas Richardson on the East side of the south west branch of gunpowder river and now In the posestion of John Fuller rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 2

C. Poss^{r} Cha Hewett. Taken away by an old^{r} Survey.

James Parke, 500 acr Sur. the 28 Septem^{r} 1683 for James Ellis on the head of Gunpowder river on the north side of the

south west branch belonging to the Orphants of the s[d] Ellis rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. — ....

C. Poss[r] Mary Ellis.

My Lords Gift, 500 acr Sur. the 5 of August 1684 for Bazwell Brook on the East side of bush river on the East side of bynums branch rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

C. Basil Brookes.

Richardsons Prospect, 100 acr Sur. the 7 of Oct[r] 1684 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of a branch of gunpowder river Called back river and now In the posestion of Walter Bayly Rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss[r] Walter Bosley.

Clegates Forrest, 1000 acr Sur. the 4 of August 1684 for Cap[t] Thomas Clegate on the south side of the main branch of bush river Called the south west branch rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Clegat's Forest. Poss[r] sd. Clegat's widow.

Keytons Range, 500 acr Sur. the 26 of August 1684 for Thomas Keyton on the East side of bush river on the west side of bynums run I know not the man the Land uncultivated noe rent made of this since the first takeing up rent ℔ anum £1.. 0.. 0

C. Keytin's Range . . . Thomas Keyting. Keytin dead. No heir. Land uncultivated.

Brook Cross, 1500 acr Sur. the 23 Septem[r] 1684 for Roger Brook on the head of Gunpowder river at a bounded red oak on a ridge at the End of the north East Line of my Lords Man[r] rent p[r] anum 3.. —.. —

C. Brook's Cross. Poss[rs] 1000a John Brooke 500a Basil Brooke.

Hopwell Marsh, 55 acr Sur. the 16 July 1684 for John Hall on the north side of gunpowder river and now In the posestion of W[m] Lenox rent ℔ an. —.. 2.. 2½

Gresham Colledge, 500 acr Sur. the 27th of Oct 1684 for John Gresham on the south west branch of bush river rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

St Georges, 400 acr Sur. the 13 Janry 1684 for George Tompson on the East side of bush river between bynums branch and James branch rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

C. St. George . . . Geo. Thomson.

Tompsons Lott, 600 acr Sur. the 26 of Octr 1685 for George Tompson on the head of gunpowder river on the south side of the south west branch Rent ℔ anum 1.. 4.. —

Bonners Camp, 1000 acr Sur. the 29 of Octr 1684 for Henry Bonnar in James branch on the East side of bush river rent pr anum 2.. —.. —

C. Possr sd Bonnrs widow.

Hathaways Trust, 150 acr Sur. the 28 of March 1685 for John Hathaway on the East side of the south west branch of bush river now in the posestion of Mark Rifle rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Possr Jno Gresham.

Constant Friendship, 1000 acre Sur. the 2d Novemr 1685 for Robert Dians on the head of bush river on the East side of south west branch of the sd river belonging to the Orphants of the sd Dyans, Rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Possr Wm Hutchens.

Bonners Purchase, 500 acre Sur. the 12 of Octr 1685 for Henry Bonner on the East side of bynums branch In bush river 200 acr thereof posesed by Nicolas Waterman, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

300 acres residue thereof In posestion of the sd Bonnar rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

C. Possrs 200a Nich Waterman; 300a Tho Bale.

Collinborn, 200 acre Sur. the 6 of June 1669 from Henry

Howard on the midle branch of gunpowder river on the south side of the main run and now In the posestion of Sarah Blackwell to whom the same was bequeathed to her by the said Howard rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Collingborn.

Pooles Island, 200 acre Sur. the 27 of July 1659 for Capt Thomas Morris neare the west side of Chesapeak bay the s^{d} Morris being dead he left the same to a man In New York Land uncultivated noe rent made here this 20 yeares rent set £0.. 4.. 0

C. Pool's Island. Poss^{r} John Carvell, Cecil County.

The Lyon, 300 acr. Sur. the 19th Novem^{r} 1669 for Capt. Thomas Herod on the nothermost branch of gunpow^{r} river on the west side of the s^{d} river and In the posestion of Richard Herod rent ℔ an. —.. 6.. —

C. Thomas Harwood. Poss Ric'd Harwood in Ann Arundle County.

Elk Neck, 600 acre Sur. the 20th 8^{ber} 1667 for John Collet Jun^{r} in gunpowder river on the East side of the river near delph Creek Collett dead bequeathed this Land to one Mathew Gouldsmith and In case he dyed wth out heires to goe to some relations in England none can be heard of it is now In the posestion of Samuel Standifer Who payes rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

Winters Runn, 200 acr Sur. the 5th June 1668 for John Lee on the head of bush river in the western branch thereof a little up the mouth of the fresh and In the posestion of Phillip Greenslat noe rent p^{d} this 16 yeares Greenslet in England noe distress rent set £0.. 4.. 0.

C. Bel. to Phil Greensted in England.

Stocktylemoe, 550 acr Sur. the 5th Septem^{r} 1669 for Vincent Elliott on the western branch of bush river of the main run of the s^{d} river on the north side thereof this Land given by the

s[d] Elliott towards the maintainance of a protestant Minister this Land as new surv[d] does not make a hund[d] acr thereof rent set £0.. 11.. 0

C. Stocktilemore.

Williams Fortune, 150 acr Sur. the 15 August 1670 for Lodwick Williams on the west side of back river on a branch of bone Creek at a bounded tree of the Land Called Tompstons fortune Lockwick Williams run away twenty years agoe Into the Southward noe rent made of this soe Long Rent set £0.. 3.. 0

Laurance his Claime, 10 acr Sur. the 13 August 1688 for Henry Larance on the west side of gunpowder river Larance run away noe heires nor noe distress here Rent set £0.. 0.. 5

Oglesby his mount, 45 acr Sur. the 23 of July 1688 for George Oglesby Lying upon gunpowder river and now In the posestion of John Hall for the Orphant of George Gouldsmith rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 9½

C. Ogleby's mount.

Cuny Hill, 25 acr Sur the 24 of July 1688 for Henry Larance Lying on the south side of Gunpowder river Lawrance run away noe heirs noe distress here rent set £0.. 1.. 0

C. Canny Hill.

Watertons Neglect 6¼ acr sur the first of August for Micall Judd Lying on the north side of the fork of gunpowder river rent ℔ anum —.. —.. 3¼

C. Possr. Will[m] Peckett.

Morefields, 164 acr Sur the 22[d] of February 1688 for Thomas Stayley Lying in the woods between bush river and gunpowder river neare to a pcell of Land Called Lockwicks Ridge and now in posestion of James Durham rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. 6

C. Moorfields. Possrs. Robert Shaw & John Armstrong.

Andersons Lott, 400 acr Sur the 15[th] of Oct[r] 1685 for John

Anderson of Sumerset County Lying upon the head of bush river rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

C. Possr Howard's Orpn

Edwards Lott, 300 acr Sur the 9 of July 1686 for William York Lying upon bynums branch and now in the posestion of Mark Swift Rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

Grooms Chance, 300 acr Sur the 28th Aprill 1687 for Moses Groom Lying on the north East side of the falls of gunpowder river rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

Rangers Range, 200 acr Sur the 18 May 1687 for Charles Rangers Lying between gunpowder river and bush river by the Little falls Ranger dead his brother has Children in Anarundel County rent set £0.. 8.. 0

Jerusalem 318 acr Sur 29 May 1687 for Nicolas Hemsted and John Valley on the north side of the Little falls of gunpowder river and now In the posestion of Enock Spinks rent ℔ an —.. 12.. 9

C. John Walley. Possr Henry Wriothsley.

Aha the Cow pasture, 194 acr Sur the 3 of May 1687 for Jno Hathway Lyeing on the north side of bush river on the western branch and now in the posestion of John Webster and Wm Howard Rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. 9

C. Hathoway. Possr Christophr Cox.

Hopewell, 204 acr Sur the 4th June 1687 for William Standifer Lying on Sinika ridge and now In the posestion of the Executor of Edward Boothby rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. 2

Morgans Lott, 200 acr Sur the 25 May 1687 for Wm Morgan Lyeing on the south side of bush river on the south side of the western branch Morgan gone to Wales the Land uncultivated noe rent made since first taken up rent set £0.. 8.. 0

Dandy Hill, 171 acr. Sur the 10 Aprill 1695 for George

Burges called dandy Hill Lyeing on the head of gunpowder river begining at a bound red oak neare Winslyes branch Rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. ½

C. Windly's branch. Possr John Bayly.

Tapley Neck, 306 acr Sur the 11 Aprill 1695 for George Burgess called Taply Hill Lyeing on the south side of bush river begining at a bounded white oak by Waltons Creek, Rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. 3

C. Possr Geoge Parker of Calvert Co.

Mount Hayes, 317 acr Sur the 2d July 1694 for John Hayes Called mount Hayes Lyeing on the north side of back river begining at a bounded wt oak on the west side of the double run below the near road (In Patapsco hundred) Rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. 8½

Beare Neck, 500 acr Sur the 10 of Octobr 1697 for Walter Smith called bear neck Lyeing on the south side of gunpowdr falls begining at a bounded wt oake at the side of a high Hill near the place Caled Newport rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

Cub Hill, 500 acr Sur 1 of Octr 1695 for William Burges Called Cub hill Lyeing on the south side of the mainfalls of gunpr River begining at two bounded wt oaks on the south side of a greate branch belonging to Benjamin Burges Rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

Franceses Freedom, 1000 acr Sur the 27 Sepr 1682 for Samuell Young called Franceses Freedom Lyeing In Baltimore County on the north branch of the head of Gunpowder river begining at a bounded popular in a Valley by a peice of Meddow ground rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. France's Freedom.

Back Lingan, 450 acr Sur the 30 March 1696 for George Lingan

Lyeing on the north side of back river begining at a bounded Spanish oak by the river side rent ℔ anum —.. 18.. —

C. Possr Edward Butler.

Scotts Grove, 500 acr Sur the 6 Novembr 1695 for Daniell Scott Called Scotts Grove Lyeing above the head of bush river between bynums run and winters run begining at a bounded beach by a small run rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

Chevy Chase, 400 acre Sur the 26 of July 1695 for John Thomas Chase in the woods begining at a bounded wt oak of Edward Folkes Land Rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

C. Chivy Chase. Possrs 100a, Elisha Sedgewick, 100a Joshua Sedgewick, 200a Seborn Tucker.

Sisters Hope, 200 acr Sur the 12th Novemr 1695 for Frances Watkins Called Sisters Hope Lyeing the side of back river on duck Creek begining at a bounded pine of paradice, rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Possr ye orpn of sd Watkins. Tho Bedeson.

The Narrows, 77 acr Sur the 11th Septemr 1695 for James Maxwell Lyeing on the north side of Gunpr river near the mouth begining at a bounded wt oak near the sd river rent ℔ an —.. 3.. 1

C. Narrow. [*Author tract called The Narrows is described on page 148 of C*].

Good Endeavor, 139 acr Sur the 29 of July 1695 for James Dennis Lyeing above the head of gunpr river in the woods on the East side of the little falls begining at a bounded wt oak on the south side of the sd branch rent ℔ anum —.. 5.. 7

C. Possr Wm Noble.

Friendship, 400 acr Sur the 7 of May 1685 for Micall Judd on the north side of gunpowder river begining at a bounded red oak by a small branch and now In the posestion of Wm Hicks rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

Warram, 75 acr Sur the 8 of decem^{r} 1685 for Robert Owlis on the north side of gunpowder river begining at a bounded Spanish oak by a marsh rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 6

C. Norram 37a. 8 xber 1694.

Smith Begining, 100 acr Sur the 18 of March 1688 for Thomas Smith Lyeing on gunpowder river begining at a bounded red oak upon a point on the south side of the mouth of Rogers Hills Creek rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{n} of the orp^{n} of sd Thos Smith. Qr. If any Land.

Evells Chase, 230 acr Sur the 30 of May 1696 for Thomas Norris Lyeing in the woods on bush river branch on the East side of the bald fryar on the north side of the Sweat house branch begining at a bounded white oak on a pocoson rent ℔ anum —.. 9.. 2½

C. Evil Chace.

Leafe Jun^{r}, 252 acr Sur the 14 of June for Frances Leafe Lyeing on the north side of bush river in the woods begining at a bounded Hickery wth a Chestnut tree growing out of the root, rent ℔ anum —.. 10.. 1

C. Leafe's Forest & Leafs Chance, neither of which agree with this description.

(*To be Continued.*)

DANIEL MURRAY,

LATE LIEUTENANT IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

From a letter of the Hon. Francis S. Key, United States Attorney of the District of Columbia.

When I arrived at the residence of our late friend Mr. Daniel Murray, I found him apparently dying. He had arranged all his affairs, talked in the most cheerful, consoling manner to his family and friends, and sent messages of affectionate regard to those who were absent. He received me with great animation, and a smile that showed he was filled with "all joy and peace." He expressed his thankfulness at my visit, spoke of his many and great comforts, the perfect peace and happiness he felt, and the sure hope which enabled him to welcome death, that he might be with his Saviour. He declared that it was to him alone he looked with this confident hope; that he was himself unworthy, and trusted entirely to the merits of his Redeemer. Hours were passed in conversations like these.

Though weak, he seemed to gather strength from the exercise of holy thoughts and affections. "Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," and passages of Scripture, were continually, by his desire, read and repeated to him; and his countenance, lighted up by the emotions they awakened, showed the fulness of joy which his lips labored to express. He wished all his domestics and laborers, and his neighbors and acquaintances, to be present, each of whom was called to receive an affectionate farewell, with kind and solemn words of suitable admonition and encouragement.

These exertions, he said, did not weary or distress him, and he wished, in the short time he had left, to say and do everything in his power that might be useful. At one time he requested, in our prayers with him, that we should use the prayers for the dying, after one of which he told me he had hoped that he

should have departed while we were using that prayer. He requested some of the psalms hymns from the prayer-book to be read to him. These all seem to give him the greatest delight, but he was particularly excited by the one beginning, "How firm a foundation," etc.

At one time some apparent revival gave hopes of his restoration to others, but not to himself. He spoke of his death as near and certain; and though willing to submit to a recovery, it was manifest that he neither expected nor desired it. He was right in his opinion—these hopes disappeared. His strength declined very gradually, till these interesting communications with him could no longer be continued; but the peace and joy of his soul, when they ceased to be uttered by his lips, were still radiant in his countenance to the last. A few minutes before he expired, he was told his departure was near, and asked if he still felt the hopes and happiness he had expressed. He expressed his assent by a smile and the pressure of his hand; and soon these, and all other indications of life, gently and almost imperceptibly disappeared.

And now permit me to say something of him who thus died. Upwards of thirty years ago he made profession of religion. From that time to his death, during a retired and domestic life, he was known as a warm, consistent Christian. All this you know. But I knew him long before this. At eight or nine years of age, he being a year older, we became intimate, and were brought up together almost in the same family. We continued thus until he entered the navy, I think in the year 1798; and ever since we have been much together, and always on terms of the closest friendship.

From my earliest recollections of him, his character and conduct were so remarkable, that he seemed to me without a fault. No temptations ever seemed to surprise him. No allurement or persuasion led him from his course. I remember well how strong his influence was over me, and how it was always used for my good. But I ascribed to natural causes altogether the peculiarity and excellence of his character, and did not see how

religion could change him, who seemed already as perfect as a human being could be. This was not only my thought; all who knew him well thus estimated him.

I remember being present at a conversation on the subject of religion between the late John Randolph and Commodore Decatur, who had known Mr. Murray while in the navy. The latter was expressing his difficulties about the universal sinfulness of man's nature. It surprised him that the very best people in the world should always speak of themselves as sinners. He mentioned his own mother as an instance; and then turning to me said, "There, too, is our friend Murray; you know what a man he is: who ever saw anything wrong in him? Is it not absurd to think of such a man as a sinner? And yet he accounts himself such." I shall never forget Mr. Randolph's reply to this. He rose from his sofa, walked towards Decatur, stood before him, and in his emphatic manner said to this effect: "I well know how dark and unintelligible this subject appears to you, and why it is so. But I trust a time will come when you will know and feel it to be all true—true of all, true of yourself; when you will be self-arraigned and self-condemned; found guilty of sin—not of the sin of cowardice, falsehood, or any mean and dishonorable act, but at least of this, that you have had conferred upon you great and innumerable favors, and have requited your Benefactor with ingratitude. This will be guilt enough to humble you, and you will feel and own that you are a sinner."

The difficulties, however, that I had felt from this appreciation of his early character, were all cleared up at the death-bed of my friend. On my first seeing him he said, "You witness my most comfortable and happy state. I cannot describe it to you. Now, I owe it all to you, though I never told you, and you never knew it." Shortly after this, when we were alone, he called to me and said, "Now I will tell you what I never told you or anyone. When we first met, and you were a little boy, your good mother had taught you a hymn, which you used to repeat aloud every night in getting into bed. That hymn made

a remarkable and deep impression on me, which was never effaced. Without your knowing it, I got it by heart from hearing you repeat it; and from that time to this, I have never gone to my rest at night without repeating to myself that hymn and praying. This had a most salutary effect upon me all my life. When at sea, I never, under any circumstances, omitted it; and under the influence produced by it, I remember that when I was once for a short time in command of a small brig we had captured from the French in the Mediterranean, one of the first orders I gave, was for the regular meeting of all hands for reading and prayer, which was well received, and had a good effect." He then repeated it to me, and I took a pencil and wrote it down. I had forgotten every word of it.

Here then I saw the true source of all that had so charmed and surprised me in his life. What I had attributed to the impulse of a gentle and noble nature, were the "fruits of the Spirit," and the excellence that shone forth in his conduct and character was "the beauty of holiness." This he acknowledged with all thankfulness, and with the deepest humility; speaking of it as an infinite and undeserved mercy, which he had not improved as he ought. It now seems strange to me that I had never discovered this; but I was walking in darkness, and therefore perceived not the light by which he was directed.

Surely God has here shown us some of the doings of his wonder-working hand. A pious mother teaches her child a hymn. It makes no impression upon his heart, and is soon effaced from his memory. But its work is done, and its fruits appear in the heart and life of another.

Shall she complain that the seed has been blown away from the soil over which she so carefully cast it, to take root in another? No. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts." "Who will say unto him, what doest thou?" That seed, thus blown away, produced its rich fruits, and they were then brought back to the spot which her prayers had desired they should bless. Her wayward child had forgotten her

instructions, but they had made for him a friend, whose influence and counsel and example restrained and strengthened him in the dangerous paths of youth, whose life had taught him how to live, and whose death hath now taught him how to die.

Well may he bless God, for this "his servant departed this life in faith and fear"; and ask "his grace so to follow his good example, that with him he may be a partaker of the heavenly kingdom."

[Daniel Murray, the eldest son and third child of Dr. James and Sarah (Maynadier) Nevitt-Murray, was born in Annapolis, 8 August, 1778; graduated from St. John's College in 1796, with Francis Scott Key. He was appointed Midshipman by President Adams, 13 July, 1799; Lieutenant, 26 Jan. 1807. He was of a scholarly disposition and was acquainted with the modern European languages. He married, 8 Dec. 1808, Mary, eldest child of Edward and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey, of "Belmont," near Elk Ridge. He resigned from the Navy 29 Oct. 1811, and spent the remainder of his life in farming, first on West River, and after 1822 at "Rockburn," a part of the "Belmont" estate.

Lieut. Murray was a member of the party beseiged in the office of the "Federal Gazette," No. 45 S. Charles St., which was destroyed by the mob, 22 June, 1812, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Lieut. Murray died at "Rockburn," 19 April, 1842, leaving five sons and six daughters.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracts*)

March 9th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Among the donations to the Library was a book entitled, "Free Government in England and America," published in New York, 1864, and written by John Fulton under the pseudonym "S. M. Johnson." Mr. Fulton was a P. E. clergyman, born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 2, 1834. He was educated at Aberdeen, came to America and engaged in the ministry. He was an author of note and during the Civil War issued several very pronounced pro-southern pamphlets; "Travels in America 100 Years Ago," by Thomas Twining, contains descriptions of Baltimore City, the harbor and "Belvedere," the home of Col. John Eager Howard in 1795 etc. Presented by Mr. W. Hall Harris.

The Library Committee presented four lantern slides: a view from Eager Street bridge, looking north, before the flood of 1867; view of Calvert Street looking north, from Monument Street, 1867; and two views of old "Belvedere."

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership in the Society:

Randolph Clement Zell	Newton R. Henderson
John K. Culver	Mrs. R. Sanchez Boone
Mrs. John K. Culver	Henry P. Duker
Rev. Alward Chamberlaine	Mrs. Henry P. Duker
W. George Hynson	William D. Poultney

William H. Fisher

The President reported that the Council is trying to obtain for the Society the custody of a set of the Standard Weights

and Measures issued by the Government in the latter part of 1700. His remarks in substance were as follows:

On June 14th, 1836, the 24th Congress approved a resolution providing for their distribution to the various States. At that time there were 24 states of the Union, though one day later Arkansas was admitted and one year later Michigan. Most of these States have entirely lost track of their sets. When the State of Maryland received her set they were put in the basement of the State House at Annapolis. Some time later the President of St. John's College secured the custody of them, when they were moved to the cellar of McDowell Hall where they remained until fire destroyed the building. They suffered some little damage from the fire, falling ceilings and walls, etc. Some men from Baltimore then took up the matter and after much trouble succeeded in getting them placed in the Health Department's office where they were put in good condition and have remained to this day. In cooperation with the Health Department the Society had opened negotiations with the State and have great hopes that the interesting exhibit will be placed here.

General Clinton Riggs read an interesting paper, telling of the efforts some few interested persons have been making for the past eighteen years to have Fort McHenry made into a National Park. It was with great gratification the Society learned that the President has signed the bill and Fort McHenry is now under control of the U. S. Government. The President extended the thanks of the Society to General Riggs and said that proper acknowledgment would be made to the Senators and Congressmen who had assisted.

Dr. Steiner, for the Publication Committee, presented to the Society Volume 43 of the Maryland Archives, the Journal and Correspondence of the State Council, 1779-1780, the fifth volume of that series.

The following death was reported from among our membership:

Miss Adelaide S. Wilson.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. John Earle Uhler, who read a paper entitled, "The Delphian Club and the Early Nineteenth Century in Baltimore." At the close of the address Mr. Sanford moved that the thanks of the Society be extended Prof. Uhler for his interesting and valuable paper.

April 13th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The following donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library were reported:

A lithographed certificate containing a picture of Gov. Thomas H .Hicks, issued January 8, 1862, to William Reese as a contribution to a testimonial to be presented to Gov. Hicks in gratitude by the Union sympathizers in Maryland, for his successful resistance in opposing Maryland's secession to the Confederacy.

An autographed letter of J. E. Yingling, Union Bridge, Maryland, March 29, 1843, to his brother William, Westminster, Md.

A card of the Monday Club, giving the schedule and officers for the year 1840-41. Also a list of the original members of the German Cotillion Club organized in December 1856, from Mr. Harris; A photograph of "Tusculum," the home of the Delphian Club as it appeared in its later days, the gift of Mr. Richard M. Duvall; from Mr. H. Oliver Thompson a very rare lithograph view of Baltimore; from Mrs. Louis Lehr a collection of account books, letters and manuscripts of William Moale.

Mr. Dielman reported the acquisition of a very rare and exceedingly valuable copy of "A Complete Body of Laws of Maryland," Printed by Thomas Reading of Annapolis in 1707, the only known copy in existence. The purchase of this book was made possible through the generosity of the following persons:

Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn	George C. Jenkins
Mr. John W. Garrett	Mr. Charles E. Rieman
Mr. Robert Garrett	Mrs. Robert G. Henry
Mr. Miles White, Jr.	Mr. Edgar Miller
Mrs. Harriett Fearing	Mr. James Swan Frick
Miss Sarah Baldwin	Mr. Henry White
Mr. Waldo Newcomer	Mr. Jacob Epstein
Mr. Henry Walters	Mr. Edwin G. Baetjer
Mr. Charles McHenry Howard	Mr. B. Howell Griswold

He stated that a special title page is now being prepared which will contain the above-mentioned subscribers' names. He also stated that he wished to take the opportunity to thank Messrs. Lawrence C. Wroth, Henry M. Hyde and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants for their assistance in the matter.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Joseph H. Bristor	William L. Rigger
Alfred T. Edel	Mrs. Thomas M. Dawson
Matthew S. Atkinson, Jr.	Mrs. Robert C. Thackery
Donald B. Van Hollen	Mrs. William A. Stewart, Jr.
Miss Elsie M. Williams	Rev. Hugh Birckhead
Mrs. Samuel Grafton Duvall	Samuel Grafton Duvall
Stephen G. Vickery	William W. Norman

and to Associate membership:

Siddell Tilghman and R. L. Craycroft.

The President reported that letters of appreciation for assistance in having the bill making Fort McHenry a National Park, passed, had been sent to Hon. John W. Weeks, Senators O. E. Weller and William Cabell Bruce, and Congressmen John Philip Hill and J. Charles Linthicum.

Mr. Brown, Chairman, for the Marine Committee submitted a written report concerning the ship exhibition. The report

was accepted with the thanks of the Society for the labors of that Committee and the success of the undertaking.

The President reported that persons putting names in nomination for membership in the Society do not always obtain the permission of the nominee. He stated that it often proved embarrasing in that case and asked that the consent of such persons be secured.

A letter from Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn was read, requesting that her Associate membership be changed to Life and inclosing check to cover same. Upon motion of Dr. Steiner, the resignation of Mrs. Littlejohn as an Associate member was accepted and she was unanimously elected to Life Membership.

The death of George W. Davison was reported from among our membership.

The President introduced Mr. Daniel R. Randall who read a paper entitled "Governor Robert Eden; A Last Chapter."

The President then introduced Mr. Francis B. Culver, who read a paper on "Heraldry in America." At the close of his paper the thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Randall and to Mr. Culver for their interesting and valuable papers.

April 27th, 1925.—A special meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair. The Society had as its guest the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland.

The President stated that it is always a matter of great regret that the condition of Mrs. Keyser's health often prevents her being present at our meetings but that on this occasion her absence is an unusually great disappointment as she has a special interest in the meeting. The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Keyser in which she said that her grandfather, James Barroll, was an officer in the defense of Fort McHenry when it was bombarded. Judge Dawkins then moved:

Resolved: That in having as guests tonight the members of

the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, we recall with pleasure the fact that our home was presented to us by a granddaughter of James Barroll, who, as an officer, took an active part in the defense of Baltimore on September 12, 1814.

Resolved further: That it is a great disappointment to us that our generous donor, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, widow of the late H. Irving Keyser, is prevented by sickness from being present tonight. We trust that she will speedily be restored to health, that we may soon have the pleasure of having her again at our meetings, and that we may have the fullest opportunity of benefiting from her stimulating interest and helpful advice in working out plans for the future of the Society which her constructive generosity has so richly endowed. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

The President spoke of the honor of this Society in having as its guest The Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland. He referred to the long and hard-fought battle of that Society, with assistance of certain individuals, to make Fort McHenry into a National Park. He then stated that it was with great satisfaction he could report success to the efforts.

Mr. T. Murray Maynadier, President of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, expressed the pleasure of that Society in being guest of the Historical Society on this occasion. He then introduced Dr. James D. Iglehart who read a paper on the origin and growth of that Society. At the close of the paper letters from Congressmen John Philip Hill and J. Charles Linthicum and Senators William Cabell Bruce and O. E. Weller were read, stating their pleasure in having been able to aid in having the bill passed making Fort McHenry a National Park.

President Maynadier introduced General Clinton L. Riggs who read a very interesting paper telling of the efforts made by his Committee, for the past twenty years, to get Congress to set aside the reservation as a National Park.

Congressman J. Charles Linthicum told how Congress had

been persuaded that the Fort should be perpetuated as a National Park. At the end of his talk he stated that Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, had been most helpful in the matter and that a few weeks after the signing of the bill he had become very ill. Upon motion of Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky, duly seconded and carried, it was

Resolved: That the deepest sympathy of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland be conveyed to the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks, with best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky gave an interesting talk on the value of patriotic societies.

Mr. James E. Hancock, for a special Committee, presented to the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, an American flag which was a replica of the one that flew on the flag staff in Fort McHenry and carried at the battles of Bladensburg and North Point, having fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. President Maynadier expressed the deep appreciation of that Society for the valuable and beautiful gift.

He then presented to that Society, on behalf of Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin, a photograph of the portrait of Shepperd Church Leakin, a soldier at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. It was duly moved and carried that the picture be accepted with thanks and placed in the case of the Society for safe keeping.

President Harris extended the thanks of this Society to the Society of the War of 1812 for its most enjoyable evening. He then invited them to inspect the rooms of the Society at the close of the meeting.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Spirit of the Revolution, by JOHN C. FITZPATRICK. Boston, 1924.

This collection of essays gives the human interest side of the Revolution in a pleasant and readable fashion, and although the source material from which they are derived is in the Division of Manuscripts, the volume is not loaded down with annotations. All of the papers are interesting and well written, but from the aspect of local pride, Marylanders will appreciate most that entitled: "A Liberty Loan of the Revolution." The list of contributors, reproduced in fac-simile, contains the names of practically all of the prominent Baltimore merchants of the period. The volume is well printed and well illustrated. Mr. Fitzpatrick has made a distinctive contribution to revolutionary history.

America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer, edited by ADOLPH B. BENSON. New York, The American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1924.

Fredrika Bremer, a popular Swedish novelist, came to America in 1849, and as the result of her observations and experiences, her *Homes of the New World; Impressions of America,* was published in 1853. The letters here published have been selected from the larger work. No kindlier or more observant visitor ever came to these shores than Miss Bremer, and her pictures of life in the America of 1850 are as fresh and charming as when first written. She was well received everywhere, and she wrote: "My life in America has been a journey of familiar visits. I have lived not as a stranger, but as a sister conversing openly on all subjects." The American-Scandinavian Foundation has done well to include this volume in its series of "Scandinavian Classics."

Pre-Alphabet days, by Otto F. Ege. Norman T. A. Munder Co. Baltimore Md.

The Story of the Alphabet, by Otto F. Ege. Norman T. A. Munder Co. Baltimore, Md.

Whether viewed as specimens of fine printing or for their intrinsic interest, these charming *brochures* should be in every library, public or private. Presumably designed for advertising purposes, they are well worthy of permanent preservation and could be used to great advantage in school work for the inculcation of appreciation of fine work.

The Marylander. Published every Saturday at Baltimore by the Maryland County Press Syndicate. Two dollars a year. Vol. 1, No. 1, April 18, 1925.

This new candidate for public favor announces in its salutatory: "The Marylander will be devoted entirely to Marylanders and all that concerns the welfare of the State. The views of the paper will be the old-fashioned, home rule, local self-government, State rights views, which have been the basis of all that has made the people of the commonwealth prosperous and happy for more than a century . . . It will devote much of its space to the personality of the men and organizations which are now outstanding in the affairs of Maryland, both in the Counties and the City of Baltimore."

Mr. Paul Winchester, the well known political writer is the Editor and manager.

Wanted, Parents of Marshall Stone of Calvert Co., Md.; member of militia, 1778; wife, Sarah ———.

Wanted, Parents of Sarah Guest, wife of John Stone, of Baltimore Co., died 1813; buried at Reisterstown, Md.

I. M. S.

Information wanted concerning Patrick Porter, who died in Indiana county, Pa., in 1845. Probably a son of Robert Porter and Sarah Williams. Patrick Porter married Eleanor Kearny.

Mrs. E. E. D.

Dunkirk, Calvert Co., Md.
April 15, 1925.

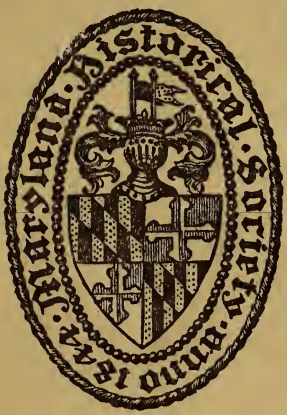
Answering, "Query, page 96, Vol. xx, 1, Md. Hist. Mag.—Adams." I have a very complete record of the Addams or Adams, Maryland families.

The Rev. Alex. Adams was not related to Eli or Ephraim, &c. Eli Adams, b. 1785, was son of Eli Adams, b. 1748, who was a son of Isaac Addams. Ephraim Addams, b. 1741/2, was son of the above Isaac Addams. Isaac Addams, b. 1746, son of the above Isaac Addams. Leah Addams, b. 1743/4, was the only daughter of the above Isaac Adams Sr.

Benj. M. Dashiell.

Vol. XX SEPTEMBER, 1925 No. 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY
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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by Bernard C. Steiner

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLIII (Revolutionary Series, Volume 5)

Journal and Correspondence of the State Council (1779-1780)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume takes up a portion of the Archives, of which the fourth volume was printed in 1901, and carries on the record of the work of a very hardworking body which met on almost every secular day throughout the year. The period covers the closing days of the last administration of Gov. Thomas Johnson and the first administration of Gov. Thomas Sim Lee. The Correspondence is marvellously complete and many of the packets of letters, before being opened to prepare them for examination and use for this book, had not been read since they had been docketed at the time of their receipt. The Journal and Letter book show the manifold activity of the Council, from licensing a slack rope walker to recruiting men for the Continental Army.

A great interest of the book is its revelation of the importance of Maryland as a granary for the Continental cause. The Maryland troops, the Continental Regulars, the French fleet were largely supplied with provisions from this State, and, at times, contentions arose over the distribution of grain, etc. among these three bodies of men.

Passes to New York, care and exchange of prisoners, obtaining loans from the citizens, the purchase of clothing and munitions for the troops, the appointment of officers, the trade with Bermuda under license (although that island did not revolt from Great Britain)—such are some of the topics in this volume which will interest students of history, while genealogical students will obtain data which may enable the establishment of military service for some one whose record they are investigating.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

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1924.	MISS SUSAN DOBBIN LEAKIN, Preparation of J. Wilson Leakin Room and Contributions to its collection.		

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX. SEPTEMBER, 1925. No. 3.

REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS RIDOUT.

[Thomas Ridout, the author of this Journal, sometime Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, was born in Dorsetshire, England, 17 March, 1754, and died 8 February, 1829. As will appear from the text, he was a half-brother of John Ridout, Secretary to Governor Sharpe, hence his appearance in colonial Maryland and of his especial interest to us.

A copy of the manuscript was obtained by the late Richard D. Fisher, Esq., from Lady Mathilda Edgar, who wrote on the first page thereof: "The original manuscript of this memoir written by my grandfather Thomas Ridout is now in my possession. M. Edgar, Toronto, 29th January, 1910." Lady Edgar died a few months later.

The second part of the diary, entitled: "An account of my capture by the Shawnee Indians," was published by Lady Edgar in her "Ten Years of Upper Canada in peace and war," London, 1891, a copy of which is in the Society's Library.

Lady Edgar is probably better known by "A Colonial Governor in Maryland, Horatio Sharpe and His Times, London, 1912.]

"Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn."

To beguile the wearisome and solitary moments which I passed in the year 1786, I wrote the following memoranda—Absent from my Country and my Friends, and a Stranger, as it were, to my relations, should these lines hereafter fall into any of their hands, they will inform them who and what I was—destined to a life of wandering and adventure, yet always in quest of domestic Happiness, the summit of my wishes.

Born in the spring of the year 1754, the youngest but one of a numerous family, but the eldest of my father's second wife, from my infancy I was taught to believe that I was destined to go to North America, there to be introduced to the world under the auspices of an elder brother, who there bore an honorable employment, was a member of the Executive and Legislative Council of Maryland, and enjoyed a genteel fortune with universal esteem.

In order to prepare myself for a compting house, which I understood was to be my first outset, I was sent to London to learn book-keeping and to get rid of my native diffidence.

I arrived in that Turbulent City in March 1769, a few days before I entered into my sixteenth year. The novelty and variety of the objects that I saw around me, made an impression easier to be imagined than described. I was lodged with an elder sister of my mother. Here I was first taught the difference between the paternal, and a stranger's roof, for, my aunt, though a worthy woman, shewed that she had no pretensions to meekness of spirit.

In the first year's probation, I learnt merchants' accounts and acquired a small knowledge in the French language.

I was now impatient for my summons to pass the Atlantic, which I considered to be my road to Prosperity and Happiness. The long expected order came at length, and I understood I was to be placed with one of the most respectable and opulent merchants of New York. As this place was found to be more than two hundred miles from my brother's residence, the fondness of a mother would not consent to my being put into the hands of a half-brother who seemed, as she imagined, to pay so little attention to my welfare.

This refusal placed me in a very disagreeable situation, for my aunt had long hinted that her income would not allow her to keep me for the pension which my father paid, and I knew the finances of this best of men were too small to remedy my misfortune. I determined, therefore, to seek an employment in some shop till a more favorable opportunity favored my wishes.

Hitherto, I had, by the advice of my aunt, been forbid to visit a sister who had been some years married to a wholesale dealer in the City. She had been my favorite sister in my infancy, but whom I had since barely once seen. My aunt thought she slighted me, and to say the truth, her husband was far from being to my liking.

What was to be done? Where was I to get my bread? In this dilemma, and recollecting that my family were well known to Mr. Soame Jennings, one of the Lords of Trades and Plantations, I waited on him, soliciting a place in his office. I was received with the greatest civility and dismissed with promises to my satisfaction: but on future visits these promises were so often repeated that they became of no value, and I was undeceived.

I was then reduced to reading the daily advertisements, and in course applied as an usher, a merchant's clerk and an attorney's. Some were provided, others appointed meetings and disappointed me. At last I went to live with a Jew who was a Notary Public and Conveyancer, Translator of Languages, etc. Twenty pounds per annum was my salary, and with it I was to supply all my needs. It is true I had sometimes a place at his table, and became in favor. I took a lodging at 2/6 per week and dined for d. 7½. My breakfast was a cup of liquor, called "saloop," and sometimes I fasted. My supper was a dish of tea which I was always sure of at the Jews. After being with him about three months, in the beginning of the winter, or rather October 1770, my sister—my kind sister, sent, desiring I would come to her. I had for some time been unwell. I flew to her embraces, and in a few moments we regretted nothing but that we had been so long lost to each other. I was lodged in her house. My happiness daily increased, and I then knew what it was to have a Friend. Alas! this happiness was of short duration. In April 1771, my sister was taken in labour, was delivered of a daughter, but whether from negligence or unskilful treatment, in fifteen days she was no more, and I lost my consolation and my friend. Her husband

seemed to have an affection for me, and proposed to take me into partnership with him. He kept a wholesale and retail Linen Draper's shop, and had a very good business. I agreed to his proposal, left the Jew, and in order to become free of the City, was bound an apprentice to my brother-in-law at Guildhall.

One year passed away, and with it my brother-in-law's business and credit. He had for some time kept horses, hounds, huntsmen, and a mistress, so that at length, I, to escape ill treatment, was obliged to leave him. The unfair dealings that I had seen in this vocation did not a little contribute to give me a dislike to Trade, but the die was cast and I must continue the game.

I, therefore, offered myself to a young man who had lately set up in the linen trade with a pretty fortune, but as it was soon dissipated, in four months I left him to live with another of the same profession, and with this one I lived to my satisfaction, except the awkwardness I felt in recommending goods beyond their deserts. At this time a gentleman who kept an Academy, and had been an acquaintance of my sister, solicited me to assist him in the duties of it and to partake in the profit.

I accepted his offer, and went through the drudgery of teaching for two years, when receiving a letter from America that awakened my dormant desires. I went to Sherbourne and took leave of my parents for the last time, settled my younger brother with an Apothecary and Surgeon, London, and embarked in the Downs the Fourth of September 1774, for New York, where I arrived after seven weeks' passage. In this vessel went also as passenger the merchant who had shipped a few weeks before some tea to Annapolis, Maryland, against the express rules of the Convention then sitting at Annapolis. His anxiety on his arrival was, I perceived, very great, but two days passing away, and hearing no news of his tea, he flattered himself that all things were well. The arrival of the post, however, undeceived him. He learnt that his tea and vessel, the "Peggy Stewart" had been burnt by an enraged populace,

and that in consequence of it, his life was in danger. In an hour's time New York was in quest of him. He escaped, but I was in danger of feeling the effects of his indiscretion, to say no worse of it, for, having since our arrival been always in his Company, and lodging together, I was by many looked upon as an accomplice, and as such, was forbidden entrance to the house where I lodged.

A gentleman, Hugh Wallace, who was a member of the King's Council, and an acquaintance of my brother, hearing of my arrival, protected me, and by his attention I was secured from all insults. After waiting for three weeks for an answer to a letter I had written to Annapolis on my arrival, and none coming, I set out at last for Maryland without it. A few hours afterwards the letter arrived, as I afterwards learnt, introducing me to Mr. Thomas Willing, Mr. Robert Morris, etc. Being ignorant of this, I travelled a stranger to everyone and everyone to me. In this journey I had nearly been lost in a passage of water. Owing to bad weather and contrary winds, I was a fortnight in getting to Annapolis. On my arrival I went to my brother's house. He had walked out, his wife was dressing, and seeing no one of the Family, I strolled out in quest of my brother, fancying I should know him if I met him, but as we had never seen each other, this was doubtful. I, however, met him, and continued my walk, yet suspected it was him that I had met, and returning on my steps, met one of his servants whom he had sent after me. I hastened to his house, and was received at the door with all the effusion of fraternal affection. It is now twelve years since, and I have not known one moment's change, but in a Brother I have found a man whom I should have perferred to all mankind for a Friend. At his house I met with Major Gates, afterwards well known as Major General Gates, and also became acquainted with General Lee. He lived in one of my brother's houses—an original character.

After spending three weeks in the most agreeable manner, I was placed with a merchant in Baltimore to acquire a knowl-

edge of the Mercantile Business of that country. In a few days I was treated as a son by the worthy man with whom I was, but the ports being shut up on the first of September following, 1775, I returned to Annapolis, and in November went into the back country one hundred and forty miles N. W. from Annapolis, there to settle a Tract of Land on the Banks of the Potomac, belonging to my brother. After passing three ridges of mountains, I arrived in one of the most uncultivated and sequestered spots that ever imagination fancied. A few servants preceded me, and others followed. I had to settle a tract of land extending eight miles on the above mentioned river, and to form a Plantation for the more immediate use of my brother. A spot for this purpose had already been fixt on, and a log house had been raised after the custom of this part of the country, but yet wanted a chimney, windows, door and a floor. These were effected in a short time, and before the middle winter set in, I was sheltered. My little cottage was on the declivity of a hill surrounded by woods on all sides, excepting the front which looked to a little orchard of about three hundred paces extent, and bounded by the river, wide nearly as much more. The opposite side was impassable being bounded by a ridge of rocks that rose three hundred feet perpendicular, covered with pine trees. The sound of the wind blowing amongst them resembled the roaring of the Ocean. I cleared about 100 acres of land, got a stock of Kine, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, made an addition to my first Habitation, and in two years had the pleasure to lodge my Brother and Family during the season of the Baths in Virginia (which are but five miles distant). Seeing everything flourish (I made all our necessary apparel) I became almost reconciled to this way of life.

I sometimes visited Annapolis, but the third year I spent entirely in this retired spot, occupied in a farmer's care. I had a tolerable collection of books (see note), some music, and

Note: This book was returned to me at the Miami town by a French trader.

one pretty rational neighbour, an attorney-at-law. I had also a few tenants settled, and was considered a chief of the neighborhood. I had once been down to Accomack on the eastern shore of Virginia, and twice into the Allegheny Mountains, where the last time I was surrounded by Indians, but fortunately escaped. This was in the spring of 1777, and these Indian alarms continued throughout the year. The spring following, I made forty pounds of sugar from the sugar or maple tree, the first I had even seen. I lay in a camp 14 days with a lad in the month of February, and pursued the method used in the West Indies for making sugar: mine so resembled the Muscovada that many people in Annapolis were persuaded it was such. Vines may certainly be cultivated in these lands to advantage—I mean the wild vine as it grows there in great abundance.

This was the last year of my residence in this country. I left the back woods in the 3rd September, 1778, went to Annapolis, and there embarked for the West Indies. My Brother had purchased for me a share in a vessel and cargo going thither. The war was now at its height and no appearance of peace. Having obtained letters to His Majesty's Commanders in case of capture, I sailed from the Chesapeake the 26th September, and after having three times narrowly escaped being taken, we arrived at St. Eustache the 15th Oct.

In our making the Islands there was every appearance of a Hurricane. The Heavens were overcast, and lightening began to flash and the thunders roll. The wind blew in violent squalls from the southward. However, it went down and we arrived in safety. The vessel was addressed to the American Agent, who sent the cargo she brought to Amsterdam, and returned her loaded with rum and sugar for Maryland. As I was directed to make other purchases, I remained. The vessel, after making several attempts to get into the Chesapeak was run ashore near Cape May the latter end of December and lost; very little of the cargo was saved.

In the meanwhile I purchased goods and shipped them on

board the two vessels bound to Maryland. They were both taken and carried into New York, as I learnt afterwards.

After visiting St. Christopher's, distant 9 miles, (this Island has been a volcano, the Hill called by the inhabitants the Devil's Punch Bowl was the crater; the lava is still on the sides of it. I went through it, that is, I went down, passed the bottom and climbed up on the opposite side). I embarked the 31st December, 1778, with about £100. worth of goods on board a sloop for Alexandria in Virginia. We set sail about four in the afternoon. On coming on board I found the vessel loaded too much by the head, so that she frequently ran her bowsprit under water. It blew, however, very fresh, and we stood on our way. About midnight the wind increased and we perceived (two other passengers and myself) that the mast bent exceedingly. It had been at St. Eustatia, and fearing it would go, we endeavored to prevail on the Captain to return, but he would not. We expected the worst. About an hour after, the watch on deck cried out "a sail": All hands were called to quarters. I was asleep, but soon had a musket put into my hands. The gunner began to light his matches, and our Powder Hole being under the cabin that was left to his discretion. I stood at the door watching the motions of everyone, but the gunner soon attracted all my attention. He had opened the scuttle that was over the powder and had lighted a bundle of matches. They blazed out, the flames passed over my head as I stood at the cabin door, and everyone taking the alarm cried out that the cabin was on fire and that we should blow up. All hands ran to the bowsprit expecting to save themselves from the violence of the shock, even the Captain and the man who had been at the helm. My surprise and fear kept me fixed, and seizing the bundle of matches which the gunner still held in his hand with the sparks flying around him, I threw them overboard being quit with a good singeing. All hands were calling out for water, but all were afraid to approach the cabin, and the vessel was left to the mercy of the Winds and Seas. Our confusion was extreme. However, at length the sparks

were extinguished and then our apprehensions ceased. The helm was reassumed and we stood on our way again. The vessel which was supposed to chase us was no longer to be seen.

Our entreaties were however resumed to induce the Captain to return. With great unwillingness he at length consented, and well he did, for before we had passed the Island and about two in the morning the mast went away by the board and with difficulty we got disengaged from the wreck.

At daylight we found ourselves about two leagues to the leeward of Java. It was in vain we attempted to get there with the little sail we could set on a jury mast, and we could not beat an inch to windward with it we had nothing to do but to stand on before the wind in hopes to make St. Cruz. We rolled all this day in a pretty heavy sea which broke over us. About three in the afternoon a vessel hove in sight. She soon came abreast of us at about a mile distant, hove to for a few minutes and then bore away without speaking to us. Steering on all the next night before the wind, early in the morning we made the East end of St. Croix. The Captain was for running the vessel ashore to avoid being taken by the Privateers, who most cunningly lay under an Island near the entrance into Christianstadt Harbour, but the breakers which showed themselves ahead, and the rocks underneath us, soon made him prefer the risk of capture to the chance of saving our lives by running on shore. We accordingly stood on for the Port, and providentially, a Danish vessel hove in sight at this critical moment, who, soon coming up with us, took us in tow and brought us into Port. Without this assistance it would have been impossible for us to have got in, as the Channel is but narrow and between a reef of breakers. We were received by the inhabitants of this place with the most generous hospitality, and during near five months that I was with them, every day gave me new proofs of it. The cargo of the sloop was put into a warehouse near the side of the harbour, and the carpenters set about to repair the vessel.

In the meantime I visited this and the neighbouring Islands

which are in sight, namely "Tortola," St. Johns and St. Thomas. In the former I met with an old acquaintance, a worthy clergyman whom I had known in Maryland. The passage from Tortola to St. Thomas, between the Islands, is enchanting beyond description, I passed it in a fine evening and moonlight night.

While the vessel was repairing, some person, said to be a negro, set fire to the warehouse where her cargo lay, and as it was late in the evening, the flames began to rage before any assistance could be got. The Captain himself got out the gunpowder at a great risk, but there was no expedient left to save the goods but throwing them into the water, which was easily done, as the sea flowed to the sides of the house. The rum, which was in casks, floated and was taken up without damage, but the sugars and most part of the dry goods, in which consisted my adventure, were almost totally spoiled. I got most of it, and by drying it, I reshipped it, and sailed in March in company with another vessel for Alexandria in Virginia. We got out of port about sunset, and stood over for the passage between St. Thomas and Porto Rico. As the sun went down not a vessel was to be seen, but about three in the morning a sail came bearing down on us, and almost within gun shot.

All hands were called to quarters, and I again had a musquet put into my hands. Our Consort was at a good distance ahead. After long hailing her she lay to: the vessel in chase kept her distance, and to escape if possible, we endeavored to get into St. Thomas. At daybreak we were off the Harbour's mouth, and the vessel in chase was standing away for the passage. She was a Privateer Brig of 22 guns, just come out of Antigua. She might easily have taken us, and I can't imagine why she did not attack us, as she well knew our strength. We carried 12 guns, 4 pounders, and our Consort 14—4 and 3 pounders. This Privateer was taken a few days afterwards by a fleet of merchantmen from Martinique to Bastien. The action continued about ½ an hour between her and a vessel of nearly the same force.

On our getting into the port of St. Thomas, and finding the vessel loaded again too much by the head, the Captain thought fit to land two or three hundred bushels of salt and to sell it. In the meantime I met with a gentleman who proposed embarking with his family for Philadelphia in a flag of truce. I accepted the offer he made me to make one of the Company. The vessel that was to carry us was at this time on a trip to Porto Rico, but daily expected to return. In consequence of this offer, I suffered the vessel I had come in to sail without me, and waited the return of that one (the Flag of Truce) from Porto Rico. After long expectations we were at last informed that she had been taken by a Spanish Guarda Costa, and her crew carried into slavery. This was a heavy loss to my Friend, as she belonged to him, and a great disappointment to me. I, therefore, hastened back to St. Croix in hopes of meeting a vessel bound to America. There was one going to Edenton, North Carolina, carrying 40 hogsheads of rum only, and in her I embarked the 18th May, 1779. In going through the passage, before mentioned, we narrowly escaped a Privateer, but our voyage afterwards, till we came on the coast of America, was without accident and the weather was very fine.. On the 10th day we made Cape Fear, and standing to the N.W.-ard along the coast, we found ourselves next morning at daybreak about three leagues from it. At the same time we perceived a ship and a sloop to windward. The latter stood after us with all her sail set, and we stood in for the land, and supposing ourselves to be off Beaufort, N. Carolina, we crowded all sail to get in.

It blew a fresh breeze from the S. West, and as we got in more with the land, we perceived nothing but breakers ahead. No one on board had ever been at Beaufort, excepting one of the sailors who said he had been there about 14 years before. He was certain that we were right, and we therefore continued our route when the man at the helm cried out that the vessel would not steer. He scarce had said so when we struck, and so from one breaker to another we expected to go to pieces every

moment. At this time we were at least two miles from the mainland and saw nothing but breakers for a great way within.

The water casks were started in order to lighten the vessel and we fired a two pounder in order to procure assistance. It was now 8 in the morning and near low water. I went into the Cabin, changed my Shirt and Trousers, put my pocket book in my bosom and went on deck to the pump, expecting soon that the vessel would go to pieces, for she beat very heavy and the sea frequently made a breach over us. About nine o'clock the flood began to make, and soon after we saw a boat coming to us. It was a pilot. He came on board and we were at ease with respect to our own safety. The vessel, he feared, could not be got off, but carrying out an anchor, we hove her into deeper water as the tide rose, and at high water she got safe in.

We found ourselves at Bogue Inlet, which is near 30 miles to the Southward of Beaufort, where we supposed ourselves to be. The pilot belonged to the last place and had come down to Bogue two days before in order to sound that entrance. Very providentially for us, as in all probability we otherwise should have been lost. We were now at the latter end of May, and spring was in the highest bloom. I remained at this place two or three days, and afterwards proceeded to Newbern, about 40 miles distant. Here I received many civilities from a merchant of the name of Stanley at whose house I was some days, and then I took passage in a vessel of his that was going to Edenton. My passage thro' Pamloce Sound, owing to contrary winds was longer and more disagreeable than it had been from the W. Indies. The weather was the hottest I had ever felt in America. I had become acquainted at the Berkley Springs two years before with a gentleman of the name of Pollock who lived at Edenton. He was at this time at his seat on the other side of Albemarle Sound. I set out to pay him a visit and met, as I entered the boat, a young lady from Virginia going to his house with the same intention. We arrived and was received by the worthy possessor of the mansion with the truest hospitality. I partook of it and the company of their friends

for six weeks, which made me forget all cares and past dangers. Mr. Pollock was a Loyalist, and possessed one of the greatest estates in the country.

Toward the latter end of July, I set out for Annapolis with Mr. Joseph Hughes, who gave me a seat in his carriage. He was going to Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia. On my arrival at Annapolis I learnt the ill fate of my adventure sent from Eustatia, and of the loss of the two other vessels in which I had been interested.

In a few days after my return it was recommended me by my Brother to revisit Europe, and I went to Baltimore to procure a passage in some vessel that might be bound for France. I engaged it aboard the ship Buckskin, mounting 21 guns and carrying 130 men. She was to sail in September.

Heated by long journeys and uneasiness, I fell sick at Baltimore of a bilious and putrid fever, the only sickness I had ever known. This was a severe attack, but having an excellent Physician, joined to a perfect resignation on my part (for a man who has nothing to lose has little to disquiet him), I was in a month's time able to sit up. As soon as my strength permitted, I returned to Annapolis, but my convalescence was a long one. The ship Buckskin that I expected would have sailed by the latter end of September did not come down to Annapolis till Christmas day, 1779. I got on board the next evening but with difficulty, owing to the quantity of ice then floating on the Bay. The Captain and other passengers were yet at Baltimore but were to join us in the river Patuscent. We kept under sail until about midnight and then anchored, when it came on to blow very heavy and the ship drove with both anchors, but the next evening we got into the Patuscent. The weather was mild for the season. I went on shore to Mr. Biscoes and from his house to Colonel Fitzhugh's and Mr. Sewell's. Two days afterwards the Captain arrived with the other passengers, and preparations were made to proceed on our voyage when it come on to freeze so intensely that not only the Patuscent, which at this place is three miles wide, was frozen,

but the Bay of Chesapeake was frozen to the Capes of Virginia, so that many walked over it on the Ice. We remained thus frozen up till the last of February. The hospitality of the gentlemen before mentioned, and their families, was experienced by us all. There were twelve sail more lying in this place frozen up with us. This was the most severe winter ever known in America.

We sailed from the Capes the 4th March, 1780, for Bordeaux in company with a French ship whom the Captain had orders to take under his Convoy. Our ship was a remarkable fast sailer, the other as slow a one. For two or three days that we were together we were every evening obliged to lie to for her, but on the fourth day about noon, seeing a large ship lying to hull, we stood for her. She then made sail, sometimes towards us, sometimes from us, and at last crowded all she could from us. We came up with her fast, but night coming on and with it stormy weather, we lost sight of our chase and our consort, and were soon brought to our courses. This gale did not leave us till we got into the Bay of Biscay, and some time it blew excessive heavy. We ran from 70 to 80 leagues in the 24 hours, and once we made 170 leagues in 48 hours. The 19th day from our leaving the Capes of Virginia, we were in 9 degrees west longitude from London, and 47 N. latitude.

We got into the Garonne the 27th March, 1780, and to Bordeaux the 2nd April. This City is reckoned the fourth City in France in respect to size, and the first for commerce. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants. Its history it worth reading for its commercial customs etc. I must now refer to my mercantile memorandum. Here I was destined to new, but not more fortunate adventures than I had before experienced. I had two hhds. tobacco belonging to me in the vessel. This was all my fortune. Several of my acquaintances had, on my leaving America, commissioned me to send them divers articles by return of the Buckskin, and had in consequence thereof either furnished me with bills or money. Their commissions I executed, and as their funds were not sufficient to complete their

orders, I took of my own slender means, which were considerably diminished by 20 guineas, that I paid for my passage. Although tobacco was generally selling at 100 livres cut, yet as the Buckskin cargo was damaged, it was sold on an average at 50 livres only, and I received for my two hhds. about 1000 livres. I had, it is true, permission to draw on my Brother at Bristol, which I did in favor of French & Nephew of Bordeaux for £100, but he suffered the Bill to be protested and never answered my letter. Being one of my father's executors, who had died the 21st December, 1779 (my mother died July 1777) he had property of mine in his hands. In consequence of this protest I was under the necessity to re-draw for £113, which I did on my younger brother, then nearly out of his apprenticeship as a surgeon in London, who paid it, but I was during the interval reduced to some straits from the false promise of Mr. Lynch, the nephew of French & N. Of this gentleman I shall say more hereafter. The Buckskin on board of which I had shipped the goods ordered by my friends, did not sail till the beginning of September, and after suffering as much by bad weather as a vessel could do and be saved, she was taken at the entrance of the Chesapeake, for about this time that Bay was blocked up by a British fleet.

This prevented in some measure my receiving any letters or assistance from my brother John, for I had been considerably in advance for him in the goods I sent by the Buckskin. I did not hear from him for two years and a quarter after my leaving America. My brother at Bristol did not want the means, but the inclination, to assist me, and my youngest brother in London was incapable of giving his assistance. Whilst I waited for arrivals from America, I went to a town called Lisbourne, in the Dordogne, about 20 miles from Bordeaux, there to learn the language. I got a pension in an agreeable family, and was soon known and had free entrance to the best families in the town. Here I became acquainted with Mlle. St. Genlis, one of the most amiable of her sex, and the most universally beloved. I was not insensible to her merits, and having full ad-

mission to her family, we formed an attachment which nothing can ever weaken. Happy for us both perhaps had we never met!

In November I returned to Bordeaux and took a lodging in the City. My finances were but small and I endeavored to get into some compting houses, but without success. I had brought on my arrival, Letters of Introduction from the French Consul in Virginia, to three of the principal French Merchants at this place, who according to the custom of most traders, paid no attention to them, neither did I ever enter one of their houses.

In this manner I lived throughout the winter and spring and summer, having sufficient to pay my lodging. As for my diet, a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine served me many days, and sometimes I fasted. I wrote at last to Mr. Johnston at Nantes, a merchant to whom I was known, and he sent 20 Guineas and desired I would come to him. I did so, and was in his accompting house and received every civility from him.

About three months afterwards, a vessel having arrived in Bordeaux to his address, and he not having much confidence in the house of French & Lynch, who had hitherto done his business there, he desired me to go to Bordeaux and transact the business and dispatch the vessel. I did so, notwithstanding the impediments cast in my way by Mr. Lynch. I so soon got her ready for sailing that Mr. Johnstone ordered me to purchase £4000. worth of goods, and to ship them on board as an adventure for his and my account. The adventure did not prove a success, for the Diary further records—

I did not receive even the least return for the services I had rendered, and the adventure we had made together above mentioned having been sold without benefit, I never received anything for it.

I made, whilst the War continued, some adventures to America. Some were lost, of which I recovered the Insurance, others arriving I did not receive any remittance for three years afterwards. I made several insurances, or rather got them effected

for some people at Nantes, but as on the Recovery of Insurance in settling with the Underwriters, they paid me in my notes on other vessels that were not yet due, and in their own notes at a long date. I made my remittances at a great disadvantage and loss, and I found that what little commissions I had made were very far from being sufficient to support me. About this time I received some tobacco from my Brother in Maryland, or rather he had sent 10 Hhds. to Mr. Moore at L'Orient, for which I got only £3000, that House failing.

At the Peace which happened Jan. 7, 1783, Trade took a new channel, and early in the September following I set out for America, taking Paris and London in on my way.

I arrived in London the beginning of November, and continued here at my younger brother's, who had married Jan. 1782, and was now in very good practice and in great reputation as a Surgeon.

I went to Bruton in Somerset to visit my sister Ward, whom I had not seen for many years, and passed about six weeks at her house in the most agreeable manner.

(It is of this sister Ward there is a tradition that she once stayed in Annapolis with her brother John, then Secretary to Governor Horatio Sharpe, and danced with George Washington while Benjamin Franklin played the tune on musical glasses.)

As this place (Brewton or Bruton) is about 12 miles from that of my nativity (Sherbourne), I paid it a visit, but my parents being dead, I had no relations but my elder brother, who was now in a bad state of health. In April I took leave of my worthy sister and returned to London to make preparations for my voyage to America. Mrs. Ogle, the mother of my brother John's wife (widow of Govenor Ogle of Maryland), together with her grandson and grand-daughter were to go with me. They had for some time resided at Boulogne in France. I engaged the cabin of a fine ship that was about to sail for Maryland for £130 Stg., went to Boulogne and met the vessel in the Downs, from whence we sailed the 27th May, 1784, and arrived at Annapolis the latter end of July.

At this time I became acquainted with General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, with whom I was afterwards in correspondence, and on going to France again, the latter gave me a letter to the Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the President Montesquieu, with whom and his father the Baron de Secundat, I became well acquainted.

As my plan was to return to France, I found my friends desirous that I should do so, and promised me their commissions, etc.

In order to facilitate my schemes my brother purchased a Brig for me, which my friends loaded at Alexandria with tobacco and from which port we sailed, and put to sea the 4th January, 1785, I brought no funds of my own, but depended on my friends to make me my remittances in due season. I had chosen Mr. F. of Alexandria, my correspondent there. (Sinbad's adventures were not yet over.) He goes on to say—

After a most tempestuous and dangerous passage we arrived at L'Orient the 17th Feb. From thence I soon after set out for Bordeaux by land, and sent the vessel round. She got there before me, having made the passage in 27 hours.

In May my Brig returned to America. It was again at Bordeaux the October following, but brought only tobacco in freight owing to the inattention of my correspondent in Alexandria. In the meantime a vessel was addressed to me belonging to New England, and I had several commissions from England. My vessel brought me no remittances from America, but my correspondent in that country, to whom she had been addressed, promised to send me his own laden by my friends. This was, unfortunately, lost, and I was disappointed in receiving the promised remittances. Likewise two vessels that were loaded in Boston for my address had been frozen up and forced to unload. I chartered a vessel on account of a merchant who intended to go to Baltimore for a cargo of Indian Corn, but owing to the Captain, or perhaps to private direction, he did not return or complete his voyage till more than eleven months were expired, and being under obligation to pay the

owner of the vessel the half of the freight I was unable to do so, owing to the failure of my own remittances and the failure of the person in London, for whose account I had made the Charter, which was by the month, from October till April.

I was in constant expectation of a remittance when a vessel was addressed to me from S. Carolina. The owner of the vessel I had chartered, then made seizure of my furniture, etc., tho he had before promised me to await the arrival of his vessel, and the eight months were now expired since her sailing and we neither of us had received the least account of her. To insure him in case of loss, I had put the Policy of Insurance into his hands, made over to him, with which he seemed satisfied.

In August, 1785, Mrs. Macaulay, author of the histories of England, was at Bordeaux, and I became acquainted with her.

Being thus the dupe of promises, I was obliged to assemble my creditors at a moment I expected to have married the woman of my heart (Mlle. de Genlis), and to have entered into partnership with her brother. My marriage was in fact to have taken place some months before, but we had waited for his arrival from Flanders. This did not take place till too late to save me and only served to complete my misfortunes. His father shewed himself as he had ever done—my real friend, and used every means in his power to reinstate me, but from an almost unexampled train of circumstances, his endeavors were frustrated.

(Foiled in love and fortune, Fate was indeed unkind). Immediately after, my own vessel arrived with remittances, and another from New York, addressed to me and also the one which had been the cause of all the trouble from Baltimore, but alas! all too late to save me. They were seized and put into the hands of another.

The Count de Vergennes. Prime Minister, sent me an *arret de surséance*, but it came too late.

After experiencing every cruel and unjust reproach, I was required by my principal creditor to embark for America to endeavor to recover my debts!

So the fair lady of his choice was left, and as fate would have it, they never met again, and nothing remains of the little romance but an old coin, wrapped in a piece of paper, yellow with age, on which is inscribed in faded ink:—"Given me by my dearest at Libourne, France." With it is a curl of sunny brown hair and in an old diary the following entry:—"In the night, being Wednesday, between the 17th and 18th February, 1790, I was so exceedingly troubled in my sleep, and repeatedly so of some event befalling my dearest Miss St. G. of Libourne, France, that I was induced to make this memorandum of it, tho not credulous in such matters."

In the month of November, 1786, I embarked in the ship Hannibal, Captain—Gustavus C. bound for Norfolk in Virginia. We put to sea the 27th Nov. and arrived at Philadelphia the 16th February, 1787, after a most stormy passage, of which 23 days we were in the Bay of Biscay, during which period 60 vessels were lost in it.

In March I came to Annapolis. Not being able to recover my debts I resolved on going to Kentucky on the River Ohio, and with an intention of going to New Orleans, and even to Mexico. In October I forwarded my clothes, some books, £100 pounds worth of goods, and half a Johannes, which was all I could collect of the many hundred pounds due me, and on the 11th November, 1787, I set off from Alexandria for my intended journey. General Washington had furnished me with Letters of Introduction to General Scott and Col. Marshall of Kentucky, and Col. Henry Lee, an original character, who lived in one of my brother's houses, sent me Letters of Introduction to Governor St. Clair, to Brigadier General Harmer, to General Wilkinson and the Hon. John Armstrong, Western Territory. I had also a letter from John Fitzgerald of Alexandria, to Col. Thomas Marshall near Lexington, Fayette Co.

I received also the following memorandum from General Washington, who requested me, if possible, to send him the things mentioned, as they were intended for the gardens of the King of France: The seeds of the coffee tree, pappa tree, cu-

cumber tree, blackberry tree, wild cherry tree, black eye tree, wild rye, Buffalo grass, Crown Imperial, cardinal flower, Shawanese salad, wild lettuce, tulip bearing laurel, and the seeds of everything curious which the Western country of America produces.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTIETH.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

AMERICA VICTORIOUS—RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest wishes for the prosperity of a State which has ever stood among the foremost in her support of the Common Cause."—*General Washington to the Maryland Legislature,* November 23, 1781.

The Maryland Legislature, which had adjourned shortly after Johnson's fight for the Articles of Confederation, reconvened in the Spring of 1781. As the scene of war—first in the North and later in the far South— was shifting toward the Chesapeake Bay, it was felt advisable to provide further means of defense. Early in the year, General Lafayette, arriving in Maryland to act in concert with the French fleet, found the Chesapeake occupied by a British squadron and advanced his troops only as far as Annapolis; but, returning to the Head of Elk, received fresh instructions from General Washington to proceed against the Enemy. Finally, on May 22, 1781—the day before the Legislature assembled in Annapolis—it was decided by the Commander-in-Chief, after a conference with Rochambeau and other officers, to undertake an expedition in Virginia.

When the roll was called in the General Assembly on May 23rd, Delegate Johnson of Frederick County was in his seat in the House.[222] He heard how British marauders had lately been plundering along the shores of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. And he eagerly went to work to shape legislation to insure greater security for the State. He was delegated to prepare measures to prevent correspondence with the Enemy and to punish marauders, spies and deserters; to emit bills of credit; to dispose of confiscated property; and to strengthen the law enacted "for the better security of the Government."

Delegate Johnson was also asked to adjust accounts of Maryland troops in the service of the United States; to consider remonstrances from officers in the Maryland Line; to inquire into the revenue raised by taxation for the year 1781; to ascertain the quantity of clothing neecessary for the men in the Southern Army; to frame instructions for the members of Congress; and to recommend amendments to the Maryland Constitution.[223]

When the Legislature adjourned *sine die,* June 27th, after being in session scarcely more than a month, Johnson returned home to direct his attention to his iron furnaces and other interests. He realized that his most important patriotic duty now—since the arrival of thousands of French soldiers and sailors to aid the American cause—was no longer to scour the countryside for additional recruits, but to manufacture munitions. And so, in the Summer of 1781, when the combined forces of United States soldiers and French allies were mobilizing South of the Potomac, the Johnson brothers were firing their furnaces with supreme exertion to cast cannon and shells. It has been said that the Johnsons at this time made at least one hundred tons of cannon balls for the use of the Allied Army.

October, 1781, brought the news of the crowning triumph—the surrender of Cornwallis! It was such a decisive victory

[222] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates,* May 1781, page 123.
[223] *Ibid.,* 124 to 178.

that it virtually assured American Independence and brought relief and unbounded joy throughout the States. The inhabitants at Frederick felt a special thrill of delight when large numbers of the British prisoners—among the 7,000 soldiers entrapped by General Washington—were driven into the Barracks in the Southern end of the town. Thus, soon after the great capitulation, it became Johnson's opportunity to see near his own home hundreds, if not thousands, of the captured soldiers of George III.

Shortly after the victory at Yorktown, Mr. Johnson was reëlected to the Maryland Legislature. It appears that John Hanson, one of the Delegates-elect in Frederick County, had declined the seat; and Johnson was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy. But as the end of the war was not assured, the ex-Governor felt that he could ask to be relieved from further legislative service without shirking his patriotic duty. He notified the Legislature to this effect; and his letter of declination, read to the members of the House on December 11th, 1781, was immediately accepted.[224]

Shortly before Johnson declined to serve again in the Legislature, Annapolis was honored by a visit of General Washington. It was unfortunate that the former Governor, who had so frequently received and fulfilled the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief, was not a member of the Legislature at this happy moment. In a message, adopted November 22nd, the members of the Legislature declared the State would be indebted to him forever for his services from the time of the passage of the Delaware "in a wintry and tempestuous night" to the day of the glorious success at Yorktown—"an event which reflects the highest honour upon your Exellency, adds lustre to the Allied arms, and affords a rational ground of belief, that under the favour of Divine Providence, the freedom, independence and happiness of America will shortly be established upon the surest foundation." [225]

[224] *Ibid.*, November 1781, page 30.

[225] *Ibid.*, page 8.

In his reply, General Washington did not mention the name of Governor Johnson; but he cited the "ready attention" which his appeals received in Maryland during the Revolution. After giving credit for much of the success at Yorktown to Count de Rochambeau and Count de Grasse, and cautioning the people not to relax their exertions lest the Enemy might yet have a chance to recover, the General feelingly said: "I cannot conclude without expressing my warmest wishes for the prosperity of a State which has ever stood among the foremost in her support of the Common Cause. I confess myself under particular obligations for the ready attention which I have experienced to those requisitions which, in the course of my duty, I have occasionally been under the necessity of making." [226]

As General Washington had expected, the embers of war burned for a long time after Cornwallis's surrender. Early in 1782, the Commander-in-Chief entrenched himself at Newburgh, to resume his watch upon New York; and it was not until August that Sir Guy Carleton, who had superseded Clinton at the head of the British forces in America, informed Washington that Great Britain would concede American Independence at the peace negotiations in France. Even then Washington did not cease his vigilance, but established his forces in winter encampment.

During the monotonous days of 1782—while doing his best to keep his discontented soldiers from mutiny—Washington began to ponder over a plan of Nationalism. He feared that if the Union dissolved the Revolution, with all its sacrifices of blood and treasure, might prove to be a curse, rather than a blessing, to mankind. And so at the beginning of the year 1783, while still entrenched at Newburgh, he commenced his campaign for a strong Central Government—a campaign that he was still to be waging five years later when he appealed to Thomas Johnson to influence Maryland to ratify the Federal Constitution.

[226] *Ibid.*, page 9.

"I am decided in my opinion," Washington wrote to Governor Harrison of Virginia, under date of March 4, 1783, "that if the powers of Congress are not enlarged and made competent to all general purposes, the blood which has been spilt, the expense that has been incurred, and the distresses which have been felt, will avail nothing; and that the bond which holds us together, already too weak, will soon be broken; when anarchy and confusion will prevail." [227]

And to Lafayette, who had returned to France shortly after the victory at Yorktown, Washington wrote on April 5th: "The honor, power, and true interest of this country must be measured by a Continental scale. To form a new Constitution that will give consistency, stability, and dignity to the Union and sufficient powers to the great council of the Nation for general purposes, is a duty incumbent upon every man who wishes well to his country." [228]

Toward the close of March, Congress heard from Lafayette that a provisional Treaty of Peace had been signed between Great Britain and the United States; but it was not until the 11th of April that official confirmation was received from the American Commissioners that Independence of the States was formally acknowledged. Congress then issued a proclamation for the cessation of hostilities; and on April 19, 1783—exactly eight years after the first blood was shed at Lexington—General Washington proclaimed the end of the war.

In June, upon issuing his last official communication to the Governor of each State, the Commander-in-Chief found another opportunity to make a plea for Nationalism. Declaring it was within the power of the people themselves "to establish or ruin their National character forever," Washington stated the four principles which he considered essential for the very existence of the Nation—an indissoluble Union of the States; a sacred regard to public justice; a proper military establishment in time of peace; and a sacrifice of private advantages

[227] Maxwell, *Virginia Historical Register*, VI, 36.
[228] Sparks, VIII, 412.

and local prejudices for the public good. "It is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States," he declared, "that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration, and everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion." [229]

The General's letter to the Governors was referred to the Legislatures and soon found its way through the press to all parts of the country. Among others, the Maryland newspapers discussed the plan of revising the Articles of Confederation; [230] and therefore by this time—even if not before—Johnson was thoroughly familiar with Washington's attitude upon the subject. The Maryland statesman was not so violently enthused, as were young Alexander Hamilton and other leaders in the North over the form of Government; but at all events, when the time arrived to act upon the question of ratification of the Constitution, Johnson did not hesitate to support the novel "system."

After the final Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, Washington never lost an opportunity to plead for an increase in Federal power. Even in his Farewell Address to the Army, he undertook to send forth "every one of his fellow soldiers as an apostle of Union under a new Constitution." [231] In this Address, on the 2nd of November, Washington said: "Although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion in the most public and explicit manner, that, unless the principles of the Federal Government were properly supported, and the powers of the Union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the Nation would be lost forever; yet he cannot help leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier to add his best endeavours toward effecting these great purposes, on which our very existence as a Nation so materially depends." [232]

[229] Sparks, VIII, 439.
[230] *Maryland Gazette*, July 11, 1783.
[231] Bancroft, *History of the Formation of the Constitution*, page 106.
[232] Sparks, VIII, 495.

General Washington realized that the Government, under the Articles of Confederation, was already on the verge of collapse. The country was in a deplorable condition. Commerce had been paralyzed. The Congress was without power to raise revenue by taxation. Many of the soldiers were enraged because they had to return home in destitution. Many people saw no alternative but monarchy—with Washington as King. But never did the lofty patriotism of Washington shine with greater splendor than at the termination of the war. Giving solemn farewell to his fellow officers on December 4th, he made plans to deliver back to Congress his commission as Commander-in-Chief, and to return to private life. Congress was then in session in Annapolis. Since the Articles of Confederation had failed to designate a permanent seat of Government, Congress decided to meet alternately in New Jersey and Maryland; and in November, 1783, after having met for some months in Princeton, the lawmakers assembled in Annapolis.

Johnson's earnest desire to remain in private life, in order to devote his entire attention to law and business, explains why he was not a member of Congress at this time. For within a month after Washington had proclaimed the end of the war, Johnson was strongly urged to accept a seat in Congress. At that time there were two vacancies in the Maryland delegation; and Johnson and James McHenry were chosen by the Legislature on May 12th to fill the vacant seats.[233] One reason for Johnson's election was the fact that it was believed he could exert powerful influence to induce Congress to lay out immediately "the common estate on the western frontier of the United States"—the territory in which Maryland had always been so vitally interested. Johnson, one of the leading figures instrumental in saving this extensive region as a National domain, was thoroughly familiar with the subject; and, together with Mr. McHenry, Thomas Sim Lee and Daniel Carroll, the other members of the Maryland delegation, he was

[233] *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, April 1783, page 11.

requested by the Legislature, in a resolution adopted May 31st, to urge the prompt opening of a Land Office, where creditors of the Government could receive warrants for land in lieu of money.[234] But preferring to remain in private life, Johnson declined the seat in Congress.[235] However, on November 26th, —just four days after his letter of declination was read in the Legislature—his name was again placed in nomination; but, in view of his desire to remain at home, he was not elected. Later, on the 8th of December, after it was decided to add two additional members to the delegation, Johnson again was nominated, but again the Legislature refrained from electing him.[236]

Arriving on December 19th in Annapolis, Washington took the opportunity to impress upon members of Legislature and members of Congress the importance of establishing a stronger National Government. The members of the Legislature, in their reply December 22nd, thanked the Commander-in-Chief for showing them how "to value, preserve, and improve that Liberty" which his services had secured under the smiles of Providence; but gave an evasive assurance when they said: "If the powers given to Congress by the Confederation should be found incompetent to the purposes of the Union, our constituents will readily consent to enlarge them."

At noon on December 23, 1783, the members of Congress and a crowd of visitors assembled in the Senate chamber of the Maryland State House—the same room in which Thomas Johnson had qualified as Governor during the war—to witness the resignation of Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In describing how Washington now displayed the same quiet diffidence that he showed at Philadelphia in 1775 at the time of his appointment, Woodrow Wilson says: "And then, standing before the Congress at Annapolis to resign his commission, he added the crowning touch of simplicity to his just repute as a man beyond others noble and sincere. . . .

[234] *Ibid.*, page 52.
[235] *Ibid.*, November 1783, page 3. [236] *Ibid.*, page 14.

The plaudits that had but just now filled his ears at every stage of his long journey from New York seemed utterly forgotten; he seemed not to know how his fellow countrymen had made of him an idol and a hero; his simplicity was once again his authentic badge of genuineness." [237]

After referring to the justice of the American cause, the support of Congress and his countrymen, and the aid of Divine Providence, Washington said: "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life." Brief and simple as it was, Washington's address has been classed by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge as "one of the two most memorable speeches ever made in the United States" and "also memorable for its meaning and spirit among all speeches ever made by men." [238]

Thomas Mifflin, who had conspired with Gates during the winter of Valley Forge to undermine the confidence of the people in General Washington, was now the President of Congress. It was Mifflin's duty to reply. "You retire," he said, "from the theatre of action with the blessings of your fellow citizens, but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remotest ages." He joined with Washington in beseeching God so to direct the people of the United States that they would accept the opportunity of becoming "a happy and respectable Nation."

On the following morning the marvelous Virginian, who had commanded the patriot forces for eight years and a half, departed from Annapolis as a private citizen and on Christmas eve entered the threshold of Mount Vernon. Like Thomas Johnson—lawyer, land owner and manufacturer—who preferred to return after his service as Governor to "the calm

[237] Woodrow Wilson, *George Washington*, page 226-7.

[238] Roosevelt and Lodge, *Hero Tales from American History*, Chapter I, page 7.

walk of private life," so George Washington—gentleman planter—declared his intention to spend the remainder of his days in " the practice of the domestic virtues."

(*To be Continued.*)

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

(From the *Archives.*)

Samuel Chase to Gov. John Eager Howard.

Sir Baltimore Town 2 February 1790

The Execution of the Act " for the more effectual punishment of Criminals," and the extensive powers given by the Law, was always very troublesome and inconvenient; and has lately become very disagreeable. the Law has, hitherto, been fully executed as far as in the power of the Court; and I flatter myself to the Satisfaction of the impartial, sensible, and honest Part of the Community. A System has been formed, and every Arrangement made, to execute the Law, and the powers under it, with Vigor, Expedition, and Decision. It is with Pleasure I inform your Excellency of the ready and great assistance I have received from my Associates; and of the Confidence and Harmony that always subsisted between us. I believe a small Share of Legal knowledge with diligent Application, punctual Attendance, and a persevering and Moderate Exercise of the powers granted by the Criminal Law would continue to make it highly useful and beneficial to this Town and County, and also to the whole State. In justice to my Family, who depends altogether on the profits of my profession, for their Support, I can no longer Sacrifice my Time to the Service of the Public without any Compensation. I shall not consider myself as one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, after Friday next, and I request Your Excellency to accept my Resignation accordingly. Some late Events have accelerated my Resignation. I cannot persuade Myself to labour (without any reward) to promote the

felicity, and secure the property of the Inhabitants of this Town, some of whose principal Characters, frequently, and openly traduce and vilify my Judicial Character, not only in Speeches, but in the News-Papers; and basely and falsely impute my Conduct, as a Magistrate, to the most mean and wicked Motives. It is with concern I have observed that, contrary to Law, the publishing in the News-Papers slanders against Private Characters is held to be no Libel; and of Consequence domestic Happiness may be destroyed by Personal Malice; and men may be provoked to Revenge and Murder, in open and daring Violation of the Law, with perfect Security. The liberty of the press to enquire into the measures of Government, and the Public Conduct of its Officers (or even their private Character) ought not to be restrained; but the publishing and exposing the follies (or even Vices) of private Citizens is truly the Licentiousness of the press, and ought to be punished, as the Law directs. the distinction between the Cases is obvious to the meanest Capacity, every Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the Happiness of the People, and consequently they are deeply interested in the Acts of Government, and its Officers, who are only Trustees for the Public; but the People have no Interest or Concern in the Reputation, or transactions, of Private Citizens with each other. The Law gives a Remedy for every Injury done by one Citizen to another, but there is no legal Redress for the whole Community against Government, or its Officers. Impartial justice punishes all Offenders against the Laws without any Regard to Rank, fortune, or Situation in life; but in this Town men of property, or Influence, can violate the Laws with Impunity, the Unhappy poor, who have few temporal motives to obey the Laws, may be punished for every Breach with Approbation; but an Attempt to execute the Laws against influential Characters instantly creates an opposition and Clamour against the Magistrate; and every Art and falsehood is practiced to screen the Offender.

I am with Great Respect
Your Excellencys most obed^{t} Servant
Samuel Chase

GEORGE WINCHESTER TO GOVERNOR SPRIGG.

Sir

The Inclosed paper was transmitted to me, by the gentlemen interested, to be handed to Your Excellency, for which purpose I have come to Annapolis but not having the pleasure of finding you, I take the liberty of sending it through Mr Pinkney the clerk of the Council.

I am desired to request that you would be pleased to make known your determination through me, to the gentlemen concerned.

I have the Honour to be your most
ob^{t} & Humble Serv^{t}

Geo. Winchester

Annapolis
20th May 1821

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency
Samuel Sprigg Esq^{r}

Governor State Maryland

Norfolk 6th May 1821

The undersign'd James Barron and Jesse D. Elliott, citizens of Norfolk in the State of Virginia, present themselves before you to request the exercise of the dispensing power, vested in you by the constitution of Maryland, under circumstances which they trust will entitle them to the favorable consideration of Your Excellency. The undersign'd deem it unnecessary if not improper, to enter into a detail'd history of the circumstances, which led to the fatal interview between the former, and the late Commodore Decatur, they must be sufficiently known to your excellency at least for the purpose of the present application—and beyond that it, is not the wish, or intention, of the undersign'd to trouble your excellency.

The conduct of all the parties concern'd is before the world, and the undersign'd deeply regret, the imperious necessity,

which in their judgments left them no alternative, but the course which was adopted, that in so doing they should have been involved in a breach of the laws of the State over which you preside, is a circumstance which they sincerely regret. They have been early taught the importance of a due submission to the laws and of a rigid execution, of its principles against those who may violate its provisions; but the same experience, has proved to them the wisdom of that constitutional provision which while it does not impugn the general principle, guards the citizen against its operation, in extraordinary cases, when in the wisdom of the executive it shall seem proper to exercise its authority upon such occasions; The undersigned respectfully suggest, that their official Stations as Captains in the Navy of the United States, require their frequent attendance at the seat of government; in going to which they are obliged to pass through Maryland, and from the circumstances above detail'd, are exposed to arrest, and all the inconvenience growing out of a prosecution, for a breach of the laws of that State.

They therefore most respectfully hope Your Excellency will be pleased upon considering all the circumstances of their case, to grant them a Noli Prosequi, agreeable to the constitution and Laws of Maryland.

Submitting themselves, to the exercise of that Authority, which it may please Your Excellency to exert. They have the honor to be

James Barron
Jesse D. Elliott

Rembrandt Peale to Governor Kent.

Sir:

Not less enthusiastic in the love of my art than for the character of Washington, my highest Ambition has been to record his countenance. The success with which I have accomplished this task may be inferred from the testimony of those who were intimate with him. Their expressions of approbation are unqualified & satisfactory. The Original itself must remain in my own hands in order that I may execute a few faithful

copies of it. And as I am about departing for Europe, I have thought it my duty, without delay, to offer to the State over which you preside, the opportunity of possessing a Copy of this Portrait, which I am willing to furnish for one thousand Dollars. This will be considered a moderate price for a Picture of such extent, style of execution & the Care which is requisite to insure a faithful transcript of so interesting & sublime a countenance. The time will soon come when this Act, which goes at once to encourage native art & to commemorate a Nation's gratitude, will be remembered with pride & Satisfaction.

I hope it may afford you pleasure to make this Communication to the Legislature.

With sentiments of respect

I remain Sir

Your Humb. Servt

New York Jany 24 1826 Rembrandt Peale.

JACOB SHRIVER TO GOVERNOR MARTIN.

Little Pipe Creek,
Frederick County,
Febry 14th 1831

Dear Sir

I perceive by the publication of the appointments for this county that my name is among the justices of the Levy Court. I am gratified and feel grateful for the honourable distinction, but at the same time am compelled to say to you that many weighty considerations prevent me from accepting the appointment—one of which, may be found in the proceedings of the meeting held at Westminster for the purpose of recommending a person for that station, forwarded to the delegation for this county. Abraham Wampler was the person chosen by this meeting, but the gratification of its wishes it seems, is deemed incompatible with the welfare of the party. If this individual is so unfortunate as still not to meet your approbation, there are other persons in this district qualified in a high degree to discharge the duties of the office. Washington Van Bibber,

Jacob Mathias, Moses Shaw or William Roberts would either of them make very good officers.

With great respect
I remain your h^ble^ Serv^t^
——— Jacob Shriver

COL. ISAAC MUNROE[1] TO THOMAS CULBRETH.[2]

D^r^ Sir Baltimore, March 29, 1831

Ever since Gov. Sprigg was elected Governor, the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the advertisements emanating from the Executive Department till now, saving the last year. The other day I observed an advertisement ordered for the Chronicle & not the Patriot—to-day, I observe in the M^d^ Republican one ordered for the Chronicle & the *Jackson Republican here!* The Chronicle is now & has been for some time ardent in the cause, but fought under the Jackson flag against M^r^ Adams, but afterwards was neutral even long after it was joined to the Marylander, whilst the Patriot has always gone a strait forward course. I only mention this to draw your attention to the case, & to assure you the Chronicle deserves all you have to bestow. As for myself, I must leave others to judge. But I must ask you in frankness to inform me whether this withdrawal from the Patriot is accidental or intentional? & if the latter, the reasons for it.

I hope I shall be favored with your answer by return of mail.

Very respectfully your ob^t^ Serv^t^
Isaac Munroe

[1] Isaac Munroe, b. in Boston, 1784, where he founded the Boston Patriot. Settled in Baltimore in 1812 and in 1813 established the Baltimore Patriot which he conducted for many years. He was present at the bombardment of Fort McHenry and was aide to Governor Veazey. Died, 22 Dec. 1859.

[2] Thomas Culbreth was born in Kent Co., Delaware, on the Maryland border, 13 April, 1786 and moved to Caroline county early in life; member of House of Delegates, 1813; member of 15th and 16th Congresses; Chief Judge Caroline Co., Orphans' Court, 1822; Clerk of the Executive Council of Md., 1825-1838; died 16 April, 1843.

GEORGE HOWARD[3] TO THOMAS CULBRETH.

Waverly, July 15th, 1831

Dear Sir/

The late calamitous dispensation of Divine Providence has placed the State in a worst situation. I assure you that there is no one excepting the family of the late distinguished Governor who more deeply deplores the event than I do Being thus called upon I feel it my duty to endeavour to discharge the duties of the office so lately & so well occupied by our lamented friend. I am decidedly of opinion that the contemplated meeting of the council ought to take place for the purpose of taking steps for a suitable manifestation of regret for the loss of the chief Magistrate of the State.

I am Dr Sir

Very respectfully yrs

Geo. Howard

President of the Council

P. S. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you may think proper.

Thomas Culbreth Esqr

ROGER B. TANEY TO GOV. MARTIN.

Annapolis, July 6, 1831

Sir

Having accepted an appointment under the Government of the United States, it has become my duty to surrender the office of Attorney General of Maryland, and I accordingly hereby resign it, and I avail myself of the occasion to express to Your Excellency my deep sense of the kindness and confidence which I constantly received from the Executive of Maryland during the time I had the honor to fill the office.

I am Sir with high respect

yr most obt St

R. B. Taney

[3] George Howard, son of Gen. John Eager Howard, b. 21 Nov. 1789; d. 2 Aug. 1846. Governor Martin died 11 July, 1831, and Mr. Howard as President of the Council succeeded him.

Annapolis, July 8, 1831

Dear Sir

I was ordered by the Executive in the Spring of 1830 to attend to the prosecution of several indictments which had been found against Raymond in Baltimore City Court, charging him with having violated the Lottery Laws of this State, by selling tickets in Lotteries which had not been authorized by the laws of Maryland.

After the cases had been prepared for trial on behalf of the State, & a day had been assigned by the court for hearing them, Mr Raymond made the usual affidavit & obtained an order to remove the cases to Anne Arundel Court. It then became my duty under the order I had received to follow the cases & I accordingly attended Anne Arundel at the fall Term of 1830, for about a week on account of these cases only, but owing to the absence of the witnesses on the part of the State, I was unable to bring the cases to trial & they were continued to the spring Term 1831. At the last mentioned Term Mr Raymond abandoned the defence he had contemplated & plead guilty to the Indictments & was fined by the Court.

As the duty imposed on me by the Executive has now been fulfilled, I must ask the favour of you to call the attention of the Governor & Council to the subject at their next meeting, in order that they may decide on the compensation proper to be advanced to me for this service. I take this opportunity of stating for the information of the Executive that the Court of Appeals have decided that the Register in Chancery is an annual appointment, & that the bonds given by the former Registers, Mr Bowie and Mr Brewer, were securities for their official conduct, from the date of the respective bonds until the period where the constitution directed the annual appointments to be made, and no longer. These were sufficient grounds for believing that Mr Bowie had fulfilled his duty *for the time covered by the bond,* although from the loss of some record books it could not be procured at the trial, and the Legislature therefore at their late session released the amount which had been recovered against one of his securities.

In the suit on Mr Brewers bond, some new points of defence were taken, which I argued in conjunction with Mr Boyle, at an Adjourned Court of Ann Arundel County in June last. The Court have decided in favour of the State, & hold Mr Brewer liable on his bond for the time it covers, that is to say, from Decr 13, 1811 (the date of the bond) until the expiration of the third week in Novr 1812, when a new appointment ought to have been made. And it is referred to you to ascertain the amount due for that period of time upon the principles settled by the Court in the case of the State against Wayman who was the security of Bowie. Mr Green will furnish you with a copy of the judgment & reference.

This report in relation to the result of the suits against the Registers in Chancery would perhaps have been more properly made before I sent in my resignation. But the decision of the Court in the suit against Mr Brewer was not made until yesterday, & I take the earliest opportunity of apprising you of the result. The decision in this case closes all of the business with which I was charged by the Governor & Council while I had the honor to hold the office of Attorney General of Maryland.

I am Dr Sir very respectfully
Your obt St

Thomas Culbreth.

R. B. Taney

Baltimore, Sept. 18, 1831

Dear Sir

In July last shortly before the adjournment of the Court of Appeals I addressed a letter to you requesting that you would bring before the Executive my compensation for professional Services in the Lottery cases to which I had been directed to attend by the Governor and Council. As I have not heard from you on this subject may I ask the favour of you to say whether the Executives have acted on the business.

I am Dr Sir with great respect
Yr most obt St

R. B. Taney

To the Honorable

The Governor and Council of Maryland

The Petition of Gassaway Pindell Administrator of Nicholas Pindell respectfully represents to your Honors, That said Nicholas Pindell enlisted on the 3rd day of Febry 1777 as a Private Soldier in the First Regt of the Maryland Line, and continued in said Service untill the time of his Death, on the 31st day of July 1779, as will appear by reference to the Muster Roll of the said Maryland Line. That no Pay or Compensation was made to said Nicholas, nor to any other person for him, neither is there any Entry of any such Pay to be found on the Pay Roll and Army Ledger where all such Payments when made were entered, and that the whole amount of said Pay for said Services is still due.

That the Honorable The Governor and Council are Authorised and requested by a Resolution of the General Assembly passed at December Session 1830 No 32 to ascertain the amount due said Nicholas Pindell and that the Treasurer shall pay over the same to your Petitioner as Administrator of said Nicholas. May it therefore please your Honors to ascertain the amount of Pay due said Nicholas Pindell as a Private Soldier in the Maryland Line from the 3rd of Feby 1777 to the 31st day of July 1779 inclusive with Interest from the respective times when said Pay was due, and to give an order upon the Treasurer for the Payment thereof to be made to the order of your Petitioner as administrator of Nicholas Pindell.

P. Loockerman,
for Petr

Mr Loockerman will please explain the grounds of my Claim to the Executive for Services rendered by my Brother Nicholas Pindell during the Revolutionary War.

With respect your friend

Gassaway Pindell
22 July 1831

July 22nd 1831

Land Office, July 22nd, 1831

I Certify that it appears by the Muster Rolls, that Nicholas Pindell a private 1st Maryland Regiment Enlisted the 3rd February 1777 and died the 31st of July 1779.

George G. Brewer Regr Ld Office

I further Certify that the name of Nicholas Pindell does not appear on the pay Roll.

G. G. Brewer, Regtr Ld Office
Md

2 years 5 months and 28 days c $80 $199.55

THOMAS FLETCHER [4] TO THOMAS CULBRETH.

Philada Aug. 28, 1828

Sir

Your order for Swords has been received and shall command my best attention I have had some conversation with Capt. Ballard respecting the sword to be made for him, and have no doubt of being able to conform to his wishes as well as those of His Excellency the Governor.

It has been customary for us to receive a part of the amount in advance, when we have had orders of this description to execute, as the material is cash, & forms the largest proportion of the amount.

If you can make me a remittance for about $400 on account of the work it will facilitate the execution of the order and very much oblige

Your obedt Servt
Thos. Fletcher, surviving
partner of the late firm of
Fletcher & Gardiner

[4] In volume 12, pp. 201 and 383, there was printed "Men of Maryland Specially honored by the State and the United States," wherein is recorded the gift of many swords by the State. As some of these swords are now in the possession of the Society and others are likely to be deposited, it is interesting to know the source, cost, design, etc. Other details may be found by reference to the above volume of the *Magazine*.

Thos. Culbreth Esq^{r}
Clerk of the Executive Council
Annapolis
Maryland

Philad^{a}, Sept. 6, 1828

Sir

Yours of the 2nd instant has been duly received, annexing a Draft on the Treasury of the State of Maryland for Four Hundred Dollars on account of the Swords to be made by order of the Governor. When received the am^{t} will be placed to the C^{r} of that account and the Swords shall be done if possible within the Specified time.

Yours respectfully
Tho^{s} Fletcher

Thos Culbreth Esq^{r}

Philad^{a}, Nov. 19, 1828

Sir

Your favour of the 6th inst is received in which you inform me that the price of the Sword to be made for Lieutenant Mayo is fixed by the Governor at Four Hundred Dollars.

I shall take care to make it worth that Sum, and the others in proportion to their respective prices.

I fear that it will not be in my power to complete them all within the limited period, owing to the great demand for other work this Season, but I am doing all in my power to get them done as soon as possible.

Be pleased to inform me whether the Gov^{r} would wish one of them forwarded before the others are completed, or whether he prefers having all sent on together.

Yours respectfully
Tho^{s} Fletcher

Tho^{s} Culbreth Esq^{r}
Annapolis, Md.

Philad[a], July 4, 1831

Thos. Culbreth Esq[r]
Clerk of the Council

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that the three Swords ordered by the Executive of the State of Maryland, to be presented to Mess[rs] Contee, Geisenger and Smoot are completed, and await the orders of His Excellency the Governor.

Doc[tr] Ray has seen them, and expressed his approbation of them.

I am Sir
very respectfully
Your obed[t] Serv[t]
Tho[s] Fletcher

Philad[a], July 26, 1831

Thomas Culbreth Esq[r]
Clerk of the Council

Sir

I addressed you on the 4[th] ins[t] to inform you that the three gold mounted swords ordered by the Executive of Maryland, had been completed, and awaited the directions of His Excellency the Governor.

The decease of Gov. Martin has no doubt been the cause of the delay which has occurred in replying to my letter.

I am perfectly satisfied to wait until the business can be conveniently attended to, and in the meantime I am going on with the sword for Capt. Rodgers.

My object in writing at this time is to apprise you that my means are limited and that I should be glad of a remittance for the amount of the three swords (the contract was $900) when it is convenient. If it should be thought necessary that the Swords should be delivered, before payment can be made,

I will bring or send them to Annapolis, or I will retain them until the other Sword is done.

Your reply will oblige

Yr obt Servt
Thos Fletcher

Fielding Lucas [5] to Gov. P. F. Thomas.

Baltimore, May 8, 1850

Dr Governor

You have no doubt, long ere this, made up your mind that I have been very remiss in communicating the desired information about *that Sword.* I assure you however, that not until today, have I been able to obtain it myself.

I enclose you Jackson's estimate of the Cost. The design for the handle which was furnished at my request, by my friend Jno H. B. Latrobe is unique and very beautiful, but at the same time very costly, being entirely out of the hackneyed track of our Artisans. The grasp is formed by a figure of Liberty, enveloped in part, by the American flag. She is standing upon the breast of the American Eagle, which forms the guard by aid of its wings, whilst the Serpent clasped in its talons and grasped above by Liberty forms the Shield. The whole is beautifully emblematical of the defeat of Mexico by American Arms. The Blade and Scabbard will of course be finished in appropriate style, with proper devices & accompaniments.

Should the cost of all this be too heavy for the State purse, Jackson will have to get up something plainer & more moderate. Having no knowledge of the Amount appropriated for the purpose I cannot advise, but shall be again glad to aid you further in the matter if you desire.

[5] Fielding Lucas, son of Fielding Lucas, Jr., b. 27 Oct. 1812; d. 7 June, 1853.

Carroll, Cary & Joe are well. Wharton has gone home *to vote for reform* which by the by is going on very Slowly here to-day.

Yrs truly
Fieldg Lucas

Sword made in the best manner Hilts after the design of J. B. Latrobe Esqr. Silver *Gilt* with Rosewood case & Belt. Scaboard also Silver & *Gilt* will cost $500.

I wish it to be understood that in making the above its a matter of pride to have it well executed as an honour to the State and Maker.

Saml Jackson
194 Market St. Balt.

May 8th, 1850

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XX, p. 183.)

A Copper Still to contain about fifty Gallons with a Head and pewter Worm Suitable.

A Coil of good New Cable four Inches and half or two half Coils of Sixty fathom Each Half Coils of Sixty Fathom of Good Five Inch Cable.

Twelve peeces of Good Russia Duck at about forty shillings ℔ Bolt.

marked)(
xx

Maryland January 23d 1742

Gentlemen

On the 18th Instant I received yours of the 24th Sepr last said to come by Mr Chapman am Obliged for Your Honour

to my Endorsement of Stanburry's bill on Forward; w^ch^ protest is not yet Come to hand.

Inclosed are the Under noted Bills amo^t^ to £58.. 4.. 9 with which I desire ye will Credit me in Account. Of this date I have drawn on ye Payable to Nicholas Maccubin for Twenty one pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence at sixty days sight w^ch^ I desire at time ye will pay and Charge to my Account.

To Messrs Philpot & Lee.

Sir

I Rec^d^ yours without Date and in answer thereto shall join with you to what you can Reasonably desire on the Subject.

Jan^ry^ 26^th^ 1742

To M^r^ M. Macnemara

Mary^d^ Feb. 8^th^ 1742

Mess^rs^ Phillpot & Lee

Inclosed is the Undernoted Bills of Exch^a^ Am^o^ to £5 with w^ch^ please to Credit me in Account.

I have on the 4^th^ Instant drawn a sett of Bills on ye at Sixty Days sight payable to M^r^ Paul Ruiz for Twenty pounds w^ch^ at time I desire ye will pay and Charge to my Account.

I conceive that Exclusive of sufficient to pay for the goods formerly wrote for I shall have to pay the Bills drawn & some Ballance in Your hands wherefore if I may not Intrude on ye too far I desire ye will by the first good Opportunity Comeing up this Bay send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of goods and Insure on them so that in Case of Loss I may draw The prime Cost and all Charges w^ch^ Insureance with the said Cost Charge to my Account. Whatever these goods Amount to you shall be in Cash for in very little time and Your favour Acknowledged in a suitable Manner.

I hope ye will take Care that they may be good in their kind and Cheap.

We have of Late Great Import of Goods from Glascow and

Other parts of North Britain w^{ch} are sold here at very Easy rates whereby they will gain on the London Trade if not well taken Care of I mean to suply Equaly Cheap and Good. . . .

Henry Biggson
W^{m} Terner } 5

To Mess^{rs} Philpott & Lee Merchants in London.

Linnen Draper.

6 peeces good strong Hempen Roles
6 peeces good strong Russia Duck

Iron Monger

4 Hundred weight of Eight penny sheething Nails
4 Hundred weight six penny Sheething
10M Flatt point 20^{d} Nails
A Pair of good Large Smiths Bellows made up Carefully in hair Cloth
A Bench Vice for a smith
A Hand Vice
Two Large or Striking sled Hammers
Two hand Hammers
A sett of sheoding or Farriers Tools

Stationary

6 Ream strong Brown Paper fit for useing in the sheathing of Vessells
4 Ream Good writeing Paper.

Cordage

One Coile 5 Inch Cable Laid Haulser
One Coile of Inch & half Rope
One Coile of Two Inch and half Rope
Two Copper Stills with Heads and good strong Worms made to the following sises the Copper to be of Good strong substance and the worms to be well and strong secured.
Vidz: One Copper to Contain fifty Gallons and the Head and worm made suitable.

The Other Copper to Contain Thirty Gallons and the Head and worm suitable.

Annapolis March 4th 1742

Sir

In case Mr Slye will make me a Title to the 300 Acres of Land proposed by him to be Conveyed to me I will give him Eighty pounds sterling one half by Bills this summer & the Other the Next Conditional he allso Assigns the fifty Acres Land want wch you proposed Including in the survey made on the Back of Buck Range.

I hope you have Joined that Survey to Mr Stansburrys of wch I gave you the Cert as also that on wch his mill is wch I think is called mount Hays and Including all the Vacant Lands Contigu on the Back of Buck Range.

In case Mr. Slye Agrees as above I will Ratefie the same when he Pleases in the meantime you may get him to assign the 50 acres warrtt other ways Conclude the other without.

I Expected to have seen you at my return, the Lands you mentioned are all I believe Patented but therein shall Inform you further in a Little time when I intend to see you.

I hope for your care and Friendship in these Affairs. . . .

If Mr Sly Inclines to make the assignment it must be dated Agreeable to the time you make the Survey.

To Mr Tho. Franklin Balt. Cty These.

Gent.

Inclosed is a Cert. of the Courses of Part of Rich Neck sold by Mr Cha. Ridgly to me I do not understand what Mr Ridgly aims at a Proof of the Bounds. If he Intends to alter them from what they have been deemed by his Deed to me I hope ye will be so Good as to make no return of the same Untill I have been heard by ye. I have no Exception against them as they stand and I conceive it would have been Neighbourly in Mr Ridgly to have Acquainted me with his Intention therein.

The Bounded Locusts stood close by the Branch near a small mash as Mr Ridgly then Informed me and I believe is now Bounded there a small Wallnutt I am not Certain of the time appointed by ye to meet but I Conceive on such Commissions that the Coms are not tied down to a day but may adjorn for further Light and to Render their Examinations more Perfect.

I could wish that in this Case you would favour me with notice to what time ye adjourn sure Mr. Ridgly not opose so Reasonable a Request as I hope he Desires Nothing then what is Just and Neighbourly. . . .

Annapolis March 10th 1742

To Messrs Thomas Sheredine & Dr George Buchanan.

Annapolis March 10th 1742

Sir

It does not suit to Buy the wheat at the rate you mention it is sold at four shillings ℔ Bushell. I desire the favour that with all the dispatch you can you will deliver to Capt. Jon Satterwhite the Bearer the Wheat you proposed paying me for the Ballance and take his Rect for the Quantity delivered here shall be Cr in Your Accts as Agreed.

In as much as I depend on this Wheat for Loading my Vessell hope for your speedy Complyance. . . .

To Mr Jas. MacLaughlin.

Annapolis March 10th 1742

Capt. Saterwhite

You are to Proceed to North East (and Deliver what wheat you Receive from Mr Jackson Mr George & Mr Macclaughlin as allso what you have on Board) to Mr Jethro Brown to be Ground Bolted and packed for my use.

You are allso to deliver him my Letter and Eighteen pounds seven shillings and six pence sent for him.

You are to agree with him or Mess^{rs} Baker for one hundred and Fifty Barrells or Two Hundred Barrells of Good Merchantable Flower for my use to be got ready Imediately for which I will pay Eight shil^{s} and six pence Pensilvania Currency ℔ Gross Hundred and the usual Rate for the Barrells beside The money to be paid by an order to Pensilvania on the Rec^{t} of the Flower. In case they cannot supply you, you are to go to M^{r} Reynolds's Mill or any other mills about Notingham or thereabouts and agree for the foregoing Quantity to be Delivered to the Landing to you at North East at the foregoing Rate. Their money shall be paid as before which they may be assured of.

As soon as you have Collected the foregoing Wheat you are to bring Down what seconds and Bran M^{r} Brown has ready of the Produce thereof and you are in all to use Dispatch and let me hear from you. Pray be not Delatory. . . .

To Cap^{t} Jn^{o} Saterwhite in the Swallow.

Annapolis March 10th 1742

S^{r}

I send you ℔ Cap^{t} John Saterwhite Eighteen pounds seven shillings and six pence which you might have had before if any of your Family had been here.

He carrys some Wheat to be ground Bolted & Packed for me and is to Collect more which I desire you will use Dispatch in manufacturing my Vessell waiting for it.

I will pay you as before, and for any Barrells & Cooperage.

I want 150 or 200 Barrells of Flower which I will take of you or your Sons in Law if they can supply for which I will pay Eight Shillings & Six pence Pensilvania Curency ℔ Gross Hundred and for the Barrells as usual Your money to be paid at Philadelphia on the Rec^{t} of the Flower. If you cannot supply the Cap^{t} has orders to purchase else where and shall be obliged for your advice to Him.

I will keep the Bran of this Wheat for my own use and would have the shorts by themselves and good seconds made.

Your money for this affair shall be allways ready and your favour Acknowledged. . . .

To Mr Jethro Brown North East.

Annapolis March 10th 1742

Sir

Being obliged to Warrantee the Land called Hampton Court to Edward Flannigan & for wch an Ejectment is brought against the Tennant of Edward Evans I will pay you all the Demands you have against him the said Flanigan on that account and I desire you will Credit him by Charging me with the same wch shall be paid Accordingly.

Inclosed is the Certificate of the said Land called Hampton Court and wch we Claim taken from the Patent & which I desire you Will have Laid out. I have Wrote to Mr Thomas Shea and Mr Flannigan to be at the Place on the 20th Instant to shew the Trees and hope that an Exact Return Will be made thereof.

I shall see you at Your Assize meantime I am with best Respect to Your Father and you & Family. . . .

To Mr Jas Rigbie sher. of Baltimore County.

Mr Edward Flannigan March 10th 1742.

Inclosed is a Letter and Directions to Mr James Rigbie wch I desire you will deliver to him as soon as it comes to your Hands wherein I have desired him to Charge me with all the Tobacco on Account of Ejectment of Hampton Court & discharge you therefrom.

I have allso Inclosed him the Courses of the Land wch is to be Returned on the Survey to be made the 20th Instant.

I have Inclosed sent a Letter to Mr Shea wch I desire you

Will give him and doubt not but he Will Accordingly to my Request go with you on the 20th Instant to the Land & shew the Sheriff the Bounded Trees wch I am sure he knows or if he does not some of the Neighbours do who you & he can get to shew them.

You need be under no uneasiness for you Will be discharged from all Demands on Account of the Sheriff for this Cause. . .

March 10th 1742

Mr Thos Shea

I have spoke to Mr Dulany & Mr Chapman about Your money due from Smith and I have seen the Records of the Judgments and find you to be the Last Wherefore I am certain that you will not get your money (if at all) not in a very Long time, I have Mr Chapmans Promise as soon as he can with safety to himself (and Effects come in) he Will pay you.

I am Sensible that you know the Bounds of Deamonds Land wch is in Dispute with Evans and as the same is to be Surveyed on the 20th Instant to be returned by the Sheriff for Tryal I desire that you will go with Mr Edward Flanagan to the Land on that Day and shew the Sheriff and Surveyor the Begining & other Trees you may get any other that knows them to go with you your favour in this Point Will much Oblige me as I depend Intirely on you therein. . . .

To Mr Tho. Shea.

Sir

I recd your favour by Mr Bordly and instead of your paying me money I shall probably pay you, my case being this. I made a Purchase of some Lands at the neck between Back River and Gunpowder wch ware one Benjors and since I send a Deed to you from Alexander Graves. I do not know how Graves derives his title nor do I propose Contesting the same but will give you a Reasonable Price for your Right if incline

to sell w^ch^ the Remoteness of the place and Indifference of the Land (I believe) will induce you to do.

I take this oppertunity to Acquaint you hereof and to Request the Refuseall of Your Title in the above Lands & when you come over shall further Treat. . . .

To M^r^ James Harris Esq^r^

Annapolis in Maryland Mar. 30^th^ 1743

Gentlemen

I desire that by this Vessel belonging to M^r^ Addam Muir of this Province or some other Good opportunity comeing up Chesapeak Bay to Annapolis you will send me a Pipe of good Videnia Wine being for my own use I request you will send that w^ch^ is Very good and for the Value thereof draw on M^r^ Samuel Hyde a Merchant in London to be charged to account of D^r^ Chas. Carrol of Annapolis in Maryland. You are to take Bills Loading to be delivered to me as above and mark^d^ the Pipe)(

xx

To Mess^rs^ Rider Chambers and Baker merchants Maidera

P. S. Please Advise the Rates of Wheat &c.

Maryland April 16^th^ 1743

Sir

On the 6^th^ of February Last I drew on you payable to the Lord Baltimore for Thirty pounds sterling and of this date to Charles Carroll Esq^r^ for one Hundred and Twenty pounds Sterling both w^ch^ I desire you will pay According to their Tenor and Charge to my Account. I desire allso that you will make an Insureance for me of five Hundred pounds Sterling on the scooner Annapolis of Maryland Square Stern Burthen about Fifty Ton John Satterwhite master and my self Owner In and from Maryland to the Island of Barbados there and Back

again to the Port of Annapolis in Maryland and the premium & Charges of such Insureance Charge allso to my account. . . .

To Mr Sa. Hyde Merchant in London

Annapolis April 16th 1743

Sir

I have ocation for some Current money of your Province to be lodged in your City and not being much Acquainted with any other have presumed to give you the Trouble of Selling the Inclosed Bills of one Hundred and Twenty pounds Sterling for me and retaining the money in your Hands till I order it otherwise.

When I Want I shall draw on you at Thirty days sight wch will not be at Least this month. Not being Perfectly acquaintel I got my friend Mr Carroll to Endorse the Bills they are good and therefore will not have them sold under Sixty five ℔ Cent advance what you judge your Trouble Worth shall be Readily allowed. . . .

To Mr Clemt Plumshed Senr ℔ Jon Irvin, Philadelphia

Annapolis Maryland April 20th 1743

Sir

Since my Last to you I saw Mr Samuel Groom and gave him your Two notes for Wheat Inclosed to me as the People Suposed to Live up his way and will procure the same if to be had, or Return the Notes.

I desire that by this opportunity Capt Macclaster belonging to this Place you will Send me one Dozen of Mens shoe Lasts Large and different sizes and one Dozen Womens Lasts Large and deffrent Sizes and the Cost of them to my Account.

I should be glad to hear from you by this Master Who has promised me to Wait on you. . . .

To Mr Thos Hutchinson Mercht In Boston.

Annapolis Maryland May 16th 1743

Sr

I send you by the schooner Annapolis John Saterwhite Master as by the Inclosed Invoice and Bill of Loading two hundd Seventy Eight Barrells of Nett Flower 59365lb Fifty three Barrells of Bread Quantity nett 5292 Hogsheads & one Casque Containing 45 Bushells of Pease 5100 Hh'd staves all which I hope you will sell for the highest price for my Intrest and by the same Vessell send me the produce & of what Ballance is in your hands of last Cargo in five Ton of good Clean Muscovado Sugar and the Rest in Rum the latter I desire may be a Good strong spirit and the former Good in its kind both in good Casque.

I must again Repeat my Complaint of the weights of Sugar and expect in that Case you will set me right Gros weight is what all have and myne from you never holds out the nett five score to the hundred which you charge.

I am likewise to Complain of the Article of Intrest you Charge for the small Ballance due you, as in the Course of Business the like may lie in your hands from me and is so now. I would very unwillingly change you for any other Merchant unless Compelled thereto by what I may deem unkind usage and hope to meet with no such but that you will promote my Intrest when in justice you ought.

The Delay my Vessell had when last in Barbadoes was great Damage and Cost to me, I hope you will make Dispatch and if you see the Master any way Delatory you will urge him to his Duty.

My People are all paid their wages here, wherefore you are not to advance any Money for them, and hope you will have Intrest to prevent their being pressed, and use what Dispatch may be.

Our Act for Prohibition of Corn is not expired or could have sent some tho I believe some have not been so exact in that Respect but have carried out some. If any Encourage-

ment from you can return the Vessell with a Load in the Fall and thence to some of your Salt Islands.

I desire you will also send me four Barrells of Good Limes Six pounds of Chocolate and order if in season that three or four Pine apples be put into the best way for keeping and sent me for which charge the Acco^{t} with the Cost.

The flower was taken on board some Distance from me and from several persons which occationed me to insert in the Invoice the Marks and Numbers by which it was purchased, and which the master will clear to you who thro mistake Irregularly marked & Numbred some of it in taking on Board.

If you can assist the Master to Freight shall be obliged for your favour therein.

This Flower being just fresh and the bread very good hope will answer, I referr to your good management. . . .

To M^{r} Coddrington Carrington Merch^{t} Barbadoes.

Annapolis May 16th 1743

Cap^{t} John Saterwhite

You are with all Convenient speed and dispatch to proceed to Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes with the Schooner Annapolis and Cargo and there Deliver the said Cargo to M^{r} Coddrington Carrington Merchant there and my Letters takeing his orders from time to time.

In your passage to the said Island you are to keep to the windward thereof untill you make its Latitude and then Run down to make the same. Either going or Returning you are not to touch any where but in Case of Distress or great Necessity, you are to avoid speaking to any Vessells whatever but keeping on your due courses Avoid the same.

You are to keep your people Employed in the Vessell at the Island while there & admit as little Charges in Hire of other Hands in Landing or Shipping as may be. And in every other Respect avoid Expences & Charges, there.

You are to take in any Freight that offers for this River, Patapsco, South, West or Wye Rivers at three pounds Sterling ℔ Ton.

If Mr Thomas Wolford has any Goods to ship to Patuxen you are to take in the same to be delivered at Queen Ann to Mr Wm Murdock at three pounds ten shills Sterl: ℔ Tonn under which it can not be done the Distance up the River is so great, and Landing difficult; deliver Mr Wolford the Letter directed to him.

You are not to take in any Tobacco or other Enumerated Goods here, nor Indian Corn, nor any Enumerated Goods in Barbadoes untill Bonded according to Law, nor are you to do any other Act that may Subject the Vessell and Cargo to trouble or Forfeiture. When you have received Mr Carringtons Dispatches and orders (you are to make no Delay there) or those Intrusted by him, but make what speed you can in Returning to this Port. . . .

To Capt John Saterwhite in the Schooner Annapolis of Maryland.

Maryland January 23d 1742

Gent

On the 18th Instant I Recd yours of 24th of September last said to Come by Mr Chapman am obliged for your Honr to my Endrsement of Standsburys Bill on Forward wch protest is not yet come to hand.

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills amounting to £58.. 4.. 9 with wch I desire ye will Credit me in Account of this date I have drawn on ye Payable to Nichs Maccubin for Twenty one pounds sixteen shillings and Ten pence at sixty days sight wch I desire at time ye will pay and Charge to my Account. . .

Mr John Bullin on selves	£36.. 4.. 9
Samuel Gover on Jon Hanbury	22.. 0.. 0
	58.. 4.. 9

Maryland June 20th 1743

Gent

I Received yours & Rendall with the goods for wch I am obliged to ye I allso have since myne of 23d January last Received the Protest therein mentioned. Inclosed is the second Exchange on John Dunkin on selves £26.. 4.. 0 with wch I desire ye will Credit me in Account.

I might have hoped that by Gover ye had Recd myne of the 8th feb. last, but I find by yours was not Come to hand tho Gover Arived.

It is the General opinion that our Crops are shorter than usual and I think theres a Likelyhood of a shorter the succeeding year, the season being Very dry and People not Planted one third of their Crops in some parts not half. . . .

To Messrs Philpot & Lee.

Maryland July 4th 1743

Sir

There will be Shipt you by your Ship of wch Capt. John West is Commander forty Ton of Pigg Iron for my Proper Account and am therefore to desire you will make Insurance on the said Ship that in Case of Loss I may Draw Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, and the Premium on such Insurances Charge to my account of said Pigg Iron.

On the 24th June last I drew on you payable to Geo. Plater Esqr for forty five Pounds Sterling wch I desire the favour you will pay and the same charge to my Account. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde.

July 4th 1743

Sir there Will be shiped you by James Hall in the ship South River fifty Ton of Pigg Iron & by Danl Rusell in the ship Alexander Sixty Tons for Account of Benja Tasker Esqr & Com. Wherefore I am on Behalf of said Tasker & Com. to desire that you will make an Insureance on the said Two

ships that in Case of the Lossess one or both We may Draw five Pounds ℔ Ton sterling cleere of all Charges for the said Iron in them Respectively.

It is Unreasonable to Loose any thing on the Tonnage of our Iron Shiped since the Quantety for w^{ch} we take Bills of Loading is not onely Shiped here but 28^{lb} in every Ton over and I am Certain that if we had common justice it would Turn out the same there.

That Last year by Hall you make to want Eight Hundred and with which he is content to have been his own Neglect, haveing left it here in a sloop of James Dicks w^{ch} he had to Load the ship, and will I suppose now Take it in and thus or in some such Manner may We be served by others.

The Gentlemen Insists that Patterson and Inglish answer to their Bills of Loading the last Year and w^{ch} is but common Honesty that they do sure sir one Hundred and Twelve pounds here is the same as a the Kings Scales there and you will allow that some here may have common sense to Weigh Twenty Hundreds of that Weight. In short the Iron has been delivered the Masters and they have either by design or Neglect ommitted the delivery or the Lighter men make away and its hard we must suffer Every way. . . .

M^{r} William Black

Annapolis July 5th 1743

Gentlemen

I made a purchase of all the Iron ore on the Lands of Thomas Hynes of w^{ch} I make no doubt you have been sensible for some time past.

M^{r} Hynes told me he had agreed with ye for your Raising & carrying away some at a Certain Rate ℔ Ton, I have no Objection against any just or fair Agreement made with M^{r} Hynes and shall allways be Ready to Conform to such.

I have been up at the Bank lately and find that your overseer by order from your Co. has Quited a Bottom of ore and Casts

the Dirt from the Bank thereon. This I conceive not to be a fair Way of Working, and Very much to my Dammage that the ore should be over run; and the Bottom Left Impracticable for me to Recover.

I Would by all Reasonable means Avoid any dispute, as I have a Very great Respect & Regard for ye and hope to meet suitable disposition on your parts, I must therefore Request as a matter of justice due to me, that ye will give Imediate directions to your overseer to Work the said Bottom & to go as Deep as the ore Lies, and not to Cast the Earth on the said Bottom before the Ore thereon be Raised to Carry on the Bank fairly by Taking the Bottom as Well as the Top and not Overrun the same to my Loss & prejudice.

In case I have not such your Instructions, and that your overseer or People do not Conform thereto, I hope I shall stand Excused by Endeavoring at Equitable means to procure justice. . . .

To Mess^{rs} Edward Neal & Ralph Falconer, In Charles County
Sent ℔ M^{r} Jer. Chace the 6th

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

Baltimore County.

[Continued from Vol 20, No. 2, June 1925, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

Inlargment to Jehosaphet 500 acr. Sur the 2 of Septemb^{r} 1695 for Richard Smith Lyeing vp the falls of gunpowder river beginning at a bounded w^{t} walnut on the north side of the falls a bounded tree of Jehosaphet rent ℔ anum 1..—..—

Lawrances Pasture, 150 acr. Sur the 28 of Septemb^{r} 1683 for Larance Richardson on the south of a branch of gunpowder river Commonly called back river at a bounded Chestnut standing by the side of Windleys branch rent ℔ anum —..6..—

Windleys Rest 200 acr Sur the 7 of July 1686 for Richard Windley on the south side of back river at a bounded Chesnut tree on the west side of Windleys branch and now in the posestion of Francis Dallerhide rent ℔ an —..8..—

C. Possr Wm Slade..

Taylors Mount, 200 acr Sur the 28 of July 1661 for John Taylor on the South side of the Eastern branch of gunpowder river and 200 acr in the posestion of Thomas Richardson rent ℔ an —..4..—

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of Thomas Marley rent ℔ anum —..1..—

C. 250 a Possr Wm Adams.

Long Point 150 acr Sur the 1 of Septembr 1687 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of gunpowder river at a bounded wt oak of the Land Called Taylors Mount And now In the posestion of John Richardson rent ℔ anum —..6..—

C. Possr James Crooke.

Love Point, 100 acr Sur the 10 of July 1672 for Richard Symes on the north side of the westerne branch of gunpr river at a marked oak on a point by the side of the said branch posesed by Lawrence Richardson rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. For Rd Lines.

Tall Hill 100 acr Sur the 22 of August 1669 for Arthur Taylor in the North East branch of gunpowr river on the South Side of the branch 50 acr thereof in the posestion of Mary Litton for the orphants of Thomas Litton rent ℔ anum —..1..—

50 acr residue thereof posesed by Robert West rent ℔ anum —..1..—

C. 1667. Possr 50a Walter Morrow.

Tracys Levill, 200 acr Sur the 9 of March 1670 for Samuell Tracye at the head of gunpowder river at the head of one of the branches of the sd river Called back river and the head of

Light woods Creek, and now In the posestion of Lawrence Richardson rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Traceys Level.

Dixsons Chance, 300 acr Sur the 8th of June 1667 for John Dixon in gunpowder river on the southward side of the river and now In the posestion of John Richardson rent ℔ anum —..6..—

C. Dixons Chance. Possr Wm Adams.

Mates Affinity, 200 acr Sur the 1 March 1683 for Edward Douse and Emanuel Selye vpon a Creek of gunpowder river Called Salt peter Creek near the head begining at a bounded wt oak a small fork of the sd Creek belonging to the Orphants of Edward Boothbye rent ℔ anum —..8..—

S. Edward Douce & Emanuel Cealy.

The Range, 200 acr Sur the 11th of Novemr 1686 for Edward Donse and Emanuel Selye Lyeing on the head of Salt peter Creek and now In the posestion of William Dane in Kent County rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Douce & Cealy.

Gassaway Ridge 500 acr Sur the 11 of May 1678 for Nicolas Gassaway between the falls of gunpowder river next a Joyning to Leafes Chance rent ℔ anum 1..—..—

C. Possr Sd Gassoways orpn.

Littleton, 600 acr Sur the 14 of May 1684 for Thomas Thurston on the East side of bush river and on the west side of bynums run at a bounded Ash by the run side 452 acr part thereof In the posestion of Robert Love ℔ anum —..18..1

180 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Stepton Gill rent ℔ anum —..7..2½

C. 632a. Possrs 180a. Stephen Gill, 452a John Israel.

William the Conqueror, 200 acr Sur the 24 May 1685 for William Ramsey on the head of qunpowder river 150 acr part thereof in the posestion of Nicolas Day rent ℔ anum —..6..—

100 acr residue thereof in the posestion W^m^ Lenox rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Poss^r^ 150a Nich^o^ Day. 50 W^m^ Lennox.

Come by Chance, 200 acr Sur the 9^th^ June 1671 for James Bynum on James branch on bush River at a marked red oak by the s^d^ branch and granted to Thomas Thurston by vertue of a madamas In the yeare 1684. 167 acr part thereof in the posestion of the s^d^ Thomas Thurston rent ℔ anum —..6..—

33 acr the residue in the posestion of Robert Love rent ℔ anum —..1..—

C. Record incomplete.

Joyce Tripass, 150 acr Sur the 5^th^ Oct^r^ 1674 for William Joyce on bush river at a marked red oak on the south side of the river the westernmost bounds of Christopher Topley and Levy Warfe posesed by John Durham and now In the posestion of John Boone rent ℔ anum —..6..—

C. Joyce Stripes. Poss^r^ Mathew Green. [*Interlined*] *" Poss^r^ 87a Jno Boone. 63a Jn^o^ Durham."*

Levyes Tribe, 100 acr Sur the 4^th^ July 1672 for Christopher Topley and Levy Wharfe on the south side of bush river at a marked white oak by a Marsh at the side of the said river and now In the posestion of Samuell Durham rent ℔ an. —..4..—

C. Leaveys Tribe. Poss^r^ Mathew Green [*Interlined*] *" by Jn^o^ Durham."*

Addition to Levyes Tribe, 50 acr. Sur the 14 of Aprill 1681 for John Durham Lyeing on the west side of bush river and on the north side of a Creek Called Swan Creek begining at a bounded white oake and now in the posestion of Samuell Durham rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Poss^r^ John Durham.

Georges Hill 150 acr Sur the 20^th^ of Octob^r^ 1667 for George Collet on gunpowder river on the East side of the river near Fosters Creek 20 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Preston rent ℔ anum —..—..5

130 acr residue thereof belonging to the Orphants of William Lewis rent ℔ anum —..2..7

The Chance, 43 acr Sur the 12 of July 1676 for Edward Reives on the north side of gunpowder river at a red oake abounded tree posesed by Thomas Preston rent ℔ anum —..1..8¼

C. Edw^d Reeves.

Lodwicks Refuse, 50 acr Sur the 7^th^ of Decemb^r 1667 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpowder river at a red oak a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Edward Reeves Land rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. 1676.

Hog Point, 40 acr Sur the 7 of decem^r 1676 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpd^r river at a marked w^t oak Standing by a ℔cell of Land formerly laid out for Arthur Taylor rent ℔ anum —..1..8

Hopewell, 60 acr Sur the 7 of decemb^r 1676 for Thomas Preston on the north side of gunpowder river on the north side of a Creek rent ℔ anum —..2..7

C. Poss^r 41a John Rawlins, y^e rest Abra Tyler.

The Vnity Friendship, 350 acr Sur the 12 of July 1676 for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams on the north side of gunpowder river at a bounded w^t oak near a pocoson, near the head of Middle Creek 175 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Preston rent ℔ anum —..7..—

175 acr residue thereof belonging to William Burne who has Left this province 16 yeares agoe noe rent rent set £ 0..7..0

C. The United Friendship. Poss^rs 175a Tho. Preston, 175a W^m Burn who left this province 20 years ago. Preston claimes the whole.

Prestons Luck, 50 acr Sur noe time When for Thomas Preston in a small Creek on the East side of gunpowder River Called Cookes creek at a bounded Spanish oak Stump posesed as afores^d rent ℔ anum —..2..—

Chance, 150 acr Sur the 10 of August 1669 for Joseph Herves on bush river on the west side of the river and on the north side of a marsh near Hog neck and now in the posestion of Thomas Preston, rent ℔ anum —..3..—

Who marryed the heires of the s^{d} Herves

Judds Addition, 28 acr Sur the 28th of feb^{r} 1688 for Michaell Judd Lyeing between gunpowder and bush river and now In the posestion of Thomas Preston rent ℔ anum —..1..1½

Pitchcraft, 112 acr Sur the 29 of Decemb^{r} 1694 for Thomas Preston Lying on the north side of bush river begining at a bounded red oak near Tilliers Creek rent ℔ anum —..4..6

C. Gilliers Creek. Poss^{r} Rob^{t} Shaw.

Everly Hill, 394 acr Sur the 29 of decemb^{r} 1694 for Thomas Preston Lyeing in the woods above the head of bush river begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of Winters run Rent ℔ anum —..15..9½

Brodwell Hill, 288 acr Sur the 16th Oct 1695 for Thomas Preston Lyeing on the south side of bush river begining at a bounded white oak by Sam's Cove rent ℔ anum —..11..6½

C. Broadwell hill.

Richardsons Out Let, 808 acr Sur the 12 of March 1686/7 for Thomas Richardson Lying on the south side of gunp^{r} river 100 acr part thereof in the posestion of Walter Marrow rent ℔ anum —..4..—

230 acr part thereof in the posestion of Thomas Sterling in Talbot County rent ℔ an —..9..2

478 acr residue thereof in the posestion of James Richardson rent ℔ anum —..19..1¼

Leaf's Chance, 375 acr Sur the 10 July 1678 for Francis Leafe between the fall of gunpowder river at a bounded Hickory on the ridge between the falls 125 acr p^{t} thereof in the posestion of W^{m} Lenox rent ℔ —..5..—

100 acr part thereof in the posestion of John Boone rent ℔ anum —..4..—

150 acr residue thereof in poses. of Charles Hewit rent ℔ anum —..6..—

C. Possrs 125a Wm Lenox, 100a Tho. Hutchins, 150a Edward Selby.

Sarah's Delight 80 acr Sur the 14 of July 1676 for John Tilliard on the south most side of bush river at a bounded tree of the Land formerly laid out for Francis Trippass Called bridewell Dock rent ℔ anum —..3..3

God's Providence, 200 acr Sur the 14 July 1676 for John Tilliard formerly Called puddle wharfe on the south west side of bush river at a bounded wt oak of the Land formerly Laid out for Francis Stripass Called bridewell dock these 2 ℔cells of Land Sur into one 160 acr part thereof In the posestion of Charles Adams rent ℔ an. —..6..5

140 acr rescidue thereof in the posestion of Richard Tilliard rent ℔ anum —..4..10

C. Sarahs Delight & God's providence. The two tracts are included in one entry. 280a rent 0, 11, 3, Possrs 160a Tho. Chamberlain, 120a Rd Tilyard.

Bridewell dock, 100 acr Sur the 5 Aprill 1667 for Francis Tripass on the west side of bush river on the northward side of the Land Called Tripilo suposed not to be above twenty acr rent Set £ 0..2..0

C. Francis Stripas. Land calld Tripylon.

York Chance, 125 acr Sur the 14 July 1676 for William York on the south west side of bush river at a bounded red oak and runing vp the river these two ℔cells of Land In the posestion of Mary Criswell for the Orphants of William York rent ℔ anum —..5..—

C. Possr of those two tracts Mary Frizell for ye orpns of Wm York. This land was formrly calld Tripolo, cont 50a, but was resur & fod to cont. 125a. Possr Geo. York, the heir.

Spring Neck, 126 acr Sur the Septembr 1697 for Israell Shel-

ton Lyeing at a bounded Chestnut and runing East and by south downe the river and now in the posestion as afores[d] Rent ℔ anum —..5..½

C. Israel Skelton. Entry incomplete.

Arthurs Choyce, 300 acr Sur the 20[th] August 1683 for Arthur Taylor on the south side of the west branch of gunpowder river 150 part thereof in the posestion of Walter Bosely rent ℔ anum —..6..—

75 acr more part thereof the posestion of Lawrence Richardson rent ℔ anum —..3..—

75 acr. residue thereof in the posestion of Lawrence Richardson for the orphants of James Greear rent ℔ anum —..3..—

C. Poss[r] Oliver Hareot.

Bosley's Expectation, 200 acr Sur the 10 Octob[r] 1696/7 for Walter Bosley on the south side of the south west branch of gunpowder river beginning at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of 2 tracts Land the one Called Spring neck and the other Arthurs Choyce rent ℔ anum —..8..—

Black woolfe neck, 150 acr Sur the 3 of June 1667 for Richard Furendall in gunpowder river on the south side of the wester most branch and now In the posestion of Edward Felks rent ℔ anum —..3..—

C. Black Wolve Neck. Poss[r] Ann Felks.

Felkes Forrest, 200 acr Sur the 2 of Decemb[r] 1688 for Edward Felkes Lyeing on the north side of back river and now in the posestion of Harebottle for the Orphants of Henry Francis rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Poss[r] Hew Merriday.

Felkes Range, 200 acr Sur the 14 of August 1688 for Edward Felkes Lyeing on the south west branch of gunpowder and now in posestion of Edward Felkes rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Poss[r] Ann Felks.

Good Hope, 200 acr Sur the 8 August 1696 for Edward Felks

Lyeing on the south side of the main falls of gunpowder river in the woods begining at a bounded popular by the two bounded white oakes and in the posestion as afores^{d}, rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Poss^{r} Ann Felks.

Salt Peter Neck, 100 acr Sur the 19 Octo^{r} 1694 for James Denton on the northermost branch of gunp^{r}. river and on the westermost side of the branch and now in the posestion of William Denton rent ℔ anum —..2..—

Batchelors Meddow, 40 acr Sur the 6 of March 1678 for James Denton on the south side of gunpowder river near Salt peter Creek and now in the posestion of William Denton rent ℔ anum —..1..7

Dentons Hope, 300 acr resurveyed the 27 May 1679 for James Denton 2 ℔cells of Land Called Salt peter Creek and batchelors hope in gunpowder river and now in the posestion of William Denton Rent ℔ anum —..12..—

C. This Land form^{r}ly call^{d} Batchelo^{rs} hope.

William & Mary, 50 acr Sur the 20 of August 1695 for William Horne Lyeing at the head of the north East branch of Salt peter Creek begining at a bounded red oak of the Land Called Limbrick Rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Poss^{r} Horn's orp^{n}.

Limbrick 100 acr Sur the 5 of Novemb^{r} 1695 for John Bevins at a bounded oak of Salt peter Creek and on the west side of the branch and was In the posestion of Marcus Tench who has Left this County 12 yeares agoe rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. Limmerick. Poss^{r} Robuck Lynch.

Midsummer Hill, 201 acr Sur the 18 July 1689 for John Bevins Lyeing on the north side of Salt peter Creek begining at a bounded red oak on a point and now posesed by Francis Dollerhide rent ℔ anum —..8..½

C. Poss^{r} Francis Dallahyde.

Horn point, 64 acr Sur the 6 May 1688 for William Horn in one of the forkes of Salt peter Creek of the said Land of Thomas Richardson at the head of a greate Marsh and now In the posestion of Giles Stephenson rent ℔ anum —..2..7

C. Possr Giles Stevens.

St Gileses, 200 acr Sur the 11 Novembr 1674 for Giles Stephenson in back river at a marked wt oak at the head of a cove on the north side of the river and now in the posestion of Giles Stephenson his son rent ℔ an. —..8..—

C. Giles Stevens Senr. Possr Giles Stevens Junr.

James Forecast, 50 acr Sur the 19 of Novembr 1686 for Thomas James at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land of John Rockhold and now in the posestion of Giles Stephenson rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Possr Giles Stevens.

Swallow fork, 100 acr. Sur the 3d May 1683 for Hendrick Inloes in Seneca Creek at a bounded Spanish oak on a little neck between two branches of the Creek and now in the posestion of John Inlowes rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Possr Jno Leakins for Inloes orpn.

Salebury Plaine, 100 acr Sur the 20 of decembr 1670 for Thomas Pert and Robert Benjor at a bounded the south East End of George Hickesons 50 acr part thereof in the posestion of Inlowes rent ℔ an. —..2..—
50 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Alexr Graves rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Salisbury plain. Geo. Hickson. Possr 50a Jno Leakins. 50a Alexr Graves.

Duck Neck, 100 acr Sur the 2 May 1673 for Hendrick Inlowes in Senico Creek at a marked Spanish oak in a little neck between two branches at the head of the Creek and in the posestion aforesd rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Dutch neck.

The Low Lands, 33 acr Sur the 7 March 1687 for Hendrick Inlowes Lyeing between the mouth of Midle river and Senicoe Creek begining at a bounded white oak by the bay side and posesed as afores^{d} rent ℔ anum —..1..6

Tryangle Neck, 100 acr Sur the 3 May 1673 for Hendrick Inlowes on the midle river at a marked red oak at the head of a Cove on the north side of up^{r} river posesed as afores^{d} rent ℔ anum —..2..—

The Oblong, 150 acr. Sur the 20 June 1687 for Hendrick Inlowes Lyeing on the south side of Midle river on a ridge called river ridge begining at a bounded red oak in the Line of Thomas James Land posesed as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —..6..—

C. Poss^{r} Will^{m} Holland.

Olivers Reserve, 150 acr Sur the 10 June 1667 for Oliver Sprye in gunpowder river in a branch of the river Called middle branch on the East side of the branch and now posesed by Daniell Scott rent ℔ anum —..3..—

C. Poss^{r} James Durham for W^{m} Galloways orp^{n}.

Chestnut Neck, 100 acr Sur the 3 May 1673 for John Chadwell at a marked w^{t} oak on a point by a marsh on the west side of the westermost branch of Synicoe Creek 50 acr part thereof in the posestion of Daniells Scott rent ℔ anum —..2..—

50 acr Residue thereof in the posestion of John Chadwell rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Poss^{r} Dan^{ll} Scott.

190 acr Sur the 4 July 1676 for John Chadwell between gunpowder river and midle river on a Creek Called Synicoe Creek at a bounded oak by a marsh side 95 acr part thereof in the posestion of Daniel Scot rent ℔ anum —..3..9¾

95 acr residue thereof in the posestion of John Chadwell rent ℔ anum —..3..9¾

C. Stanhercut. Poss^{r} Dan^{ll} Scott.

Scotts Hopewell, 500 acr Sur the 7 Novemb^{r} 1696 for Daniell

Scott begining at a bounded red oak stand by a ℔cell of Land formerly taken vp by James Maxwell and now posesed by Daniell Scott rent ℔ anum 1..0..0

C. Possr 256a Danll Scott Junr. 244a Jno Howard's orpn.

Fullers Out Lett, 100 acr Sur the 11 Janry 1655 for John Fuller Lyeing on the East side of Midle river and now posesed by William Wright, rent ℔ anum —..4..—

Frogmorton, 53 acr Sur the 10 May 1687 for George Oglesby Lyeing on the north side of Midle river and now in the posestion of Henry Cornelius rent ℔ an. —..2..1½

C. Throgmorton. Possr Henry Cornelius. Dead & no heirs.

James Park, 200 acr Sur the 30 May 1678 for Thomas James Lyeing on the South side of Midle river and now in the posestion of George Grover, rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Possr Jno Ewins.

Hopewell, 60 acr Sur the 1 of Septembr 1687 for Robert Benjor Lyeing on the north side of a Creek Called Sterling Creek and now posesed by Michaell Rutledge rent ℔ anum 5..2..0

Hollands Adventure, 200 acr Sur the 28 Sepr 1676 for George Holland and assigned Francis Watkins on the north side of gunpowder river on a Creek Called Hollands Creek in the posestion of the orphants of the sd Holland rent ℔ anum 0..8..0

C. Possr sd Watkins orpns, in possn of Robt Tasker.

Harmons Hope, 100 acr Sur the 12 August 1667 for Godfrey Harmon on the west side of gunpr river near the mouth of Salt peter Creek and now in posestion of John Chadwell, rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Hermons Hope. Possr Danll Scott.

Bettys Delight, 63 acr Sur the 4 Novembr 1673 for John Chadwell at the mouth of gunpowder river on an Island Called

Phillips Island at a bounded red oak at the head of a marsh and now in posestion afores^{d} rent ℔ anum —..1..5

C. Poss^{r} Dan^{ll} Scott.

James Pasture, 136 acr Sur in August 1687 for Thomas James on deep Creek begining at a bounded white oak on the north side of back river runing down the river South East 96 perches to a bounded red oak and now in the posestion of W^{m} Tolfare for the orphants of William Barton Rent ℔ anum —..5..5

C. Poss^{r} Lewis Barton.

Long Port, 111 acr Sur the 15 of June 1683 for Major Thomas Long begining at a bounded Spanish oak being a bounded tree of a piece of Land granted to the said Long Called Hopewell 60 acr part thereof in the posestion of Edward Jones for the Orphants of Richard Enock, rent ℔ anum —..2..6
50 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Johana Bumbridge rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. All dead. None claims.

Turky Hill, 262 acr Sur the 1 January 1695 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the East side of the little falls of Gunpowder river begining at a bounded white oak on a ridge and posesed as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —..10..6

C. Turkey Hill. Poss^{r} Will^{m} Hitchcock.

Wolfe Harbour, 318 acr Sur the 20th June 1689 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the north side of gunp^{r} river begining at a bounded Chesnut on the west side of the mouth of Custers Creek and posesed as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —..12..9

C. Wolves Harbo^{r}. Fosters Creek. Taken away by a survey of Fosters Neck.

Rayma, 100 acr Sur the 28 Aprill 1687 for Samuell Sicklemore Lyeing on the north side of gunp^{w} river and now in the posestion of John Parker for the Orphants of Thomas Smith Rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. Poss^{r} Tho. Smiths orp^{n}.

Johns Habitation, 200 acr Sur the 24 Sept^{r} 1683 for John Linegar on the south side of a branch of gunp^{r} river called back river at a Spanish oak at the end of the South East Line of Arthurs Choice in posestion of Stephen Bently for the Orphants of John Linegar rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. John Lingager. Poss^{r} Step^{n} Bentley for S^{d} Lingagers orp^{ns}.

Addition to Priviledge, 59 acr Sur the 15 August 1688 for Robert Benjor Lyeing between Sennica ridge and Salt peter Creek now posesed Alexand^{r}. Graves rent ℔ anum 0..2..4

Johns Interest, 200 acre Sur the 14 May 1686 for Michaell Judd Lyeing on the west side of back river now posesed by Abraham Delapp, rent ℔ anum —..8..—

C. Poss^{r} James Isum for the orp^{n} of Abra: Delap now Jeremiah Downes married y^{e} heir.

Robartes Choice, 153 acr Sur the 27 March 1688 for Thomas Robarts Lyeing betweene Patapsco and back river now posesed by the s^{d} Robarts rent ℔ anum ———

(In patapsco hundred)

C. Roberts choice sur 27 March 1668. 0. 6. 1½.

Buck Range, 148 acr Sur the 6 february 1687 for John Fuller at the head of back river and now In the posestion of the s^{d} Fuller, rent ℔ anum —..4..11

C. Poss^{r} Jn^{o} Anderson.

Speedwell, 27 acr Sur the 11 of June 1688 for Roger Spinks Lyeing on the south side of gunpowder river now in the posestion of Enock Spinks Rent ℔ anum —..1..1

C. Poss^{r} Tho. Littons orp^{n}.

Richardsons reserve, 214 acr Sur the 5 June 1684 for Thomas Richardson on the East side of the north branch of gunpowder river at a bounded popular standing by the said branch by a Small run and now in the posestion of Orphants of Richard Ellinsworth, rent ℔ anum —..8..7

C. Poss^{r} Rich^{d} Ellingsworth orp^{n}.

Richardson's Plaint, 100 acr Sur the 22 Septemb^{r} 1688 for Thomas Richardson on the South side of a branch of gunpowder river Called back river at a bounded white oak on a Levill near the s^{d} branch and now in the posestion of John Sargent rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. Poss^{r} John Sergant.

Benjors Horse pasture, 20 acr Sur the 12 Septemb^{r} 1683 for Robart Benjor on the south side of the mouth of gunpowder river at a marked white oak standing by a small Island and now in the posestion of Alexand^{r} Graves, rent ℔ an. —..1..2½

Hunting Creek, 100 acr Sur the 18 March 1664 for Oliver Sprye vpon the Island back Creek on the north side of the Creek in gunpowder river now posesed by John Chadwell rent ℔ anum —..2..—

C. Poss^{r} Dan^{ll} Scott.

Chadwells Range, 80 acr Sur the 24 Novemb^{r} 1683 for John Chadwell at the mouth of gunpowder river in an Island Called Phillips Island at a bounded Spanish oak on the north side of the Island and now in the posestion of Alexander Graves rent ℔ anum —..3..2½

C. 1673.

Benjors Priviledge, 108 acr Sur the 20 Novemb^{r} 1659 for Robart Benjor on the south side of Salt peter Creek at a bounded red oak near a bounded white oak of Harmons hope and now In posestion of Alexander Graves, rent ℔ anum —..2..3¾

Swans Point, 100 acr Sur the 1 July 1672 for John Owens on the south side of the west branch of gunp^{r}. river at a marked Chestnut in a neck between two brooks Land vncultivated noe heires appeare Escheatable rent sett —..4..—

Wignols Rest, 200 acr Sur the 27 July 1661 for William Wignoll on the western side of gunpowder of the Eastern branch

of the s[d] river it belongs to the Orphants of John Dorsey, rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. Poss[r] John Dorsey.

Old Burrough, 350 acr Sur the 13 August 1670 for Peter Sterling at a bounded Chestnut at the head of a Creek on the north side of Sterlings branch now posesed by Luke Raven, rent ℔ anum

C. Oldborough. Luke Raven.

The Tryangle, 100 acr Sur 14 Novemb[r] 1670 for Peter Sterling at a marked chestnutt oak upon a point between the Eastern and midle branch of midle river and now posesed by Luke Raven rent ℔ anum —..4..—

C. The Triangle. Luke Raven.

Lukes Adventure, 317 acr. Sur the 30 May 1687 for Luke Raven on the north side of Midle river posesed as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. 8½

Seneca Ridge, 100 acr. Sur the 11 June 1685 for Thomas Litefoot on the south side of bush river in the woods no rent payd since it was taken vp. Litefoot dead who gave the s[d] Land to his wife who does not Clame the same as Exec[rx] for feare of Coll Thomas Taylor who Clames a great debt from the said Estate —.. 4.. —

C. Not in C.

Best Indeavour, 1000 acr. Sur the 27 Novemb[r] 1686 for Thomas Litefoot Lyeing on the East side of bush river Land vncultivated the same as above rent ℔ anum 2.. —.. —

C. Best Endeavour. Tho. Lightfoot.

London, 100 acr. Sur the 14[th] Aprill 1674 for John Vaughan on the north side of gunp[r] river on the Elk neck creek and belongs to the orphants of the said Vaughan rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Dead no heirs.

500 acr. Sur the 15 May 1683 for Thomas Litefoot on the north branch of gunp^{r} river beginning at a bounded oak by the said branch rent ℔ anum 1.. —.. —

This Land sould to M^{r} James Sanders of Anne arundell County

C. Not in C.

Expectation, 1000 acr. Sur the 16 Sep^{r} 1683 for Thomas Litefoot above gunp^{r} river on the south side of the northern branch begining at a bounded red oak standing by the said branch at a bounded tree of another peace of Land formerly sur for the s^{d} Litefoot this Land as the rest rent 2.. —.. —

C. Not in C. Three other tracts of same name, none of which agree with this description.

Oxford 65 acr. Sur the 12 Aprill 1681 for Michaell Judd Lyeing on the East side gunp^{r} river in a Creek Called Elk creek Judd ran away and as yet his son will not Clame it, rent ℔ anum 0.. 2.. 7

C. Sold to Corn Boyle who died wthout heir. Poss^{r} Theo Kitten.

Watertons Neglect, 6¼ acr. Sur the 1 Aug^{t} 1687 for Mical Judd Lyeing on the north side of the fork of gunpow^{r} river this Land as above rent ℔ anum Charg'd before —.. —.. 00

C. Poss^{r} Will^{m} Peckett.

Hollands Gift, 127 acr. Sur the 15 March 1679 for Israel Skelton betwixt the two falls of gunp^{r} river at a bounded tree of the Land Called Symses Choice and sold to Mical Judd. Judd run away and his son will not as yet Claime rent supposed not to be halfe soe much rent —.. 5.. —

C. Since as I am informed taken away by an old^{r} Survey.

Patapsco Hundred.

Larkins Addition, 400 acr Sur the 10 Novem^{r} 1673 for John Larkin on the north side of patapsco river Adjacent to the Land Called Ludlowes Lott rent ℔ anum —.. 16.. —

C. Not in C.

Hollands Choice, 580 acr Sur the 11 August 1677 for Anthony Holland on the south side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded oak on the East side of the Holly run rent ℔ anum 1.. 2.. 2

C. Possr Sd Holland's Orpn.

Forrest, 1800 acr Sur the 23 March 1678 for Thomas Taylor Esqr on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded tree of the Land of John Pierce rent ℔ anum £3.. 12.. —

C. Forest Possrs 900 a. Wm Chew. 900 a. Coll. Edwd Dorsey. Belongs to said Taylor.

Boddyes Adventure, 700 acr Sur the 14 Septemr 1676 for Capt John Body on the south side of patapsco river on the north side of Curteses Creek at a Corner of the south west Line of the Land Called Morelys Choice in the posestion of Gardner rent ℔ an. 1.. 8.. —

C. Bodys adventure. Possr John Gardiner.

Andover, 1640 acr Sur the 12 Septembr 1677 for Nicolas Painter on the south side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded red oak and runing In the Line of Anthony Hollands Land and now in the posestion of Francis Leafe, rent ℔ an 3.. 5.. 7

C. Possr James Geeniff's orpn.

Peirces Incouragement, 1000 acr Sur the 11th Oct 1677 for John Peirce on the north side of patapsco river on the western branch at a bounded red oak runing north west rent ℔ anum £2.. —.. —

C. Pierce's encouragemt. Possr's sd Pierces heirs.

Good Luck, 200 acr Sur the 11 August 1684 for John Thomas on the north side of Patapsco river on the north side of a creek Called Clappers Creek rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. Possrs 100 a. Sd Thomas 100 a. ye Vestrymen of St Pauls Parish.

Thomases Range, 150 acr Sur the 5 Septem^{r} 1683 for John Thomas on the north side of Patapsco river rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Thomas's range.

Athell Borrow, 600 acr Sur the 2 March 1684 for George Tompson on the north side of Patapsco river by the west side of the midle branch of the river rent ℔ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Athelborough. Geo. Thomson. Poss^{r} Giles Blissards orp^{n}.

Cusacks Forrest, 596 acr Sur the 26 May 1685 for Michaell Cusack on the south side of the west branch of patapsco river as I am Informed it belong to the heires of Cap^{t} Richard Hill rent ℔ anum 1.. 3.. 10.

C. Cusack dead and can find no heirs.

Denton, 600 acr Sur the 31 July 1686 for Henry Denton on the west side of the Midle branch of patapsco river belonging to the Orphants of the s^{d} Denton rent ℔ anum 1.. 4.. —

C. Belongs I'm informed to Will^{m} Bladen Esq.

Hollands Purchase, 300 acr sur the 15 may 1686 for William Holland on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of the midle branch of the said river Rent ℔ anum —.. 12.. —

Timber Neck, 200 acr sur the 28 Octob^{r} 1670 for John Howard and now in the posestion of the said Howard rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Poss^{r} s^{d} Howards heirs.

The Levell, 200 acr Sur the 19 July 1688 for Solomon Jones Lyeing on the south side of gunpowder Jones falls rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

C. I noe not the man.

Hopewell, 381¼ acr Sur the 15 Jan^{ry} 1686/7 for James Cullen on the north side of patapsco river, rent ℔ an. —.. 15.. 3¼

C. Poss^{r} W^{m} Bladen, Esq.

Habnab at a Venture, 350 acr Sur the 30 June 1688 for Thomas Dubin Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river and now belonging to the orphants of the said Durbin rent ℔ anum —.. 14.. —

C. Possr 150 a. Sd Durbins orpn. 200 a. John Eagleston.

Vnited Friendship, 700 acr Sur the 15 Octor 1684 for John Larkin Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river rent ℔ anum 1.. 8.. —

C. Possrs 350 a. Coll. Edwd Dorsey. 350 a. Wm Chew.

Welfare, 104 acr Sur the 24 June 1685 for Michaell Cusack Lyeing on the south side of patapsco river as I am Informed belongs to the Orphants of Capt Richard Hill rent ℔ an —.. 4.. 2

C. Possr Capt Rd Hill's heir.

Browns Adventure, 1000 acr Sur the 10 of Octobr 1644 for Thomas Brown Called browns Adventure Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river and on the north side of Coll Thomas Taylors Land begining at a bounded oak in the said Taylors Line and now in the posestion of Gadsby rent ℔ anum 2.. —..—

C. Possrs 870 a. Aaron Rawlins. 130 a. Jno Barker.

Fox Hall, 200 acr Sur the 12 of Octor 1694 for Stephen Benson on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

Jacksons Delight 350 acr Sur the 3 June 1685 for John Prendevill Called Lyeing on the East side of Curteses Creek begining at a bounded Vine near the said Creek rent ℔ anum —.. 14.. —

C. Jackson's Venture—John Prindewell. Possr Geo. Westel's orpn.

Newmans Delight, 450 acr Sur the 16 August 1688 for Roger Newmans Called Newmans delight begining at a bounded oak on the north side of a marshy branch rent ℔ anum —.. 18.. —

C. Possr Sd Newmans heir.

Majors Choice, 140 acr Sur the 19th July 1694 for John Thomas Called Majrs Choice Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded Chestnut of Nicolas Ruxton Called Ruxtons Range rent ℔ anum —.. 5.. 7½

Phillips Rest, 150 acr Sur the 29 August 1695 for Phillip Roper Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river at the head of deerings run begining at a bounded white oak rent ℔ anum —.. 6.. —

C. Not in C.

Uftons Court, 500 acr Sur the 18 March 1667 for George Gale and assigned to David Poole merchᵗ granted to the said Poole by patan the 2ᵈ of August 1668 Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river oposite to the Land of Hugh Kensey begining red oak Standing on the Southernmost side of a point Called Whettstone point and now in the posestion of George Hollandsworth for the use of the said Poole rent ℔ anum —.. 10.. —

C. Sur. for Geo. Yates. In Possⁿ of Capⁿ Tho Bale. Possʳ Nichº Rogers.

Hopewell, 185 acr Sur the 8 June 1676 for Thomas Long on the south side of midle river at a bounded white oak in south Line of the Land formerly Laid out for John Dixon and now in posestion of William Barker for the Orphants of Francis Watkins rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. 5

Bettors Hope, 74 acr Sur the 6 february 1685 for Francis Watkins Lyeing on the south side of midle river and in the posestion of Wᵐ Barker for the orphants as aforesᵈ rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. 11

C. Better Hope. Possʳ James Crook.

Shrewsbery, 65 acr Sur the 9 february 1697 for Francis Watkins Lyeing on the Stoney run in the woods and posesed as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. 7

C. Possʳ Willᵐ Farfar.

Shawes Delight, 97 acr Sur the 15 June 1688 for Christopher

Shaw Lyeing on the south side of Midle river and now in posestion of the s[d] Shaw, rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. 10

Shawes fancy 100 acr Sur the 10 August 1680 for Christopher Shaw on the west side of Midle river at a bounded Spanish oak of the Land Called hopewell in posestion as afores[d] rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

Turky Neck, 75 acr Sur the 20 Novemb[r] 1673 for Thomas Long on the south side of Midle river at a bounded red oak formerly Laid out for Cap[t] Cornwallis and now in the posestion of John Leakings. rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. —

C. Turkey Neck. Poss[r] James Crook.

Thorrells Neck, 100 acr Sur the 31 July 1661 for Richard Thorrell in back river w[th] in the mouth of gunpd[r] 50 acr part thereof in posestion of James Todd, rent —.. 2.. —

50 residue thereof in pos[n] of Joseph Wells for the orphants of John Wells, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

C. Poss[rs] 50 a John Harryman 50 a John Wells orp[n].

Timber Neck, 300 acr Sur the 21 March 1665 for Rich[d] Ball on the north side of patapsco river 65 acr part thereof in posestion of Davis Elder, rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 6
235 acr residue thereof in posestion of Anthony Demondidier, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. 6

No name als Stevenson, 120 acr Sur the 3 Oct 1670 for Giles Stevenson on the north side of bush river at a bounded oak in posestion of Jane Peeck, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. 10

C. Not in C.

The Wedge, 65 acr Sur the 24 of Novemb[r] 1673 for Giles Stephens on the Eastern side of Back river at a bounded Chestnut oak of the Land of Robart Dermon and now in the posestion of George Hopam, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. 7½

C. George Hoppam.

Selas Point, 120 acr Sur the 14 of Oct 1670 for Robert Durman on the north side of back river at a bounded Chestnut oake

and runing up the river and posesed by Selas Durman, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. 10

C. Sealas point. Robert Dorman.

Daniells Plaine, 100 acr Sur the 2 of Oct^{r} 1695 for Daniell Swindall on the north side of back river near patapsco road begining at a bounded red oak being a bounded tree of the Land of Michaell Gormackson and John Elins and posesd as aforesaid, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. Daniels Plain. Poss^{r} Seala Dorman.

Cherry Garden, 100 acr Sur the 10 of Novemb^{r} 1674 for Robart Gardiner in back river in a Marshy Creeke at a marked Chestnut oake on the East side of the Creek, rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

Prospect, 60 acr Sur the 13 of August 1687 for Robert Benjor in one of the branches of back river begining at a bounded white oak be a bounded tree of the Land belonging to M^{r} Watkins and now in the posestion of W^{m} Farfore, rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. 5

C. Poss^{r} Wm. Farfour.

Plaines, 187 acr Sur the 2 of July 1688 for James Todd on the south side of the maine run of back river begining at a bounded white oak being a bounded tree of a parcell of Land formerly taken vp by David Jones and now in posestion of Henry King., rent ℔ anum —.. 7.. 6

C. Plains.

Come by Chance, 282 acr Sur the 24 of Novemb^{r} 1694 for John Richardson Lyeing on the west side of Jones falls in patapsco in the woods begining at a bounded Spanish oak and in the posestion as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —.. 11.. 5½

C. Poss^{r} John Cole.

Spring Point, 100 acr Sur the 31 March 1662 for Paul Kinsey on the Southern branch of patapsco on the north side and now in the posestion of Thomas Hamon rent ℔ anum —.. 2.. —

The Heath, 200 acr. Sur the 15 Septem^{r} 1682 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river at an oak of the Line of Land of Paul Kinsey called Spring point and now posesed by Thomas Harmond rent ℔ anum —.. 8.. —

Harmonds Addition, 29 acr Sur the 11 of Novembr 1688 for Thomas Hamond at a bounded Chestnut oak and in posestion of Thomas Hamond rent ℔ anum —.. 1.. 2

C. Hammonds addicōn. Possr of ye above 3 tracts. Tho: Hammond.

Davises Lott, 200 acr Sur the 10 of Octobr 1667 for Henry Godrick on the north side of patapsco river at the Eastermost bounds of Robart Loyd and in posestion of the orphant of Alexander Lumly rent ℔ anum —.. 4.. —

C. David's Lott. Possr Alexr Lumley's orpn. I suppose this to be said Land as is said to be Sur. for Wm Davis.

Charny, 360 acr Sur the 17 of July 1673 for George Yates on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of the falls of midle branch begining at a bounded red oak by the sd falls and posesed by William Prather of Prince Georges County rent ℔ anum —.. 14.. 5

C. Charney.

Yates forbearance 770 acr Sur the 15 June 1683 for George Yates on the north side of patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded oak at the End of the Line of the Land of Thomas Hoper in posestion of the abovesd Yates rent ℔ anum 1.. 10.. 9

C. Possr John Yates and Son.

Yates forbearance, 140 acr Sur the 17 of July 1673 for George Yates near the main falls of patapsco river begining at a bounded black oak in posestion as aforesaid rent ℔ anum —.. 5.. 7

C. Possr Geo. Yates.

Yates Inheritance, 170 acr Sur. the 22d August 1668 for George Yates on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded oak upon a hill side at a bounded tree of Harborenough and posesed by Anthony Johnson rent ℔ anum —.. 3.. 5

C. Possr ye heir of John Howard.

(*To be Continued.*)

BALTIMORE'S EXPERIMENT IN TRANSATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

By F. B. C. Bradlee.

Few people of the present generation, even those interested in steam navigation, remember that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company once operated a line of transatlantic steamships under the American flag between Baltimore and Liverpool.

The service was monthly, and the vessels composing it were three wooden propellers built at New York in 1862 for the United States Government during the Civil War—the *Somerset*



Steamer "Carroll"

formerly called the *Nereus*, the *Carroll* formerly the *Proteus*, and the *Worcester*; named for three Maryland counties.

Of these three steamers the largest (which would today be considered quite small for even coastwise service) was the *Worcester* measuring about 1500 tons gross, 218 feet long, 35 feet beam and 20 feet depth of hold; she was propelled by two vertical direct acting low pressure engines (driving a single screw) having two cylinders each 44 inches in diameter, 48

inches stroke. Baltimore waxed enthusiastic over this new experiment which, it was hoped, would help develop its foreign trade.

The Baltimore *Sun* of September 26, 1865, had the following news item:

"The steamship *Carroll* of the Liverpool line of steamships arrived at this port yesterday morning, in forty-six hours from New York, having on board about eight hundred tons of freight, intended for the West, via the B. & O. R. R. The first steamer for Liverpool, the *Somerset,* is designed to leave this port within the next week. It is understood she will have a full freight, and it is thought, a fair passenger list."

The *Somerset,* Captain J. L. Sanford, made the first voyage from Baltimore to Liverpool, in October, 1865, carrying the United States mail. Other commanders were C. R. Wiley and Thomas A. Bain, and James Browne and Company were the Liverpool agents.

On the 29th of September *The Sun* said:

"The steamship *Somerset,* one of the line of vessels about to be inaugurated between this port and Liverpool, and which has been undergoing extensive repairs and alterations, is now so far completed as to be able to start on her first trip across the ocean, as the pioneer of the enterprise, the success of which is of such importance to the mercantile interests of Baltimore. In addition to the elaborate work put upon the hull of the vessel, Messrs. Jas. Clark & Co. of the People's Machine & Boiler Works, have placed a new shaft in her, and her engines have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. A brief trial trip of the *Somerset* was made a few days since, when a number of gentlemen interested in the enterprise were on board, and after running down some 16 miles expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the ship in every respect. With fifteen pounds of steam she made thirty-five revolutions per minute, and it was asserted that she can make ten knots with twenty-five pounds of steam, her usual standard.

"At noon to-morrow, the *Somerset* leaves this port for Liverpool. She will start from Henderson's wharf, foot of Fell street. All her cargo is aboard, several persons are booked as passengers. The cargo is nearly as follows: 300 bales of cotton, 100 Hhds. of Tobacco, 6000 bushels of Corn, 800 sacks oil cake, 40 tons of bark, a large quantity of dye stuffs, canned fruits and miscellaneous articles. During yesterday about fifty ship-joiners and painters were at work on her, and with this force, by Saturday the repairs and alterations will be completed.

"Capt. John L. Sanford, an experienced seaman is the commander of the vessel; Mr. E. H. Sanford is first mate, assisted by two others. Mr. David S. Frazier is the chief engineer, assisted by three others. Suitable preparations are being made, under the management of Messrs. Wm. P. Smith and Wm. S. Woodside, officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to give persons an opportunity not only to see the steamship leave the wharf, but to witness her trip some distance down the bay. At and around Henderson's wharf there will be ample room for many persons to congregate at the time of the departure of the vessel, the occasion being one of which Baltimoreans may be truly proud. As the ship leaves the wharf she will be saluted from Fort Federal Hill and by the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and will also be saluted as she passes Fort McHenry. These salutes will be returned by the *Somerset*. The U. S. Revenue Cutter will convey a large party of ladies and gentlemen some distance down the bay. Among these will be Major Gen. Hancock, Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor-elect, Mayor Chapman, John W. Garrett, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen. It is also understood that a steamboat will leave the adjoining wharf, and accompany the *Somerset* as far as North Point, on board of which persons can take a short excursion and witness the departure of the pioneer ship of this ocean line between Baltimore and Liverpool."

On the following day, Saturday, September 30, the *Sun* published a long editorial on its front page and on Monday following, an account of the ceremonies, covering more than

two columns. All of the ships in the harbor were dressed with flags. On the Revenue Cutter *Nemaha,* one of the escort, a splendid collation was served, during which speeches were made by John W. Garrett, Esq., William Prescott Smith, Hon. Edwin Webster, Commodore Dornin, John H. B. Latrobe, Mr. Wales of the *Clipper* and others.

The new service was advertised as follows in the *Liverpool Mercantile Gazette* for March, 1866:

"Steam to Baltimore:—

"Taking goods at through rates of freight to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The fine steam ship *Worcester* for Baltimore on the 25th of April. Burthen 1500 tons. This steamer is New York built of great strength and power, and admirably adapted for the trade. The accommodations for passengers are spacious and complete. Captain Wiley is well acquainted with steamers.

"For terms of freight or passage apply to: James Browne and Co., 19 Tower Buildings.

"Will be succeeded by the following first class steamers:

Somerset, Wed. 16th May, 1866.
Carroll, Wed. 6th June, 1866.
Worcester, Wed. 11th July, 1866."

These advertisements continued until October 12, 1868, when the *Worcester* was advertised to sail on October 14th, the *Carroll* November 15th and the *Somerset* on December 15th. The *Worcester* left on the date above mentioned but the other boats did not and no further advertisements of them are to be found. In passing it is interesting to note that, during the three years' existence of the Baltimore and Ohio service their steamers were the only ones in the Western ocean trade to fly the Stars and Stripes.

The line was not a success because its vessels were much too small and slow, and owing to the competition of the North German Lloyd running a direct steam line to Baltimore, they were withdrawn and that ended the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road's attempt at transatlantic steam navigation. Captain J. L. Sanford was picked out by President John W. Garrett of the B. & O. to be the Marine Superintendent for the road and it is understood the latter would have preferred a different type of ship. It has even been stated to the author that Mr. Garrett, whose knowledge of nautical matters was slight, when he bought the *Worcester, Carroll* and *Somerset,* thought he was acquiring entirely different and far larger steamships.

The two former vessels (the *Somerset's* fate is unknown to the author) were afterwards owned by Nickerson and Co., and Harrison Loring of Boston, who ran them for many years between that port and Halifax, N. S., until they were literally worn out. They were not nautical "beauties," being square sterned and "wall sided," and their pilot houses were very far forward, almost in the "eyes." The writer has an interesting old photograph showing the *Carroll* and *Worcester* in process of demolition, side by side, on Nut Island, Boston harbor, in the summer of 1894.

BOOKS, NOTES AND QUERIES.

Landmarks of Old Prince William. A study of origins in Northern Virginia. 2 v. Richmond, Va. 1924. Privately printed.

It is difficult to discuss this volume critically as it stands in a class by itself, and one is tempted to use superlatives freely. The author has chosen to remain anonymous and his wish is therefore respected, but when in his preface he speaks of "the present essay in scissors and paste," his modesty is carried far beyond any reasonable point, as the work fairly bristles with the evidences of exhaustive research on every page, such as would easily entitle two or three students to their Doctor's degree.

The work is divided into seven parts and thirty-five chapters, the former being The Indian Frontier, The Pioneers on the Potomac, The Seating of the Piedmont, The Political Pedigree,

The Commercial Development, The Highways, and an Appendix. Anyone with historical or antiquarian taste may open either volume at random and find his interest fixed immediately by what lies before him. Whether the author discusses Bacon's Rebellion, The Parishes and their Churches, The King's Highway or the Old Roads, he is equally fascinating and entertaining. The notes to the text, which are placed at the end of each chapter, are exceedingly interesting and illuminating.

There is but one serious indictment that can be brought against the work and that is, that being privately printed and in a very small edition, there is but one copy available to local readers! Here again the author's modesty has worked a hardship upon the reading public.

As has been intimated, the book is remarkable and of great value, so that the limitation of its circulation is greatly to be deplored.

Revised History of Dorchester County. By Elias Jones. Baltimore, 1925. $8.00.

Originally published in 1902, Dr. Jones' History of Dorchester County at once assumed its place as a standard local history, but owing to the destruction of more than half of the edition by fire, was soon out of print. Of the present revised edition but 300 copies have been printed, so that it too will soon be out of print and probably go to a premium.

More than two hundred pages of new material have been added and 4,800 personal names have been indexed. There is a complete roster of civil officers from the date of the erection of the county up to 1924, and lists of participants in Colonial, Revolutionary, Civil and World wars. It is to be regretted that the appendix, covering 71 closely printed pages is not covered by the index. The map in the earlier edition has been omitted, but 37 pages of illustrations add to the interest and value of the volume. From both historical and genealogical points of view, this is one of the best of our local or county histories.

Annapolis: its Colonial and Naval Story. By Walter B. Norris, with selections from diaries and private letters. New York: Crowell Co., 1925. Pp. 323. $3.00 net.

This very attractive volume, written by one to whom it was

a congenial subject, deserves a very wide circulation and doubtless will receive it. The story is entertainingly written and gives a most satisfactory history of "The Ancient City," without being overburdened with superabundant details. It is illustrated with charming etchings by Metour and drawings by Vernon Howe Bailey, which add greatly to the permanent value of the work. Well written, well printed, and well illustrated, it should be in the hands of all prospective visitors to the Capital of our State. It is a credit to author and publisher, and it is a pleasure to testify to the merit of this most recent addition to our local history.

The Delaware Finns or the first permanent settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey and Eastern part of Maryland. By E. A. Louhi. New York, 1925. Pp. 331. $4.75.

This contribution to the history of the colonization of America will probably have no wide appeal, even to students of history. The author mentions no sources, supplies no foot-notes, but worst of all has made no index. Whatever of value this work may have for historian or genealogist is heavily discounted by the entire absence of sources and index and the omission of the latter is unpardonable in a serious historical study. The press work and general make-up of the volume are no great credit to the publishers.

The following interesting items appear in Maggs Brothers Catalogue No. 469. The price asked is £35; and anyone desiring to make a handsome present to the Society may secure further details from the editor.

"The humble address of the peaceful people called Quakers given forth at their meeting at West River in Maryland, To Colonel John Seymour, repudiating a scurrilous libel."[1] 1 page, folio, 11th May, 1707.

Also letter signed and subscribed from Governor John Seymour forwarding the address to the Earl of Sunderland, and commenting on the affair; further enclosing copy of an Act recently passed in Carolina, which he had considered pernicious. 3 pp. folio, Maryland, 16th August, 1707. [Not in the *Archives.*]

[1] Printed in *Maryland Archives,* vol. 25, p. 213.

Governor Seymour in his letter, refers to the Act recently passed in Carolina and states it to be of pernicious consequence to the more useful Plantation of Maryland: he then deals with the man Clark [the author of the pernicious libel] and the address delivered by the Quakers.

Carroll. Information is desired concerning Thomas Carroll who came to Maryland from Ireland in 17— and married Elizabeth Pope Luxon. Thomas Carroll died at sea, leaving a posthumous son Patrick (b. ca. 1764) who married Jemima Hayes, Dec. 31, 1794. Patrick and Jemima (Hayes) Carroll had issue:

Charles, 1796-1874, m. Anne Vermillion.
Bennett, 1798-1868, m. Mary Wilburn.
Thomas, 1799- d. in infancy.
Elizabeth, 1803- m. Fielder Magruder.
Daniel, 1804-.
John Baptist.

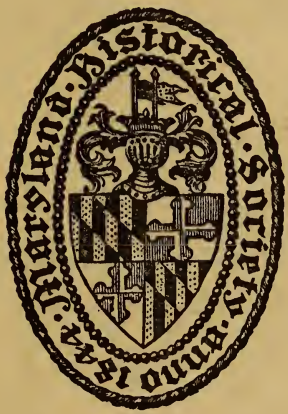
It is desired to know if Thomas Carroll is of the family of Annapolis and Carrollton.

Mrs. Charles W. Stetson,

Glencarlyn, Virginia.

Vol. XX DECEMBER, 1925 No. 4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by Bernard C. Steiner.

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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THE DELPHIAN CLUB.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERARY HISTORY OF BALTIMORE IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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So significant was the development of American Literature in New England during the third and fourth decades of the past century that in the study of our country's literary history this revival to the north of us has completely overshadowed an earlier efflorescence in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, in the first part of the century, was known as the Athens of America. Almost equal to it as a city of active literary culture was Baltimore. In Baltimore, among literary men of greater or less national prominence were Edward C. Pinkney, Rufus Dawes, John Neal, John Pierpont, Francis Scott Key, John Howard Payne, Samuel Woodworth, John P. Kennedy, Paul Allen, William Gwynn, Tobias Watkins, Peter H. Cruse, Henry M. Brackenridge, Jared Sparks, William Pinkney, William Winder, Robert G. Harper, and Luther Martin—poets, novelists, essayists, journalists, and orators.

This literary activity of Baltimore centered about a literary club, organized on August 31, 1816, known as the Delphian Club. A careful record of the meetings of this club was kept by its secretary, Doctor John Didier Readel. Only in the last

few years has this record been made available for study. On April 29, 1920, it was presented to the Maryland Historical Society and revealed an incident in American literary history the details of which had been hidden for practically a century.

The record shows that the club existed, with a lapse of two years, 1822 and 1823, until 1825. The constitution of the club, which is contained in the first few pages of the first volume of the record, has appended to it a list of the names of the members. These names, in the order in which they appear, are as follows: William Sinclair, John D. Readel, Tobias Watkins, James H. McCulloh, John Pierpont, Horace H. Hayden, John Neal, J. D. Learned, E. Denison, H. M. Brackenridge, Paul Allen, William Gwynn, William H. Winder, Thomas Maund, J. T. Ducatel, and John H. B. Latrobe. Latrobe joined the Club on July 10, 1824. He writes, in a letter recorded in Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 184, that he was the "last that was installed with the ancient ceremony." We find elsewhere, however, that other men were at least associated with the Club. J. Thomas Scharf, in his history of Baltimore, published in 1881, names Robert G. Harper, Francis Scott Key, Samuel Woodworth, William Wirt, John Howard Payne, Rembrandt Peale, Peter H. Cruse, and John P. Kennedy. In Semmes' *Life of Latrobe* we find that Latrobe names William West, Fielding Lucas, Francis Foster, William Frick, John Cole, Colonel Hamilton, Sheridan Knowles and Philip Laurenson.

The founders of the Club were the first seven men whose names are signed to the constitution. The membership never exceeded nine at any one time. They called their organization the Delphian Club after the oracle at Delphi, and the president was supposed to be a representative of Apollo. Each member had as a consort one of the Muses. In this way the Club maintained a pseudo-classical background which gave them considerable amusement. By a great stretch of the imagination they declared that their Club had been founded in 1420 B. C. and included among its members such persons as Alexander the

Great and Julius Caesar. In referring to the Club, they called it "this here ancient and reputable Club." They invited various prominent men who were living at their own time to become honorary members, among others Lord Byron. The records contain the letter of invitation written to Byron, but there is no evidence of a reply.

The purpose of the Club was two-fold: first, to foster the interest of the members in literary and scientific pursuits; secondly, to amuse their leisure hours. These two purposes are expressed in the Preface to the *Tales of the Tripod,* written by the president, or Tripod, Tobias Watkins. He writes,

"All the world . . . must have heard of the Delphian Club. It is a very ancient and reputable knot, of the best fellows in the world, as notorious for their love of fun, as Delphi was for the truth of its oracles, and as fervent in their worship of Apollo, as the flamens who ministered in his temples. But stop: there are secrets in the Club, and I must not open the doors of the fane too wide. . . . It is the custom, at every hebdomadal session of the club, for any member who has had the time during the week to cater for the general stock, to spread the fruits of his toil upon the table."

In general, the Club was organized and promoted for the purpose of enabling persons who were congenial to enjoy their mutual interest in literature and to stimulate one another to contribute to the progress of American letters. It is true that they indulged in pleasantries, in the manufacture of puns and epigrams and epitaphs and humorous stories, many of which are preserved in the records, but they have also handed down in the same records many well-written essays and poems.

Much of this work, as well as other contributions made by the Delphians, appeared in the *Portico,* a literary magazine published in Baltimore, of which Tobias Watkins, president of the Delphian Club, was editor. This magazine appeared from 1816 to 1818. So closely were the Delphians allied with it that, at the thirty-second session of the Club, they drew up a by-law which reads,

"A sheet of paper shall be furnished by the member providing refreshments for the club, on which each Delphian shall be bound in honor to write such of his own thoughts as he may consider fit to appear in the scientific, witty, historical, poetical, erudite, widely circulated, and no-doubt-still-more-widely to be circulated *Portico* of the learned President, and that such thoughts shall be entitled 'wise sayings of a knot of queer fellows.'"

The Delphians also made contributions to the *Journal of the Times,* a daily newspaper of which Paul Allen was editor.

In addition to such work, they have left behind substantial contributions to journalism, fiction, poetry, history, and science. In fact, from the pen of the sixteen men actually recorded as members of the Club—let alone the numerous associates—there are extant at least forty-eight books of fiction, history, travel, letters, or biography; nine volumes of poetry; one drama; nineteen speeches; and there were twelve newspapers or magazines of which the editors were members of the Delphian Club.

Of the poets in the Club, including the associates, five have made their way into Stedman's Anthology. They are John Pierpont, who has six poems there; John Neal, who has two; Samuel Woodworth, two; Francis Scott Key, one; John Howard Payne, one.

These facts are imposing enough to show that the Club succeeded in its purpose to inspire its members with a love for literature and with an ambition to offer to American letters some worthy contributions of their own.

The fulfillment of this purpose is further illustrated in the enthusiasm which the members felt for the Club and in their realization of its aims. John Neal began his literary career in the Delphian Club. Many years afterwards, in 1867, in *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life,* pages 44 ff. and 173 ff., he described the Club in great detail, concluding with these remarks:

"The Delphians were a great help to one another; and all to me, in a thousand ways. I have already given some account

of them as debaters, but, as writers, they were more or less distinguished, even the nervous and excitable Winder having managed to bring forth, and publish, in Paul Allen's 'Journal of the Times,' for which I also wrote profusely, a capital outline, 'History of Maryland.'"

Scharf, in his *Baltimore—City—County,* page 642, makes some statements about the Club which, although not entirely accurate, yet are interesting because they are the comments of a man who must have been acquainted, long after the Club had ceased to exist, with some of the former members.

"Until the time of the formation of the Delphian Club there was no class of professional writers, historians, novelists, and poets. The papers of the Delphian Club, such as are still extant and to be found in the *Red Book,* a periodical published in Baltimore, 1818-1819, may be compared favorably with the best of their kind in the language. Among the members of this Club was John Neal, a brilliant and erratic writer, who was drawn subsequently from Baltimore by the greater attraction of London; William Gwynn, editor and author, who presided at the Club; Paul Allen, the historian; Robert Goodloe Harper; John Pierpont, author of *Airs of Palestine;* Francis Scott Key, author of *The Star-Spangled Banner*; Samuel Woodworth, author of *The Old Oaken Bucket;* William Wirt, the eminent lawyer and orator and biographer of Patrick Henry, and other eminent men. Here also, John Howard Payne, author of *Home, Sweet Home* was hidden and protected from a mob. Here also, Rembrandt Peale, the well-known American artist, who painted in Baltimore his famous picture, 'The Court of Death'; Peter Hoffman Cruse, editor and author; and John Pendleton Kennedy, the favorite Baltimore author of *Swallow Barn,* entertained the wits of the day."

In connection with this passage from Scharf, it may be said that none of the papers of the Delphian Club are to be found in the *Red Book.* A few appeared in the *Portico* and in the *Journal of the Times,* and all are preserved in the records of the Club.

During the years recorded in the minutes, the Club met every Saturday night at six-thirty at the offices or homes of the various members, most of whom lived in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Lexington, Calvert, and Baltimore Streets. The place of meeting, for the benefit of those members who were absent at the preceding meeting, was posted in the *Federal Gazette* every Saturday. The following is a good example of such a notice.

DELPHIAN CLUB

The Delphians will hold their LVII session this evening, at half past six o'clock, at the house of Solomon Fitz-Quizz, O.D.C.

By order

VON CRAMBOGRAPH, S.T.L. D.C.

In the later years of the Club, many of the meetings were held at the home of William Gwynn, who lived in Bank Lane near St. Paul Street, in a building known as the Tusculum. Apparently after August, 1824, at which time the records cease, members and friends of the Club continued to meet, always at the Tusculum. The reason for this belief is, first, that Scharf, who was born in 1843, and who in the early seventies was gathering material for *The Chronicles of Baltimore,* when the Tusculum was still standing and when the traditions of the Delphian Club were still vivid, says, on page 642 of his *Baltimore—City—County,*

"In the rear of Barnum's Hotel, quite suffocated, there faces on Bank Lane a shabby but pretentious little house, all portico and stucco, yet dignified by five stately elms. This was the house called by the literati 'Tusculum,' and by the rabble 'Gwynn's Folly,' where assembled the earliest literary club that has left behind it any good work."

Secondly, Latrobe, who was elected in 1824, only a few months before the secretary's record of the Club stops, refers to the organization, Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 186, as if it continued to meet for some time at the Tusculum. He writes,

"I have mentioned the rooms of the Flamen—they were in

a graceful little building, designed by Robert Carey Long, in the rear of the Gazette office, and called the Tusculum; and here would collect many of the choice spirits of the day, over champagne paid for by assessments of fifty cents on each person present. At these meetings Mr. Gwynn presided, and we used to meet many a clever man, now long since dead."

In other words, Latrobe recalled the meetings as presided over by William Gwynn. Since Gwynn was not made president until late in 1824, and since the meetings were not held regularly in the Tusculum before September, 1824, and since the Club was, in Latrobe's memory, closely associated with the Tusculum, it may be concluded that, after 1824, even though we have no further record of the meetings, members of the Club continued to meet—always at the Tusculum.

Another significant description we have of this building may be found in the *Red Book* of November 5, 1819:

"I am known to the public only as Pantagruel. My place of residence is called Tusculum. It stands in a part of the town where it would require an Ariadne to find it. Since I am upon the subject I will describe it. The situation is all I could wish, central and retired. My principal front is upon an alley, and a gate intervenes between the door and the narrow pavement. It is a little palace resembling in appearance some of those delicate, princely pasteboard castles from which our play-house kings stalk forth to take the air. . . . I have the most lovely pillars which sustain my outspreading roof—a balustrade, architrave, frieze, cornice, aerostyle. On either side of a large majestic glass door, which opens upon the adytum of my temple are two small rooms: one my study, the other my hall of audience. In the first may be seen the learned confusion of plans, pamphlets, and commentaries—maps and globes—sketches of the moon—scraps for the Red Book—strictures upon women—Montaigne, Cervantes, and Sterne peering through the glasses of a polished book case and contrasted with Bacon, Boyle, Locke, who occupy an obscure recess on the other side. In the second apartment may be seen the comforts of a

neat little parlor, with its shining mahogany table, that has served as the altar upon which good fellowship has made many a libation."

This was no doubt written by John P. Kennedy, who was co-editor with Peter H. Cruse of the *Red Book*. Aside from being a good description of the Tusculum, it indicates Kennedy's close connection with William Gwynn, who lived at the Tusculum, and indirectly with the members of the Delphian Club.

This building was torn down in 1891. A short time before, a photograph of it was taken, one copy of which has been preserved by Mr. Richard M. Duvall.

It was at this place that the Delphian Club flourished at its best. It was at this place that the Delphians debated, wrote, feasted, and played.

William Sinclair, the first president, resigned from the Club just a few weeks after its founding. A description of him may be found in Tuckerman's *Life of John P. Kennedy,* page 37, wherein Kennedy says that he endeavored to give a sketch of Sinclair in Parson Chubb of *Swallow Barn.* Sinclair was one of the founders of the old Baltimore College, which later became the University of Maryland. The speech which he delivered on this occasion has come down to us in a thin volume printed by Richard J. Matchett, in 1812.

It is to John Didier Readel (1790-1854), the secretary of the Club, that we are indebted for the excellent record that was kept of the meetings about which I shall have more to say later. He was a physician, having received his training at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1811. Immediately afterwards he went abroad to study in Europe. On his return he became very active in the Masonic fraternity and on November 20, 1848, was elected Grand Master of Maryland. His literary work consists of a few poems and essays preserved in the *Portico.*

Tobias Watkins (1780-1855), from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was elected president of the Club after Sinclair's

resignation. Watkins was a physician, and, according to Cordell's *Medical Annals of Maryland,* was a charter member of the Medical Society of Maryland. He established a medical monthly, *The Medical and Physical Recorder,* and afterwards edited the *Portico.* He was appointed by President Adams assistant surgeon-general in the United States army, secretary of the Spanish Commission, and auditor in the Treasury Department.

As president of the Delphian Club, Watkins was called the Tripod. This name was due to a motion made by Readel, September 27, 1817, "that the President should not be referred to as the chair, because sons of Apollo should have nothing to do with a chair. He should be said to fill a tripod." It is this word that appears in the title of Watkins' work, *Tales of the Tripod.* This consists of three stories, two of them being stories about Paul Allen, told at meetings of the Club. The details are very obscure except to a person who has read the details in the record of the Club. The third story, the first one in the book, Watkins says is translated from an anonymous German correspondent of the Lesefruchte. In fact, it is a literal translation from the German writer Zschokke, who was very popular at the time.

John Neal gives a lengthy description of Watkins in *Wandering Recollections,* pages 207 to 210. Neal concludes,

"The last time I saw him, he was keeping a common school, in an old tumble-down brick building, one of a large block, in Alexandria; and though evidently impoverished, and well stricken in years, and more serious than I had ever seen him, he appeared to be both submissive and resigned, uttering no word of complaint or reproach, and looking as if, though ready to go, if called for, he was not weary of life, nor in any hurry for the translation."

About James H. McCulloh, we possess little information other than that given us in Cordell's *Annals.* He was a physician, having been graduated in the class of 1814 at the University of Pennsylvania. At the battle of North Point, Sep-

tember 12, 1814, in the defense of Baltimore, he was wounded. Later he was elected to the Maryland Senate. His literary work consists of "Researches, Philosophical and Antiquarian, Concerning the Aboriginal History of America," Baltimore, 1829; and "Evidences and Doctrine of the Christian Religion," 1856.

McCulloh's club name, Kenuckkofritz, is signed to the crude water-color sketches which abound in the records of the Club. It was he, too, who designed, for the members in their pretensions at knighthood, the armorial bearings which are sketched in the records.

John Pierpont (1785-1866) was a New Englander. He came to Baltimore as a member of the dry-goods firm of which the other members were his brother-in-law, Joseph L. Lord, and John Neal. The firm failed and Pierpont, the grandfather of John Pierpont Morgan, was sent to jail for bankruptcy. After a few years in Baltimore, he went to Harvard where he prepared for the Unitarian ministry. Later he became pastor of the Hollis Street Church at Boston.

At his last meeting with the Delphians, April 25, 1818, Pierpont announced his intentions to leave the city. According to the records he said,

"It is my union with this band of Delphians that binds me more strongly than I am bound by the joint action of all other ties, to the city of Baltimore: of Baltimore, where I have seen a few of the brightest and many of the darkest hours of my life.

"Wherever my fortunes may hereafter throw me, the memory of every Delphian will remain deeply and legibly engraven on my heart, while the lamp of life shall burn in my bosom, throwing its sepulchral light around upon the wrecks of hope, and the tomb of momentary joys."

Pierpont was a poet of no mean ability, his best-known long poem being *The Airs of Palestine.* His muse may be attested by these few lines from the poem:

> I love to breathe where Gilead sheds her balm;
> I love to walk on Jordan's banks of palm;

I love to wet my foot in Herman's dews;
I love the promptings of Isaiah's muse:
In Carmel's holy grots I'll court repose,
And deck my mossy couch with Sharon's deathless rose.

Of Pierpont's six poems in Stedman's Anthology one is Warren's *Address to the American Soldiers,* which every schoolboy used to know:

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?

Another one is *The Ballot:*

A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God.

According to Cordell, Horace H. Hayden (1769-1844) shared with Doctor Chapin A. Harris the honor of being the founder of Dental Science in America. It is said that his lectures at the University of Maryland, 1837, were the first scientific dental lectures ever given. In 1839, he founded the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In 1840 he founded the American Society of Dental Surgeons and became its first president. Like several of the other Delphians he was in the Battle of North Point.

His literary work consists of one volume, *Geological Essays,* published in Baltimore by Robinson in 1820.

John Neal (1793-1876) came to Baltimore with Pierpont and Lord to establish himself in business. When the business failed, 1815, he turned to law and journalism and wrote for the *Portico,* the *Baltimore Telegraph,* and the *Journal of the Times.* His resignation from the Delphian Club is characteristic of him. After a Boston man, whom Neal put forward

for honorary membership, had been rejected by the Delphians, Neal wrote to the Club:

"Baltimore, 9th January, 1820.

Delphians!

I am sorry to be under the necessity of taking my leave of you. This is not the commonplace language of compliment. I do feel an unaffected regret at parting; from a society too with which I have associated for more than three years—from the hour of its institution.

"In an evil hour I made a promise, which it is my duty—I owe it to myself at least—to observe; and I shall observe it religiously. I have spent many—very many pleasant hours among you—hours that I shall always recall with feelings of delight and I would continue, as I always hoped to—to live and die with you, had I not involved myself too much for any but this, by trusting to a mistaken estimate of my influence among you; and for that reason alone, I now take my leave of you, one and all, with feelings of sincere respect.

"I have not mentioned this purpose before, because I would not influence your decision upon the subject that has just been before you, and because I would not be charged with presumption in supposing that any thing I could do would have any influence over your deliberation.

I am, Delphians, with sentiments
of genuine friendship and respect,
Yours—nevertheless
Jehu O'Cataract."

Apropos of this letter Readel, who had been the only person to support Neal in the election of the honorary member whom Neal had proposed, wrote in the minutes: "By this act of Clubicular Suicide has Jehu O'Cataract been divested of immortality and of several offices of importance in this Here Ancient, Reputable Club; Sic transit gloria mundi."

Between 1817 and 1823, while Neal was in Baltimore, he wrote five novels, two long poems, and a drama. From 1825

to 1833, he wrote four more novels and contributed numerous articles to British and Scotch periodicals. From 1854 to 1874, he wrote miscellaneous works, including one novel and his autobiography, *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life.*

His poetry has power, but it is guilty of great vagueness. This fact is true particularly of his two long poems, "The Battle of Niagara" and "Goldau." Many passages bear quoting, especially the following from *Niagara.* This is a description of an elusive "troop of tall horsemen," who, in the night, make an attack upon the British.

'Tis a helmeted band! from the hills they descend
Like the monarchs of storm, when the forest trees bend.
No scimitars swing as they gallop along:
No clattering hoof falls sudden and strong:
No trumpet is filled, and no bugle is blown:
No banners abroad on the wind are thrown:

. . . . . .

But they speed like coursers whose hoofs are shod,
With a silent shoe from the loosen'd sod:
Like the steeds that careen, o'er the billowy surf,
Or stretch like the winds o'er the untrodden turf."

A fierce fight ensues; then—

"Away they have gone!—and their path is all red,
Hedged in by two lines of the dying and dead;
By bosoms that burst unrevenged in the strife—
By swords that yet shake in the passing of life—
For so swift had that pageant of darkness sped—
So like a trooping of cloud-mounted dead—
That the flashing reply, of the foe that was cleft,
But fell on the shadows these troopers had left."

Neal's prose is like his poetry; its virtue lies in its strength and swiftness of expression; its fault lies generally in its obscurity. One of the best passages, unfortunately a digression,

is contained in the novel, *Seventy-Six,* written in Baltimore and published here in 1823. It is decidedly swift and lucid:

My father was a pacific, mild, kind-hearted man; and if I add to this, that after he removed from Providence Plantations to the Jerseys, he never saw blood drawn, till the flame of the revolution had broken out, you will then know about all that any man knows of his early life. Till within the last ten years of his life, there was the same plain, unpretending, substantial good sense in all that he did; and during many years that we lived together, I do not remember that I ever saw him in a passion but twice or three times; and the first left such an impression on my mind, that I will relate it—it was on seeing my good mother,in the pride of her beauty, equipped in a new calico gown, flowered all over with yellow and blue roses, about the size of cabbages,—after the new importation confederacy had been adopted.—The affair had been managed secretly, and my mother might have passed it all off, without the loss of her finery, or the rebuke that she received, had she been able to suppress, a little more, her natural spirit for display; but unfortunately, she could not, and she had passed, and repassed, before my father, during the first day, so frequently, in her flaming ruffles and furbelows, that human patience could endure it no longer—"Peggy," said my father, "What is the meaning of this?" She smiled, colored, bridled a little, turned about, so as to exhibit all the proportions of her finely turned waist—before she answered.

"O, my dear," she said coaxingly, "only a little *spec* of mine; I was going to drink tea, with our neighbor Arnauld, and I thought—"

"Drink tea!" said my father, shutting his Bible, with a clap that made me start—and standing erect. You remember his height—few men carried such a front with them, and of all our blood, he was the tallest I believe.—"Drink *tea,* Peggy—Do you not know, child, that tea is one of the prohibited things?"

My father alluded to the confederacy that had just been

entered into, by all the substantial men of the country, some in shame, some in terror, and some from downright honesty and virtue, not to purchase or consume any article whatever, supplied by the mother country to the colonies, and tea was one of the enumerated articles.

My mother turned pale, I remember, but continued for a moment or two to defend the visit and tea drinking stoutly—but my father was immovable.

"Woman!" said he, putting his large hand kindly, but authoritatively, upon her shoulder—"While you are my wife, not one cup of tea shall pass your lips—unless the confederacy be abandoned."

"High times indeed!" said my mother, bouncing away from his hand, (she was the younger, by at least twelve years; and that gave her an advantage, not to be overlooked by a handsome and adroit woman). "High times, indeed, when a body cannot be allowed to take a drop of tea for medicine."

"A drop of hell fire!" cried my father, stamping with wrath —"a woman of America! the wife of Jonathan Oadley—whose husband has signed a paper with his own blood, calling down the anger of God upon his house, and his wife, and children, if he kept it not—shall she be the first to laugh his obligation to scorn—give his household to destruction and her husband's name to dishonor, O, for shame!"

I am sure, even now, that, had my father been less violent, by a little, than he was, there would have been no trouble in the affair; but my mother was a high spirited woman, remarkably well-bred for the time, and had married him, in the face and eyes of all her family.

"Ye—ye—yes," said she sobbing—"just what I expected. I was always t—t—told so—I—"

"That I was a tyrant?" said my father, gently. "No, Peggy, no—I am no tyrant—but much as I love you, and that boy yonder, I would rather lose you both, rather see you taking a mortal poison, *both* of you, than a cup of this accursed tea: —but what is this—what is the meaning of this?" (taking hold

of the long ruffle, or flounce, at the elbow of her glittering calico)—"new is it, Peggy!—"

My mother held down her head, whether in shame and mortification, or in sullenness, I know not—but there was an awful stillness for a minute or two,—and then my father went up to her, and took her in his arms and kissed her, like some high priest, about to offer up some living creature that he loved, in sacrifice.

He was very pale, and, after uttering a few words, my mother began very reluctantly, to unfasten her girdle.—My notion was from my own experience in such matters and the sternness of his countenance, and the terror and shame in hers, that he was going to beat her, and I began to cry lustily; but they gave no heed to my bawling, and I never stopped until I had seen the beautiful calico gown, torn into five hundred pieces, and burned in the fire—my mother clad anew in a dark brown cotton of her own weaving, and my father sitting by her, with his arm around her waist, and her head leaning upon his shoulder, full of affection and duty.

In his discussion of American writers in *Blackwood's,* Neal comments on himself as follows:

"Abounding throughout in absurdity, intemperance, affectation, extravagance—with continuedly involuntary imitation: yet, nevertheless, containing altogether more sincere poetry, more exalted, original, pure poetry, than *all* the works of all the other authors that have ever appeared in America."

In Volume I, page 139, of his novel *Randolph,* published anonymously in 1823, in a letter devoted to a description of American writers including Paul Allen, Washington Irving, Paulding, Everett, Pierpont, Dana, Percival, Walsh, and Walter, Neal describes himself:

"He has great power, and a good heart, which, if it is not dampened by continual disappointment and kept down by a mighty pressure, at the hazard of crushing all its principles of vitality, will either purify itself, at last, in its own fires, or

be consumed to ashes. . . . He is a Yankee too—a self-educated man—born in Maine—whose whole life has been a tissue of wild and beautiful adventures.

"He is about five feet, eight or nine—well made—light brown hair, light complexion; small, clear, severe, blue eyes—large mouth—very high forehead—stooping in his gait; about thirty now, with a settled expression of haughtiness and proud discontent—in his very tread, look, and tone. He is certainly unamiable, and, in the opinion of women, very ungenteel; exceedingly loud, positive, abrupt, and imperious, and yet I am told that no human creature is gentler—or fuller of frolic—or more of a boy than he, when he is at home with them that have long known him. His contempt for the world is very natural. . . . . They say that he is overbearing and quarrelsome: and if so, of course, he is cowardly. The public opinion is very much against him. . . Let him learn a little discretion—subdue his hot temper, hurry less, in his manifestation of feeling, and—who knows if he may not die a very decent sort of man."

This self-satisfaction is in part justified. What he has written deserves a better reward than complete oblivion. He was distinguished enough in his day to prompt Lowell to write, in his *Fable for Critics:*

> "There swaggers John Neal,
> In letters, too soon is as bad as too late,
> Could he only have waited, he might have been great."

Paul Allen, in the Club records for January, 1820, describes Neal in doggerel:

> A few light spirits often gain
> A lodging in O'Cataract's brain;
> The muses see the horrid sight
> And fly off in a sudden fright!
> Apollo's self alarmed with fear,
> Says, "I'll be damned if I stay here."

John Neal's life crosses with that of the poet, Edward Coote Pinkney, in a very unpleasant way. Pinkney was not a mem-

ber of the Delphian Club, nor, as far as is known, was he ever a visitor, at least not before the time Neal resigned. In fact, Neal and Pinkney apparently were never acquainted personally.

The trouble between them began over Neal's publication of *Randolph,* which, like *Seventy-Six,* was written in Baltimore but published in Philadelphia in 1823. This novel appeared anonymously. In it were descriptions of many Americans, particularly Baltimoreans. In a description of William Pinkney, the father of Edward Coote Pinkney, Neal was particularly scurrilous. This description begins in Volume II, page 235, of *Randolph.*

Although it attempts to be fair, that is, contains much that is favorable to the orator, many statements are insulting. Several of them are as follows:

"His deportment is brutal, arrogant, 'full of sound and fury'; accompanied with the rude and violent gesture of a vulgar fellow."

"Never gentlemanly."

He is a "thick stout man, with a red, fat English face remarkable for nothing at all—apparently about forty-five years of age—very fashionably dressed—with a continual appearance of natural superciliousness and affected courtesy; a combination of the English Bully and the English Dandy."

"Keeps an eye at the bottom of his purse."

"I have known him to play off a paltry stratagem, to delude his associate counsel, lead him deliberately astray; assist him in thickening his error; and then, as he rose, turn deadly pale with the sense of his own unworthiness."

"He affects to be courtly and conciliatory at times—but nothing can be more ridiculous. All the training in the world would not make a gentleman of him."

Now, it may be said that at one of the meetings of the Delphian Club, Neal was called upon to write an essay on the morals of duelling. One passage of this essay runs as follows:

"If war between hundreds and thousands be justifiable, it

may be equally so between individuals. If man may be permitted to defend himself, duelling may be permitted, whenever duelling is the only defence against the innumerable evils that are not provided for by law. We therefore conclude the man who refuses to accept a challenge is disgraced by law, reason, the interest of society, patriotism, and the public voice." Furthermore Neal shows, in his novel *Seventy-Six,* no particular aversion to duelling.

Contradicting the sentiment of this essay are other statements of Neal's and particularly his novel, *Keep Cool,* which was written as an attack upon the custom of duelling. In any case, whether Neal favored duelling or not, he was compelled, in his relationship with Pinkney to come to a decision.

William Pinkney died just before *Randolph* appeared. This fact made the comments about this great orator much more objectionable.

As soon as the novel appeared, Edward Coote Pinkney demanded of Neal that he "disavow unequivocally" any connection with it.

Neal answered: "I do not admit the right of any man, whether he be the son of Mr. Pinkney, or not, to call upon me for an answer either one way or the other in the matter in question. I shall neither own nor deny the authorship of 'Randolph.'" Pinkney declared this answer unsatisfactory, and sent Neal a letter, which read as follows: "As you refuse to comply with my former demand, be pleased to make arrangements with my friend for the alternative usual in such cases. It were well they should be speedy." Neal answered: "Sir, your last note would not seem to require much consideration; but I have given it a good deal; and my reply is that I can not accept a challenge, under the circumstances of this case, where I held myself amenable to the laws of honor or society for any outrage upon earth."

The affair is ended with Pinkney's posting throughout the town the following notice: "The undersigned having entered into some correspondence with the reputed author of 'Ran-

dolph' who is or who is not sufficiently described as John Neal, gentleman, by indulgent courtesy, informs honorable men that he had found him unpossessed of courage to make satisfaction in the insolence of his folly.

"Stating this much, the undersigned commits the craven to his infamy.

Edward C. Pinkney, October 11, 1823."

Joseph D. Learned, the eighth member of the Delphian Club, was a lawyer and a colonel in the army. It was in Learned's office that Neal first studied law. The only work from his pen, as far as I know, is "A View of the Policy of Permitting Slaves in the States West of the Mississippi," published in Baltimore, 1820, by J. Robinson. He was dropped from the roster of the Club because of failure to pay several fines.

Edward Denison wrote *The Lottery,* a poem in two parts, and an *Ode to War,* published in Baltimore, 1815, by J. Robinson. Neither has great literary merit.

Henry Marie Brackenridge (1786-1871), born in Pittsburgh, came to Baltimore on the advice of his father, H. H. Brackenridge, because it was a thriving commercial city close to Washington. Lack of success as a lawyer, and a roving disposition, prompted him to travel widely in the West. With St. Louis as the center, he practised law in the wide expanse of country known as the Louisiana Territory. It was his experience here that caused him to write his *Views of Louisiana,* about which he says, page 253 of his *Recollections of the West,*

"I may be pardoned for saying that this youthful production was favorably mentioned both by the *London Quarterly* and the *Edinburgh Review,* and that an extract from it in one of them, relating to Colonel Boone and his companions settled around him in the Missouri wilderness, gave the hint to a beautiful passage in the *Don Juan* of Lord Byron."

On leaving St. Louis, 1811, he spent the next ten years, "the most eventful," as he says, in his life, in New Orleans,

Baltimore, and South America. It was during this second stay in Baltimore that he became a member of the Delphian Club. The minutes of the Club record both his departure for South America and his return, and they preserve a copy of the letter he wrote to the Club from South America. The trip to the Southern continent was performed by order of the American government in the years 1817 and 1818. It furnished him the material for his two volumes on *South America.*

During the second stay in Baltimore Brackenridge was elected to the state legislature of Maryland, a fact which is also referred to in the minutes of the Delphian Club. When he left Baltimore the second time, he was made on honorary member of the Club, sharing this honor only with Pierpont.

Brackenridge published twelve important works, chiefly on the subjects of travel, history, and law. While in Baltimore, he published *A Journal of a Voyage up the River Mississippi,* 1816; *History of the Late War between the United States and Great Britain,* 1816, a work which passed through at least ten editions and was republished in France, Germany, and Italy; *Views of Louisiana,* 1817; and the *Voyage to South America,* 1819.

Paul Allen (1775-1826) was from Rhode Island. Before he came to Baltimore, he was editor of Bronson's *United States Gazette,* which Neal says was then considered among the ablest journals of the country. "The reputation he gained there," Neal continues, "led to his being employed as the editor and compiler of *Lewis and Clark's Tour;* and then to his being engaged as editor of the *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.*" Neal also says, page 192 of *Wandering Recollections,* that "Allen had been declared by Mr. Jefferson himself, after the publication of *Lewis and Clark's Tour,* to be the very best of our American writers."

Allen was the author of several published speeches—orations as they were called; of a *History of the American Revolution* (although Neal declares this work to be almost entirely his); of a long poem, *Noah,* published in Baltimore in 1820; and,

in addition, was at different times editor of seven periodicals or newspapers.

Several of his poems are preserved in the Delphian records. One of them, the *Delphian Song* is found in Volume IV, page 196.

Now while the glass beam flashes bright
And warms each soul within its sphere,
Friendship and summer here unite
Though cold December rules the year.
Henceforth let mirth and joy combine
And flow redundant as the wine!

Bacchus, 'tis not thy smiling brow
Reflected from the rosy wine,
Ah, no! 'tis friendship warms us now,
With far more ruddy beams than thine!
Friendship, we feel thy soft control,
For thou art music to the soul!

When by thy lamp our hearts are lit,
A lamp that never sparkles dim,
Behold! they stray through fields of wit
Through walks of humor and of whim.
The joke displays its glow-worm fires,
It flashes and it then expires.

Graybeards, will you pronounce us wrong,
And read us lectures by the yard;
Your hearts have icicles as long—
Like winter they are cold and hard.
Wisdom, thy feasts we ne'er can share
While friendship knocks for entrance there!

But see! what Fairy takes his stand
So light upon our goblet's brim!
He bears a girdle in his hand—
And gives a smile of Delphian whim!
Ah! sure 'tis friendship meets our view—
Our beating hearts proclaim it true.

He flies the Delphian circle round—
Auspicious to his votary's prayer—
And lo! our bosoms all are bound!
We feel the girdle's pressure there!
Our toast shall now the girdle be,
Then turn the lock, and keep the key.

About William Gwynn (1775-1854), Scharf, in his *History of Baltimore City and County,* writes, page 644:

"William Gwynn, the presiding genius of the Tusculum and the Delphian Club, was a literary man, and the cause of literature in others. He was born in Ireland, but came to Baltimore at an early period, and became editor of the *Federal Gazette.* . . . . He was a man of wit and genial temper, and his house was the headquarters of the literati, the artists, actors, and Bohemians of the time extending from about 1815 to 1830. About that time the improvements of that part of town shut in and hid the Tusculum, and converted Bank Lane into a malodorous alley. Its owner fell into financial embarrassments, and it was sold by his creditors. A subscription was taken up for Gwynn's benefit."

Scharf also mentions that Gwynn was a law student with David Poe, father of Edgar Allan Poe, that Gwynn's name appears on the tablet deposited in the corner stone of Washington's Monument, and that he was a member of a company, including Rembrandt Peale, which manufactured the first gas in the city. John H. B. Latrobe says, Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 207, that Gwynn's portrait "looks down from the walls of the Superior Court Room upon the scene in which he was at one time an honored actor."

On June 20, 1818, Gwynn was elected by members of the Delphian Club to be what was known as the Delphian Flamen, by which title he is referred to many years later by Latrobe and Scharf. After the death of Winder, who was elected president early in 1824 and who died shortly afterwards, Gwynn was made president and so continued until after the Club disbanded.

William H. Winder (1775-1824) was born in Somerset County, Maryland, and came to Baltimore in 1802 to practice law. During the War of 1812 he was in command of the American army at the Battle of Bladensburg, where he was severely defeated. Because of this defeat he was disgracefully criticized at the time, but a Board of Inquiry not only exonerated him, but commended him on the fact that he had succeeded so well with the slim, poorly-equipped, untrained army at his command.

After the war he resumed his law practice and built it up until, according to the *History of Baltimore,* published by S. B. Nelson, it was the largest in the state. He was the third Delphian to win a seat in the State Legislature of Maryland; he was elected to the Senate.

Neal writes about Winder, in *Wandering Recollections:*

"My first acquaintance with General Winder was at the Delphian Club. . . . His popularity was almost unbounded . . . self-denying to a fault, . . . ; too generous to think of justifying himself at the expense of another; too magnanimous to suspect others of envy, of littleness, or bad faith. He was just the man to live and die in the belief that he who deserves to have no enemies may safely leave his reputation to take care of itself."

For the facts about the life of Thomas Martin Maund (1794-1838), we are indebted largely to his daughter, Miss Margaret E. Maund, who lives in Baltimore. The family Bible informs us that Maund was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. As a young man he studied printing in Philadelphia and later settled in Baltimore as a partner in the firm of Schaeffer and Maund. Here he edited a very successful paper, *The Morning Chronicle.* In 1823 he married the daughter of Frederick Waesche, a merchant of this city, and made his home on Pratt Street, near Sharp, which at that time was a good residential neighborhood. The country residence was on Lexington Street, near Fremont.

In the *Morning Chronicle* of July 1, 1824, we learn that Thomas Maund has just sold his paper to William Pechin, he thanks his many subscribers, and announces that he is moving to Virginia. He died in Alexandria.

Jules Timoleon Ducatel (1796-1849) was a chemist and a geologist. He received his early training at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at Paris; he became a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland, and later of St. John's College, Annapolis. He was State Geologist from 1833 to 1841. His literary work consists of *A Manual of Practical Toxicology,* Baltimore, 1832; *Farmer's Register* (Survey of the Tidewater Region of Maryland), Baltimore, 1835; Reports of the Maryland Geological Survey, 1833-1841. He edited the *Baltimore Times,* 1830-1831.

John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803-1891) lived during his childhood in Washington, where his father, Benjamin H. Latrobe, had been the architect of the Capitol, and where the boy attended Georgetown College. In 1817, the family left Washington and established themselves in Baltimore.

Between 1818 and 1821, Latrobe attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, after which he resigned from the army and began the study of law in the office of General Harper in Baltimore. He later became counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

He was early interested in the Masonic fraternity, and became so prominent in it that one of the Baltimore lodges now bears his name.

Law and Masonry were obliged to share with literature his attention and interest. He became a member of the Delphian Club in 1824, started a firm friendship with John P. Kennedy, was one of the judges of the contest in which Edgar Allan Poe won the prize, and wrote prolifically himself.

He published twenty-six works ranging in type from a journal of a march performed by West Point cadets to speeches on the subject of the colonization of Africa by American negroes

and a volume of poems to which he gave the title *Odds and Ends.*

These sixteen men were, at one time or another, the actual members of the Delphian Club, admitted under the regular initiation ceremony and recorded under the constitution. They were all given pseudonyms, as follows:

William Sinclair—Muggius Sin-clear
John D. Readel—Blearix von Crambograph
Tobias Watkins—Pertinax Particular
James H. McCulloh—Abraham Kenuckkofritz
John Pierpont—Hiero Heptaglott
Horace H. Hayden—Jasper Hornblende
John Neal—Jehu O'Cataract
J. D. Learned—Surrogate Sackvert
E. Denison—Precipitate Pasquin
H. M. Brackenridge—Peregrine Bochinjochelus
Paul Allen—Solomon Fitz Quizz
William Gwynn—Odopoeus Oligostichus
William H. Winder—Opechancanough Sulekouqui
Thomas Maund—{ Damun ap Ramrod / Lothario Meliboeus
J. T. Ducatel—Basaltes Cranioscopus
John H. B. Latrobe—{ Orlando Garangula / Choleric Combustible / Sir John Mittimus of Mittimus Hall.

It is by these Club names that the members are referred to in the records. All visitors are also given pseudonyms and are so recorded in the minutes. The most frequent visitors were Quizzifer Wuggs, Baron Brobdignag, Le Compere Mathieu, Peter Paragraph, Stoffle von Plump, Occasional Punnifer, and Don Comerostros. On a scrap of paper lying in the records are the names of William Frick and Fielding Lucas, Jr. These men were apparently present at one of the meetings. Only in one other place do we find an actual name of a visitor, in Volume VI, page 303. Here with one pseudonym, Don Gusto

Comerostros, is the name Philip Laurenson. Of the visitors mentioned by pseudonyms, only one can be identified, and that is Baron Brobdignag. In Volume IV, page 26, of the records, we read that, at the end of Readel's song, which was sung by Baron Brobdignag, Gwynn remarked, "May every off-spring of the Delphian Muse be as well Fostered!" Readel commented, "This toast, whose point turns up in the Baron's family name, was swallowed with much satisfaction." In other words, Baron Brobdignag was Francis Foster, whom Latrobe mentions as one of the visitors to the Club.

It was these men, members and friends, that made the Delphian Club distinguished. The greatest tribute to them as a Club is that of Neal's on page 210 of *Wandering Recollections:*

"It is to them, and to that association, that I am indebted for the best part of my doings, and a large portion of the happiness I enjoyed in the South. High-minded, generous, unselfish men, they were both intellectual and companionable, indulgent, and with all their whims and freaks, congenial."

When these men met on Saturday nights, they indulged more in the making of fun than in the making of literature. According to the records, their meetings were a series of hilarious arguments, impromptu epigrams, jokes, and songs. A supper of "testaceous bivalves," as the secretary called them, or of partridges, or of duck, or simply of cheese and crackers, with whiskey and cigars as a supplement, usually ended the meeting. There was more serious activity too. At each meeting, a member read an essay or poem on some subject assigned to him at the previous meeting. And many of these essays found their way into the pages of the *Portico* or the *Journal of the Times.*

A vivid description of one of the Delphian meetings is given by Neal in *Randolph,* Volume II, page 316, dated 1823, when the Club was in full bloom.

"You have heard of the Delphian Club. I was there last night; and never was it my misfortune to see such a heap of intellectual rubbish and glitter in all my life. There were ten or a dozen of them; and the chief entertainment of the society

appeared to consist in calling each other by hard names. . . . They call themselves the he-muses, and each one has a companion allotted him from among the nine she-ones. The members read essays, chase puns, wrangle vehemently and noisily about nothing, talk all together, and eat when they do eat, which I should judge could not be oftener than once a week, with inconceivable effect; and drink after the same manner."

Their fun was due in large measure to their interest in puns and epigrams. On every occasion that presented itself some member of the Club composed a few lines aimed at some other member. Many of these squibs were impromptu, but Readel, the secretary, was always diligent in securing them for his records.

Several of them were thrusts at the several physicians of the Club, chiefly Readel, Watkins, and McCulloh. Gwynn wrote this quatrain:

> When the Doctors dispute, 'tis the poor patient's fate
> To suffer as victim to end the debate,
> For while the disputants each other deride
> The patient's neglected till Death must decide.

Paul Allen assailed the physician as follows:

> Death, when he resolved to extend his domains
> Produced of fine dust some most delicate grains
> And exclaimed with a countenance heightened with pride
> The warrior and doctor alone shall divide
> This present of mine; and henceforth 'tis my will
> That the Doctor and warrior with powder shall kill.

These rhymes were frequently written in the form of epitaphs which mocked both the physicians and lawyers.

Epitaph for a Doctor.

> Doctor, what is this mistake I see?
> Death meant to take thy patient, sure not thee!

Epitaph for a Lawyer.

Yes! thou art dead at last, and stiff and cold—
One truth has been, but that thy tombstone told.

Some of these satirical epitaphs were on other subjects.

Epitaph on the Owner of a Large Estate.

What pity that this corpse so small is found!
It should have stretched five hundred acres round.

On a Cheat.

Ashes to ashes though we now resign,
This loss, O Death! will grieve no eye but thine.

On an Honest Man.

The tall rank grass that overtops thy head,
Bows to the gale in homage to the dead,
And nature shows her reverence to the just;
With sweetest flowers she decks thy slumbering dust.

On a Rose springing from an Infant's Grave.

Spread beauteous blossom, 'tis thine hour to blow—
Thou emblem of the dust that lies below!

On a Glutton.

Could thy teeth speak they'd thank thee o'er and o'er;
They know a rest they never felt before.

These epitaphs appear in the *Portico,* Volume IV, page 328.

Allen wrote an epitaph on his wife. The fact is that he was not married, but the Club gave him an imaginary wife, and much frolic arose over his marital relations.

Beneath this stone my wife doth lie;
Now she's at rest, and—so am I.

Many other rhymes that are contained in the records are of such a nature that they cannot be reproduced here. It is sufficient to say that no subject, no matter how obscene, escaped the attention of these men when on Saturday nights they laid aside

the dignity of the week and in the privacy of their homes or in the quaint house on Bank Lane and in the bosom of each other's sympathy and friendship, they broke loose at play.

One of their diversions lay in a mimic of the European nobility. Each member was a knight and had his coat-of-arms as sketched in the records. The president was always addressed as "My Lud." This satire was also carried over to the field of learning. Each member of the Club had numerous academic degrees and titles. John Neal was Professor of Jocology. His first annual lecture, as it was called, is recorded in Volume III, page 361. In its definitions and divisions and subdivisions it is very clearly a parody on pedantry.

"Jocology, young gentlemen, is the science of joking. This seat which I now occupy is called the jocological chair. We explain the apparent dissimilarity between the substantive Jocology and the adjective Jocological as follows. . . .

"Jocology . . . is the logic of Joking. There are several kinds of jocology, each pre-eminent—like Aristotle's philosophy, to those of its admirers who are ignorant of everything else. For example, there is a mathematical, a mechanical, a metaphysical, and a theological jocology. Of the four mentioned, the last is the most conspicuous for the number, good sense, and honesty of its proselytes," etc.

Paul Allen was Professor of Chrononhotonthology, the science of saying little in much, the science of meaningless verbosity. In those of Allen's essays that are in the records, we suspect Allen to be a true follower of his science. In the lecture on the subject, as we find it on page 17 of Volume III, he playfully illustrates Chrononhotonthology by describing the rise of the sun. In this description he uses over three hundred words to say that the sun rose.

John Pierpont illustrates the science by a poem which he calls the *Della Cruscan Ode upon Anything.* This was read to the Club, Volume II, page 128, and later appeared in the *Portico,* Volume IV, page 413, and in the *Federal Gazette,* December 9, 1817; and received so much attention that, at Pierpont's

death in 1866, the *Boston Advertiser* quotes these lines, and Neal refers to them in his article on Pierpont written for the *Atlantic Monthly,* December, 1866.

Brightly bubbling, golden, glowing,
Is the tide that Hope inspires:
Wildly, deeply, darkly flowing,
Is the flash of Fancy's fires.

Beauty's blithest blossom blushes
Deepest, dash'd with diamond dew:
Hope with heart's high heaving hushes,
With her strains of silvery hue.

Dew dreams, that dancing daily
Round the rural beauty's bowers,
Sparkling spring, and gargle gaily
Frolicking thro' fields of flowers.

And this aimless alliteration continues through eleven more such stanzas.

Other such subjects for which there were professorships were Kolakology and Loblology. Kolakology was the science of effective flattery; loblology the science of endeavoring to do that which is impossible. Winder, the popular good fellow, was Professor of Kolakology; Allen, who contracted to write a history of the American Revolution and who finally left the duty to Neal and Watkins, was Professor of Loblology.

Readel was Poet Laureate. One of his songs, a rather acceptable bit of rhyme, was sung by Francis Foster at the third anniversary of the founding of the Club. See Volume IV, page 24. This song ends with the stanza:

A priest of Apollo, my Delphian Friends,
(And, surely, few others have been more discerning)
In verse wove by Melody's self recommends,
Drink deep, or taste not the fountain of learning.
'Tis the same with the glass!
Let none sip and pass.

At the banquet of friendship he's an exquisite ass!
Let no ass's head, then, in your glasses appear,
When you drink the bright dawn of the Delphian New Year.

When William Gwynn, Professor of Impromptology, was called upon to deliver his annual lecture on the subject, on one occasion he delivered himself as follows:

My Lud! and Brother Delphians all,
We rise obedient to your call!
As the science we teach, by example is taught best,
To give an example impromptu, is thought best.
Since to friends of the Delphians it plainly appears,
Their wit and their pleasure increase with their years,
Let each fill a bumper and pass this toast round:
May our third anniversary be thrice renowned!

He was applauded and thanked by the president for his impromptu address, and in reply said,

Delphians! I don't admire you less
For praising me and my address!

New members, in their very initiation, were introduced to this mummery. The initiation was a long rigmarole of ridiculous questions, answers, oaths and revelations. This ceremony was printed in full and a copy given to each member. Several of these copies may be found in the records. Of the ceremony, a few lines, which were to be spoken by the novitiate, bear quoting,

Of essays may I be prolific
And every one so soporific
That not e'en Delphians may determine
Whether it essay be or sermon;
May my verse prose, and my prose verse be,
And may they both not worth a curse be.

All these doings are recorded in the minutes of the Club

now preserved at the Maryland Historical Society. A portion of these records occurs in two sets, one in folio covering the first three years of the Club and one meeting, the anniversary celebration, of the fourth year. The other set of records is in six volumes, quarto size, covering six years of the activity of the Club. The folio set contains in general the same material as the first three quarto volumes. The question arises, which set was first compiled?

In favor of the folio set we have Latrobe's statement made some years afterwards (see Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 186), "They were kept in folio volumes, whose chirography was beautiful, and were filled with wit. After the Club disbanded, Readel commenced an expurgated edition in quarto—for there were many specimens of wit that were freer than he fancied they should be."

Also, in an account of Readel's life in the *Baltimore County Advocate,* Towson, September 30, 1854, we find these comments about the Delphian records:

"Some idea may be formed of the arduous nature of his task from the records of the club which he has left behind him, consisting of five folio volumes of the largest size letter paper, closely written on both sides."

On the other hand, in the first volume of the quarto, the members are referred to as Mr. N., Mr. P., Mr. R., whereas in the folio, as well as in the succeeding quarto volumes, they are referred to by their Club names. Since it was some time after the founding of the Club that a resolution was passed making it a club misdemeanor to name the members in any other way than by their club names, we may definitely infer that the quarto set was the first. As a further proof, we have the fact that the quarto set contains the essays and other contributions of the members in their own handwriting, whereas the folio set contains transcriptions of this work. A further proof, indirect to be sure but yet rather conclusive, is that the folio set is more neatly written, with much ornamental printing and other embellishments. There is no doubt then that

the quarto set was written first, and that the folio set was done some time afterwards, probably after 1824; for no reference to it occurs in the records.

The folio set is not bound. The quarto set is well bound in five volumes; the records of the sixth year are not bound. The fourth volume was bound by one of the associates of the Club known as Quizzifer Wuggs. The record reads, July 14, 1821: "The volume containing the proceedings of the Fourth Year of the Delphian Club has been recently bound in most superb style by Quizzifer Wuggs, and that, too, gratis." Since the binding of all the volumes is similar, and since the name Quizzifer Wuggs appears frequently as that of a visitor to the Club from the very first to the last, we may suppose that the same person bound all the volumes.

These six books are a record of the secretary's enthusiasm and industry. They are not simply a literal record of the meetings. They are not like the minutes that we usually find written of the meetings of clubs. They are the free comments of one man upon the activity of his friends, and these comments are so picturesque and so appropriate that the reading of the Delphian records is most entertaining.

They were recognized by the other members as Readel's free comments. Allen, in his first anniversary speech, Volume II, page 17, says that a chance remark "by being planted in the prolific soil of our secretary's intellect is seen to produce an abundant harvest. . . . This wit is all unknown to the poor reputed author, and he is compelled to laugh heartily at what he has never uttered. Our ruthless secretary, by that species of second sight with which he is so liberally endowed, for he looks through a pair of spectacles, is able to foresee what a man would have said if he possessed the ninetieth part of his wit."

Latrobe makes a similar statement (see Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 185): "It was Readel's privilege to record what he pleased as the doings of the meeting, putting what words he chose into the mouths of the members. The reading of the record was generally the choice morsel of the evening."

Two examples will suffice:

"A vociferous conversation ensued on the comparative merits of Byron and Moore as poets, in which Jehu O'Cataract and Pertinax Particular distinguished themselves. Surrogate Sackvert made several vain attempts to slip in a word; and on complaining of his ill-success, was answered by Jehu O'Cataract that he lost nothing by saying nothing, but on the contrary gained a great deal by being compelled to listen, because the conversation was the feast of wisdom and the soul of wit."

Another passage:

"Many anecdotes of a character rather too much after the manner of the Dean of St. Patrick's to be recorded on the pure pages of this book, were told by several of the members, mirth and joyous glee reigned in every breast; care was drowned in the treasurer's eau-de-vie, and the hoary-headed sinner Time was murdered *secundem artem*. At eleven o'clock the gates of Delphi opened to the egress of the Priests: the oracles ceased to speak.—The Delphians walked soberly home."

Bound in each volume with the secretary's comments on the meetings are the essays which were contributed by some member of the Club at each meeting. These essays are in the handwriting of the various members who contributed them. At each meeting, the president gave a member of the Club three subjects from which he was to choose one for an essay. The following are some of the subjects suggested:

In the present state of society, is it a higher proof of courage to accept a challenge, or to decline on the ground of religious principles?

Is a pun a higher species of wit than an acrostic?

Which was the better monarch, Charles II or Cromwell?

Which is the greater curse to humanity, bank directors or counterfeiters?

What is the origin of the phrase, "As drunk as David's Sow?"

What is the difference between reminiscence and memory?

Why were Physic and Poetry ascribed to the same deity by the heathens?

May a man in any country or state be allowed two wives?

What is the noblest use to which rags can be applied?

Has the philosophy of Voltaire and Hume been injurious or serviceable to the world?

The parallel between law and poetry.

The Westminster Catechism.

The distinction between puns and wit.

The relation between genius and fancy.

Is it constitutional or contrary to the Bill of Rights or an arbitrary act of despotism to incorporate any number of persons contrary to their wishes?

Which is the greater poet, Cicero or Dean Swift?

What is the origin of the phrase, "A necessary evil"?

Wherein is a man disgraced who refuses to accept a challenge?

What was the first jingling couplet ever made?

Can there be too much perspicuity of style?

Can you draw a parallel between Boswell and Johnson?

If the articles of the Decalogue were to be diminished in number, which of them could be dispensed with in civil society?

What is the greatest vice to which man is subject?

What writer in the English language has rendered the greatest benefits to literature?

Is there any one word which expresses the same idea in all languages?

What is meant by the philosophy of language?

In general the subjects were such as to require only a superficial opinion on the part of the writer. They demanded no great depth of thought or investigation, and many of them were purposely of such nature as to call forth humor. Most of the essays were as the subjects imply, hastily written and superficial, but withal witty and interesting.

In addition to the essays, the records contain many letters written by the members when they were on journeys out of the

city. Brackenridge, on his trip to South America, wrote a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated February 7, 1818. This letter is interesting in connection with his two volumes on South America.

A series of letters was written by Tobias Watkins describing his tour by stage and steamboat through northern New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Canada. The letters appear in the minutes.

The Club also wrote a novel, the members taking turns at writing the chapters. The title is *Incomprehensibility.* The authors are McCulloh, Readel, Allen, Watkins, Gwynn, and Denison; Winder wrote one chapter. It is entirely devoid of merit, being vague, verbose, and tiresome.

The records contain many speeches, one of which is significant in that it indicates the higher ambitions of the Club. This is the speech of the president, Tobias Watkins, on the anniversary of his election, December 26, 1818. He warns the Club that they must not indulge solely in puns and epigrams and in noisy play. He advises that they mix the two, frolic and serious endeavor, in equal proportions, in order to effect an ambitious result. This speech is quoted in full in the records and also in the *Journal of the Times,* page 289. One paragraph of it, the seventh, is sufficient:

"I know how difficult it is to resist the fascinations of wit—but let us remember how evanescent are its most brilliant coruscations—how faint the glow, which its brightest flashes impart. You would justly accuse me of presuming too far upon your attention and forbearance, were I to enlarge upon these hints. You know too well what is due to yourselves, to each other, and to posterity, to whom it is no idle vanity to predict that your records will descend—to make it necessary that I should speak more freely. My duty is performed, when I have reminded you, in the words of Cicero, that '*malum nascens facile opprimitur.*' Your own good sense will prevent its becoming, by indulgence, '*inveteratum robustius.*' Indeed our Book of Essays furnishes the most honorable and satisfac-

tory evidence that the Nugae Canorae have not alone engaged our attention."

Interspersed among the pages of the records occur a number of crude, water-color sketches, the subjects being such as members of the club at dinner, the Delphians marching in procession on the Reistertown Road to celebrate the Third Delphian Anniversary, and the destruction of the water works in a battle of the Delphians. Some of these sketches are signed Kenuckkofritz, which is the Club name of Doctor James H. McCulloh. Those that are not signed are apparently his work also, for they are similar to the others.

In addition to these drawings there are two India-ink sketches particularly well done, one of Paul Allen, Volume III, page 196, and one of Readel, Volume IV, page 202. The one of Readel has the word Wood written below it in the lower right-hand corner. The one of Allen has no name on it. These two sketches are apparently done by the same person, although Allen's is better than Readel's. The lines are firmer; the figure is better placed in the frame; the shading is more realistic. Readel's has a shaded background; Allen's has not. Its absence in the sketch of Allen makes the figure of the man more prominent.

The value of these records was well appreciated by the members of the Club. At one meeting, a conversation ensued as to their value. Neal is reported as saying, Volume III, page 264, "The records of this Club are the best things I ever saw! the very best—and it would be a pity that they should ever be lost; and I move that they be given to the Baltimore Library, if this club should be dissolved."

As a token of appreciation of Readel's work, the members presented him a silver medal, which is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. The resolution that this medal should be given to the secretary was made November 29, 1823, and the medal, designed by McCulloh, was presented with great formality December 13, 1823. A lengthy presentation poem was written of which the following lines contain an expression of appreciation:

There never will sit at club table
A secretary half as able—
Five volumes! lo! of ample size
At this time greet our wondering eyes!
Written by your unwearied hand
Most caligraphic in the land!

The medal is about two inches in diameter. Around the circumference is written: "Delphian Club—Instituted B. C. MCCCCXX." In the enclosed space is written, "This medal was voted by the club 29th November, 1823, to Blearix von Crambograph, their incomparable secretary, as a mark of their high and great consideration." On the other side are the names: Precipitate Pasquin, Odopoeus Oligostichus, Blearix von Crambograph, Opechancanough Sulekouqui, Basaltes Craniosopus, Abraham Kenuckkofritz, Solomon Fitz Quizz, Lothario Meliboeus. These names represented Denison, Gwynn, Readel, Winder, Ducatel, McCulloh, Allen, and Latrobe.

The Club almost came to an end in the summer of 1821. Because of the yellow fever epidemic in Baltimore, meetings stopped completely after August, 1821, and were suspended until August, 1823. The fear of this disease was mentioned first on September 4, 1819, when Readel wrote in the minutes, "Some interesting conversation took place on the Yellow Fever which had driven out of town His Sub-Ludship (Denison), Jehu O'Cataract, and Bochinjochelus." On July 21, 1821, because only two members were present, he and Denison, Readel remarked that the Club was in danger of dying of the fever. On the following Saturday, Allen suggested suspending the meetings until the epidemic was over. Watkins wrote,

Suspend the Club, for fever's sake!
Is that what you intended?
Delphian who'd such motion make
Should be himself suspended.

In spite of this threat, attendance upon the meetings became

worse until on August 18, 1821, Readel wrote to Gwynn the following letter:

"Mr. Gwynn—

"I told you yesterday that if I should be disappointed in having a meeting at my office this evening, I should have nothing more to do with the Delphian Club. Not one of the members has thought proper to attend, though duly advertised of the time and place of meeting—and of course I am obliged to adhere to my word.

"It is well known to the whole Club that my exertions alone have kept it together for a considerable time, and every member has confessed that without me the Club would have expired long ago, and further that if I should leave it now it would cease to exist. Let it then cease to exist for I will be its packhorse no longer. I delighted in my duty as secretary so long as the members appeared to possess any zeal for the Club's welfare. Their zeal is extinct—let the Club be so too. I am determined to be no longer a Delphian—and am resolved that others shall not be dignified with the title while I alone contribute to its support.

"I remain your obedient servant—

John D. Readel."

Upon this the Club did not meet again for two years, and to all appearances it was apparently disbanded completely. To that effect Readel wrote Watkins, who was in Washington, and received the reply, dated September 4, 1821,

"My Dr. Duke,

I think your Grace was jesting in the obituary of the Delphian Club. While your Grace and I live, it is not possible, I must insist, that the Ancient and Reputable Club should *die;* it may dwindle, but it cannot perish. . . . I hold a regular session every Saturday night, and shall continue to hold it in the name of the Ancient and Reputable Delphian Club, as long

as I can hold myself together. What matters the death of Fitz-Quizz, Kenuckkofritz, Pasquin, and all?

"I'll send you a *session* every other Saturday, if you will do the same to me every intermediate Saturday, and thus we may yearly form a volume neither *less* nor *more* than those which have gone before."

We find no other reference to the Club between August, 1821, and August, 1823, at which time the members again met to begin the sixth year of the Club. At the first meeting of this revival, the members present were Denison, Readel, McCulloh, Allen, Gwynn, Winder, and Maund.

At this time Denison was vice-president and Watkins president. Because of Watkins' inability to attend the meetings (he had been imprisoned through the efforts of Andrew Jackson), the Club elected William Winder as the new President. Upon this event, Denison wrote to Readel,

"Sir,

"In consequence of the election of Mr. Opechancanough Soulekouqui to the Tripod, I have resigned the Vice-presidency and withdrawn from the Club.

"I beg you will notify this to the Club at the next meeting, which in consequence of my resignation will not be held at my home as proposed.

Your obedient and humble servant."

Winder continued President until his death, June 5, 1824. Gwynn was elected to succeed him and remained the presiding spirit as long as the Club met. How long it continued to meet is not definitely known. The record ceases with the last meeting in August, 1824. The only reference to any activity after that time occurs in Semmes' *Life of Latrobe,* page 186:

"It was a rare comradeship for a lad of two or three and twenty, but time and circumstances made it expedient to extinguish the club, and a meeting was held of such members as could be gotten together at the rooms of the Flamen, and in succession each member was regularly expelled, until none re-

mained, save the Flamen and the Secretary, but the former had two votes, so he expelled the Secretary, and then sent in his own resignation to Apollo. It was melancholy, and von Crambograph's eyes filled with tears as he delivered his beloved records to the Flamen, whose voice was choked as he attempted to reply. If these men were playing child's play, it was a pleasant play, innocent recreation, and the Delphians' notes, renowned even at the time, are now but a shadow of memory, and that fast fading into the inevitable."

The memory of the Club, except for a few scattered and meager references, did appear to "fade into the inevitable," but Denison, in a jocular epitaph composed at one of the Delphian meetings, on the secretary Readel, prophesied otherwise:

Here lies the great von Crambograph
His works are his best epitaph.

On this utterance, Gwynn replied,

His works! live a short time, you'll see.
His works will lie as dead as he.

And so they did lie for a century until they were presented to the Maryland Historical Society. Perhaps this paper will in some measure resurrect them.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTY-FIRST.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

REVIVING THE RIVER PROJECT.

"If the superintendence of this work would be only a dignified amusement to you, what a monument of your retirement would follow that of your public life!"—*Thomas Jefferson to George Washington,* March 15, 1784.

"It appears to me, that the interest and policy of Maryland are proportionably concerned with those of Virginia, to remove obstructions, and to invite the trade of the Western country into the channel you have mentioned . . . and I wish, if it should fall in your way, that you would discourse with Mr. Thomas Johnson, formerly Governor of Maryland, on this subject."—*Washington to Jefferson,* March 29, 1784.

Prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, Colonel George Washington and Thomas Johnson, Esquire, were leading advocates of the scheme to extend navigation of the Potomac River; but during the eight dreadful years that followed, the project was altogether forgotten. With the dawn of peace, General Washington and Governor Johnson took the view that development of inland navigation, desired for *commercial* purposes during the days of the Colonies, was now also of *political* importance—indeed, essential for National solidarity, if not for the very preservation of the Union.

After proclaiming the end of the war, General Washington left his camp at Newburgh for a tour of the Mohawk Valley to explore the possibilities of transportation. On this trip, the Commander-in-Chief foresaw the profound importance of navigation in the development of the United States.

While General Washington was inspecting the region around the Great Lakes, two of Johnson's friends, Normand Bruce and Charles Beatty, were investigating for the State of Maryland the practicability of opening the Potomac River for navigation. Undoubtedly Johnson was pleased with the report—filed a month before Washington arrived in Annapolis to resign his commission—stating that the construction of approximately five miles of canal would probably afford navigation for light vessels as far as Fort Cumberland.[239]

By this time, other American statesmen were beginning to recognize the importance of inland transportation. While American sovereignty was carried as far as the Mississippi by the Treaty of 1783, it was evident that, if no means of communication were established, the people beyond the mountains would trade at New Orleans and perhaps ultimately drift apart from the Union. Therefore, the belief was growing that it was vitally necessary for the growth and prosperity of the Nation to establish communication through the gateways in the mountain-walls by means of locks, sluices around impassable falls and rapids, and portage roads where canalization was impossible.

Among those who became interested in the project was Thomas Jefferson, who served as Governor of Virginia following the Administration of Patrick Henry, and who was now a member of Congress. Like Washington, Jefferson stood for a possession of the great West not by military rule, as exercised by Great Britain and France, but by a commercial link that would be a blessing to all America. Hearing that the people of New York were considering a Northern route to the West, the Virginia Congressman urged Washington to take the lead in developing the Potomac route to the West, declaring that this route would "pour into our lap the whole commerce of the Western world." [240]

[239] *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates,* November Session 1783, page 13.

[240] *Letters to Washington,* IV, page 62.

Washington replied that he heartily favored the project—indeed, he had promoted the idea, with the aid of Thomas Johnson, a decade before—and while agreeing that time should not be lost in getting the project under way, suggested that the former Governor of Virginia confer with the former Governor of Maryland regarding the plan. In his letter of March 29, 1784, Washington answered Jefferson as follows: [241]

"More than ten years ago, I was struck with the importance of it and, despairing of any aids from the public, I became a principal mover of a bill to empower a number of subscribers to undertake at their own expense the extension of the navigation from tide water to Will's Creek, about 150 miles. To get this business in motion, I was obliged to comprehend James River, in order to remove the jealousies, which arose from the attempt to extend the navigation of the Potomac. The plan was in a tolerably good train, when I set out for Cambridge in 1775, and would have been in an excellent way, had it not been for the difficulties, which were met with in the Maryland Assembly from the opposition which was given by the Baltimore merchants, who were alarmed at the consequence of water transportation to Georgetown of the produce which usually came to their markets by land. The local interest of that place, joined to the short-sighted politics or contracted views of another part of that Assembly, gave Mr. Thomas Johnson, who was a warm promoter of the scheme on the North side of the Potomac, a great deal of trouble. . . . It appears to me, that the interest and policy of Maryland are proportionably concerned with those of Virginia, to remove obstructions, and to invite the trade of the Western country into the channel you have mentioned. You will have frequent opportunities of learning the sentiments of the principal characters of that State, respecting this matter; and I wish, if it should fall in your way, that you would discourse with Mr. Thomas Johnson, formerly Governor of Maryland, on this subject."

[241] *Sparks*, Vol. IX, page 31.

In May, 1784, however, Jefferson retired from Congress; and having been selected at this time to assist Benjamin Franklin and John Adams in the negotiation of commercial treaties with European countries, he set sail for France early in July, and consequently was prevented from coöperating with Washington and Johnson in connection with the Potomac project.

Hearing that certain portions of his land were being occupied by squatters and even offered for sale by thieving land agents, Washington decided to make a journey across the Alleghanies to familiarize himself with his possessions in the West: at the same time he could investigate "the nearest and best communication between the Eastern and Western waters."

Starting out September 1, 1784, Washington arrived on September 5th at the village of Bath—now called Berkeley Springs —where James Rumsey showed him a model of a boat intended to operate without sail against the current of a stream. The ingenious machinist, who had been born in Maryland scarcely more than forty years before, gave a demonstration of the boat; and so delighted was Washington that he gave the inventor a certificate of commendation. "I have seen," wrote Washington, on September 7th, "the model of Mr. Rumsey's boat, constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers by which it acts; have been the eyewitness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity; and give it as my opinion (although I had but little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, that it may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds (of which I have no doubt) that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works which, when seen and explained, may be executed by the most common mechanic." [242]

Observe that Washington, in the aforegoing testimonial, did not use the word *steam!* Indeed, three years later, as we shall see, Washington is frank to tell Johnson that the use of steam

[242] Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland,* Vol. I, page 338.

was not contemplated by Rumsey as a part of his original plan in 1784 but was regarded by Washington merely "as the ebullition of his [Rumsey's] genius." However, the mechanical boat, crude as it was, served to deepen Washington's interest in the proposal of connecting the East and the West.

During the month of September, Washington was "deep in the wilderness, riding close upon seven hundred miles through the forested mountains, and along the remote courses of the long rivers that ran into the Mississippi." [243] During his long tour of the wilderness, Washington took particular pleasure in inspecting Johnson's land in the Glades of the Youghiogheny River, writing in his Diary on September 26th: "Part of these Glades is the property of Gov[r] Johnson of Maryland who has settled two or three families of Palatines upon them." [244]

Before nightfall of October 4th, 1784, Washington returned to Mount Vernon, more than ever convinced of the great value of opening the channel of the Potomac to navigation. He believed that it was practicable to reach the Lakes by the following route: (1) ascend the South Branch of the Potomac; (2) cross a portage road to Cheat River; (3) descend to the Monongahela; (4) ascend the West Fork of the Monongahela; (5) cross a portage to Little Kanawha; (6) descend to the Ohio; (7) ascend to the mouth of the Muskingum; (8) ascend the Muskingum to a portage; (9) cross portage to the Cuyahoga; (10) descend to Lake Erie. It was a visionary proposal: and its espousal "by so sane a man as Washington is a graphic commentary on the pioneer American commercial problem." [245]

On October 10th, Washington sent to Governor Harrison, for the use of the Virginia Assembly, an exhaustive report of the Western journey. Five days later, Washington solicited the aid of Johnson in securing the passage of the Potomac Bill at Annapolis. Washington's letter follows: [246]

[243] Woodrow Wilson, *George Washington*, page 242.

[244] Hulbert, *Washington and the West*, page 69.

[245] *Ibid.*, page 124.

[246] Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, Vol. I, page 105; Bacon-Foster, *Records of Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. XV, page 134.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THOMAS JOHNSON.

"Mount Vernon,
Oct. 15, 1784.

Dear Sir,

On a supposition that you are now at Annapolis, the petition of the Potowmack Company is enclosed to your care. A duplicate has been forwarded to the Assembly of this State, the fate of which I have not yet heard, but entertain no doubt of its favorable reception; as there are many auspicious proofs of liberality and justice already exhibited in the proceedings of the present session. I hope the same spirit will mark the proceedings of yours.

The want of energy in the Federal government—the pulling of one State and party of States against another, and the commotion amongst the Eastern people have sunk our National character much below par; and have brought our politics and credit to the brink of a precipice. A step or two further must plunge us into a Sea of Troubles, perhaps anarchy and confusion. I trust that a proper sense of justice and unanimity in those States which have not drunk so deep of the cup of folly may yet relieve our affairs, but no time is to be lost in essaying them.

I have written to no Gentleman in your Assembly respecting the Potowmack business but yourself. The justice of the cause and your management of it will insure success.

With great Regard and Respect,
I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient, humble serv't,

Go WASHINGTON.

To the Hon.
Thomas Johnson, Esq."

Mr. Johnson, however, was now in private life; and he forwarded the petition to the Legislature which convened in November, 1784.

At an enthusiastic meeting in Alexandria on November 15th, attended by leading men from both sides of the Potomac, propaganda in behalf of inland navigation was set in motion. But it seemed that the provisions of the proposed Act were not altogether satisfactory to both Maryland and Virginia; and Washington suggested to James Madison, then a promising young member of the Virginia Assembly, that commissioners should be appointed by the two Legislatures to confer in regard to the measure. The suggestion was promptly adopted; and Washington, General Horatio Gates and Colonel Blackburn were named as commissioners for Virginia. Gates and Blackburn, however, gave no assistance, and Washington, meeting a committee from the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on December 22, 1784, worked far into the night during the Yuletide season in shaping a measure that might prove to be satisfactory to both States.

The report of the conference recommended the adoption of an identical Act, authorizing the formation of the Potomac Company (then generally written Patowmack) as a body corporate to undertake the work of making the Potomac River navigable. The corporation was given the power of *eminent domain* and perpetual authority to charge tolls on the Potomac River, provided that navigation was extended to Fort Cumberland within three years after the formation of the Company.[247]

The charter was passed at Annapolis with only nine dissenting votes; and at Richmond, on January 5, 1785, without opposition. Thus the Potomac Company became a corporation. The prompt passage of the charter shows the characteristic enthusiasm and the powerful influence of Johnson in Maryland and Washington in Virginia.

The subscription books were opened in February at Annapolis, Frederick and Georgetown; and at Richmond, Alexandria and Winchester. While the people had been impoverished by the War for Independence, the wealthier men on both sides of

[247] *Laws of Maryland*, November 1784, Chapter 33.

the Potomac purchased the stock when they heard that the corporation was endorsed by such men as General Washington and Governor Johnson. Among the Marylanders who purchased stock in the Company were members of the best families in the State, including many of the relatives and personal friends of Governor Johnson. Among the Virginians who subscribed was John Marshall, who voted for the charter in the House of Delegates at Richmond. "Thus early," it has been pointed out by Senator Beveridge, "did Marshall's ideas on the nature of a legislative franchise to a corporation acquire the vitality of property interest and personal experience." [248]

The first meeting of stockholders in the Potomac Company was held at Alexandria on May 17, 1785. About sixty subscribers put in their appearance. George Washington was present; but Thomas Johnson, although genuinely interested in the Company and the purchaser of a large block of its stock, did not attend, being prevented from making the trip to Alexandria by important business and professional duties. However, he gave a proxy to his personal friend, Abraham Faw, of Frederick.

Following a mid-day banquet, Washington called the meeting to order. Briefly he told of the political and commercial significance of the project and predicted ultimate reimbursement to the stockholders. It was announced that of the total issue of 500 shares of stock—offered at 100 pounds Sterling per share—approximately 400 shares of stock had already been sold. This indicated a fund of forty thousand pounds, or about two hundred thousand dollars, with which to commence the colossal task.

Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, who was chosen temporary chairman, next appointed a committee to examine the proxies. Then it was discovered that the proxy certificate signed by Governor Johnson—although an eminent lawyer, later to become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—was disallowed.

[248] Albert J. Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall*, Vol. I, page 218.

Johnson's proxy was one of those held defective on account of having only one witness; but most of the other proxies held by Mr. Faw—including those of Thomas Johnson's brother, Baker, and former Governor Thomas Sim Lee—were allowed to vote.

But while a legal technicality deprived Governor Johnson of a vote at the election of officers, he was honored—after Washington was elected President of the Company—by being chosen one of the members of the Board of Directors. The other Directors (all elected to serve until August, 1786) were: Thomas Sim Lee, of Maryland; and George Gilpin and John Fitzgerald, of Virginia.

On the day after the organization meeting, Washington sent Johnson a letter, notifying him of his election to the directorate and inquiring if he could attend a meeting of the Board at an early date. Johnson accepted. His reply follows: [249]

THOMAS JOHNSON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Fred[k] 21 May 1785

Sir

I shall forward your Letter of the 18 Inst to Mr. Lee. I have no opportunity of consulting him as to the place or Hour of Meeting: as it can make very little Difference to him or me and Alexandria will be most convenient to you and the other Gent. I propose to meet there at 10 Oclock and shall write Mr. Lee accordingly—I much wished to have been at the Meeting the 17[th] if I could have attended. I should have endeavoured to excuse myself being under promise to attend at Williamsburgh next Month in the Federal Court and having a private Interest to adjust with the Company at the Great Falls I now agree to act as a Director imagining that the Great Falls will not be an immediate Object but if I am mistaken in that or my attend[a] at Williamsburgh will in any degree delay the

[249] *The Papers of George Washington,* Library of Congress, Vol. 233, pages 31, 266.

Execution of the work I shall chearfully make Room for some Body else who can attend and act with propriety.

I am Sir
With great Truth & Respect,
Your most obed[t] Servant,

Th[s] Johnson."

Johnson was kept busy, during the early days of commercial reconstruction, with business and legal affairs; but the project of inland navigation was near his heart; and moreover his service on the directorate of the corporation promised to give him an opportunity to come in close touch with Washington, whom he so fondly admired.

Johnson attended the first meeting of the Board of Directors at Alexandria on May 30, 1785. At this meeting it was decided to request subscribers to pay in their first installments on or before July 15, in order that actual operations could begin the first of August. Washington was jubilant on the 25th of July, when he wrote to Lafayette regarding the sale of stock and the election of Johnson, Lee, Gilpin and Fitzgerald to help "conduct the undertaking."

On Monday, August 1, 1785, Johnson met Washington and the other Directors at Georgetown, where they held the first annual meeting of the Board. They decided to make a personal inspection of the channel as far as the Shenandoah.

Accompanied by James Rumsey, whom they appointed superintendent, and Richardson Stewart, his assistant, the President and Directors started out on their survey on the morning of August 2d. Having provided themselves with canoes, they paddled on the following day from Seneca Falls to the Great Falls. "The canoe or pirogue, in which General Washington and a party of friends made the first survey of the Potomac to ascertain the practicability of a navigation above tide-water," says G. W. P. Custis,[250] "was hollowed out of a large poplar

[250] Custis, *Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.*

tree under the direction of General Johnson, of Frederick County, Maryland. This humble bark was placed upon a wagon, hauled into the stream, and there received its honored freight. . . . At night-fall, it was usual for the party to land and seek quarters of some of the planters or farmers who lived near the banks of the river, in all the pride and comfort of old-fashioned kindliness and hospitality."

On August 4th, Superintendent Rumsey started nine men to work; and on the 5th, the President and Directors started out again, after directing Rumsey to meet them on the following evening at Harper's Ferry. They decided to go by way of Frederick Town, so that Washington could spend a night with Johnson's family. In his Diary, Washington records the fact that he reached Frederick on Friday evening and lodged that night at the home of Governor Johnson. "In the Evening," says the Diary,[251] "the Bells Rang, and Guns were fired; and a Committee waited upon me by order of the Gentlemen of the Town to request that I w^{d} stay next day and partake of a publick dinner which the Town were desirous of giving me— But as arrangements had been made, and the time for examining the Shennondoah Falls, previous to the day fixed for receiving labourers into pay, was short I found it most expedient to decline the honor."

Unostentatious was the appearance of Washington in Frederick. And his entertainment by Johnson, hospitable but unceremonious, accorded with the desire of both for simplicity. After an early breakfast at Johnson's home on the morning of August 6th, they proceeded on their journey to Harper's Ferry. Ex-Governor Lee, whose home was located near the Gap, joined the party late in the day and at twilight Washington and the Directors held a meeting at one of the most picturesque spots of the Potomac.

Up at sunrise Sunday morning, the party made a further examination of the channel and inspected the gut through which

[251] W. S. Baker, *Washington After the Revolution*, pages 34 and 35.

they hoped to conduct the navigation. The prospect appeared rosy; and President Washington, Director Johnson and their associates left for their homes with high hopes for the success of the Potomac Company and eventual transportation to the Lakes.

But the troubles of the Company were just about to begin. First came the labor problem. Superintendent Rumsey soon found that he was unable to employ more than about seventy men, and even these were very unreliable, many of them disorderly. Rumsey took up the problem with Johnson and Lee, who decided it would be advantageous to obtain a number of Negro slaves for the enterprise. Johnson wrote Washington a letter, maintaining that Negro labor would be more valuable than that of "common white hirelings." [252]

At the next meeting of the President and Directors, held in Georgetown October 17, 1785, the labor question was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to hire Negroes at the annual wage of twenty pounds, Virginia currency, with clothing and rations.

At the conclusion of the business session, Washington accompanied the Directors on another inspection of the river. And as the Autumn twilight came while on their way to the Great Falls, the members of the party paired off in search of shelter for the night. "Dispersing for the convenience of obtaining Quarters," says Washington in his Diary, "Gov^{r} Johnson and I went to Mr. Bryan Fairfax." And so, cheered by the same glowing fireside in a comfortable Virginia home, the two bosom friends spent the night together, dreaming of the day when the mountains would be conquered and the great wilderness beyond transformed into a land of thriving civilization.

(To be Continued.)

[252] *Records of the Columbia Historical Society*, Vol. XV, page 160.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL OF ANNAPOLIS.

(*Continued from* Vol. XX, p. 273.)

Maryland August 17th 1748

Sir

I received yours by Capt Biggs wth Account Current wch I find so far Right, and shall take care in due time to make all Ballances to your satisfaction.

The Large sum advanced on Account of my son I observe is his remove the first year to the College Part of wch to be refunded at his coming away. Mr Coddrington Carrington of Barbadoes writes me that he had aply'd to you and delivered the necessary Vouchers to shew a Loss I sustained by stress of Weather in the Cargo of the scooner Annapolis Voyage to Barbados Alexander Scougal Master in 1741 and on wch you made Insureance & Charge me Premio, but In relation thereto have not had anything from you. In as much as the said Loss is within the Insureance hope to have adequate satisfaction from the Insurers wch must refer to you, and hope you will Procure Justice therein, I have been out a great deal for Insureance, this being the first Claim, as its Right hope shall meet no obsticle but have my Dammage made Good. I have drawn the following Bills on you as by their dates wch I desire the favour you will pay at due time and Charge to my Account.

Vidz	June 24th To Geo Plater	£ 45
	July 8 To Ignatius Diggs	4.. 7.. 10
	29 To Thomas Tucker	15..
	Aug. 16th To John Hunter	40
		£104.. 7.. 10

By Captain West you shall hear from me and have Remittance . . .

To Mr Saml Hyde ⅋ Capt. Thos Storey

Maryland August 25th 1743

I am Informed that about the 27th of July the Person described in the Inclosed advertisement was brought into New York on Board a Prise taken by sum Vessell and brought in there and that he was then a Prisoner, this Information came from a founder named William James who is (as he says) now building a Furnace for Mr James Delancy about four miles distant from the City and knows the servant as by the Advertisement the man had more then three years to serve when he absconded and have his Indentures to Produce. In case the said servant be in New York and to be had I would chuse to sell him there and would send his Indenture.

In case I may have Paid me cleere of all charges Ten Pounds Current money of New York, otherwise I would have him secured till I send for him I shall be glad to hear by the first Return of the Post in Relation hereto.

Sent by Mr Sumans to his Father at New York

Annapolis September 17th 1743

Sir

Inclosed are the under noted first Bills of Exchange amounting to £58 sterling with which I desire you will Creditt me in account or Return if Protested. There is allso inclose a Bill Ladeing for forty Ton Pigg Iron in the ship Penelope John West master the nett Proceeds Whereof when sold you are to Carry to the Creditt of my account.

We might hope that Pigg Iron would Raise in Value but Under Six pounds Ten shillings ℔ Ton We would not have it sold Hope you will Endeavour to serve us what you can therein. . . .

John West on you	£ 3.. 10.. 0
Thomas Wheelar ditto	9.. 10.. 0
Mordª Price on Addams	5.. —.. —
Jas Stuarkay on Tower	4.. —.. —

Jo^{n} Harding on Geo. Strange	6.. —
Ditto on Ditto	5.. —.. —
Nicholas Haile on Jo^{n} Jones	25.. —
	£58.. 0.. 0

To M^{r} Samuel Hyde Copy by Capt. Randal 20th 7^{br}

Annapolis October 2^{d} 1743

Sir

I have ocation for Two or Three Hundred Bushells of Wheat now directly and understand that the Current rate is three shillings ℔ Bushell If you will suply me that Quantity or four Hundred Bushels directly at the above rate I will take it and send for the same as soon as I have Your answer and send at the same time the Ballance of the money.

Please to let me have Your answer ℔ the Bearer Samuel Burman.

In case you can Suply me and can Send it into your next Mill on Sarsafrass to be Ground I shall be obliged and pay in money for Grinding Six pence ℔ Bushel they making Good the Weight of the Wheat sent in, of which request you'l have on acc^{tt} Taken. . . .

Shall expect Good Wheat not Under sixty pound ℔ Bushel

To M^{r} Heath

Cap^{t} Satterwhite

I want Four Hundred Bushells of Wheat delivered at a Convenient Mill on Bohemia for which so delivered I would pay in ready Currant money Three Shillings ℔ Bushell provided it Weighed Sixty pound ℔ Bushel and not under, and I would pay for Grinding the same Six pence Currant money ℔ Bushell they to deliver my Intire Weight without deceit.

In case you can meet any that will contract with you to deliver & Grind so that I may have it in two Weeks or Three you may and I will send for the Meal & send the money.

I wrote you lately that may expect the scooner for the flower the Middle of the month or sooner let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Annapolis 8^{br} 2 1742

P. S. If you can get the Wheat to Bush Creek Mill on the Manner if a Good Landing on the within Terms it will answer me.

Annapolis October 5th 1743

Sir

This day I received Yours dated the 29th of September last ℔ M^{r} Lee, and shall gladly do him any acceptable friendly office in my power; as I should any other on your recommendation & in point of Justice not being confined to Country for I look on all to be Citizens of the World tho Where two or more are to be served one may be preferred.

In regard to the Gentlemen you mention come to Philadelphia, She is certainly mistaken in the Person; by Pitching on me for an Uncle nature having left it Impossible that I should have such a relation, having had but one Brother Who died Unmarried and She is likewise Mistaken in the circumstances of my Son liveing with her Uncle at Lisbon. In the Year 1734 I was with my son put in (by stress at Sea) to Lisbon and the Child being much Fatigued with the Voyage I left him there at the English College on Bacco Alt Under the Care of M^{r} Edward Jones the President of the same College and I am apt to belive he never lay a night out the College during his stay there nor do I know of any Relation I had at Lisbon, there was a Gentleman of my name a Merchant there and a Lady Who was a Professed Nun at the English Nunnery at Bethelm but wither any was Related to me as I know I assure you Sir I never thought poverty a Scandall nor think the Less of a Friend or Relation for being Poor for I am but too sensible of the of Fortune to Supose that Learning

Courage Wisdom and all other Virtues may not be covered with Raggs, Yet in my opinion ought not to be the Less Esteemed, but notwithstanding this I do not think my self obliged to give Ear to an Impertinent or Groundless Claim nor will the circumstance of my Fortune permit me to be lavish, and I very well know all the Relations I have Who are Intituled to a Just Claim on me.

I hope I shall stand fully Excused in your good opinion that I take no other notice of the Gentlemen then to Recommend to her to be Better provided with circumstances and certainly in her next claim of Kindred. . . .

To The Rev^{d} M^{r} Richard Archbold at Bohamia In Cecil County

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Annapolis Maryland October 19th 1743

Sir

I Received M^{rs} Elis^{a} Carringtons of the 10th of July last with goods vidz the Quantitys of Casks &c but the contents no way agreeable to me the Sugars short in Weight and the rum scarce Proof these are discouragements Exclusive of the high price to deter from correspondance. Rum has been Sold at Philadelphia from Two Shilling and four pence to Two Shillings and Ten pence that Currency which at the lowest Exchange is Sixty Two and half ℔ Cent on Sterling and Sugars Equally good with the best of Yours at five and forty Shillings ℔ C^{t} no Charge for Casks Dutys &c which render Yours Excessive.

From what such difference proceeds I am at a Loss Unless ye Use those People better than Your correspondents from this Place for sure they cannot Carry on a Trade and sell Cheaper than Bought. The Article of Portarage and Storage at 3 ℔ C^{t} amounting to £14 I have Your Letter that no such Article should be charged in the Course of Business this with the Article of Interest I Expect you will Creditt my Account, and in Our further Dealings Either Endeavour to serve me better

or I must Intirely decline a Business by w^ch^ I am too much a Looser.

Some of the Barrells of Sugar tho no apearance of being Pillaged or mollasses rum want a 100 lbs some fifty some Sixty pounds of the quantity Charged me In Nett Hundreds of five score to the Hundred. The Master Mate and men Utterly denyes any Ill usage to them on their part Wherefore the Loss must proceed from Short Weight if so you ought to make good and realy the Quallity of the rum as to Low Prooff is unsufferable, I hope you will sett me right in these respects I very unwillingly Change a Correspondent. I am Loading my Vessell and perhaps for Your Island in hopes of better Treatment which I you will Judge to be justly due . . .

To M^r^ Coddrington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes

Maryland November 10^th^ 1743

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted Bills of Exchange amounting to £62.. 14.. with which I desire You will Creditt my Account.

I Request You will make an Insurance for me of five Hundred pounds Sterling on the Scooner Annapolis of Maryland and Cargo John Satterwhite Master or Whoever shall be Master for this present Voyage my Self owner at and from Maryland to the Island of Barbadoes and Untill there Unloaded w^ch^ Insureance not being Back I hope you will get at an Easier Premio which with the charges place to my Account . . .

	£	s	d
Daniel Dulany on Self	18..	14..	0
Will^a^ Mattingly on you	24..	0..	0
Charles Gloyoe on Will^a^ Hunt	20..	0..	0
	£62..	14..	0

To M^r^ Samuel Hyde ℔ Captain Russell & Dick

Credit me allso with the Inclosed Bill of John Say^r^ Blake on Self £50

P. S. I have ordered Mess^{rs} Chambers and Baker Merchants in Maideras to Draw on you for a Pipe of Wine to be shiped me w^{ch} when comes to hand I desire you will pay . . .

Maryland November 11th 1743

Sir

Inclosed is a Bill Lading for four Hogsheads Tobacco and Dan^{l} Russells Exchange on Self for £8.. 17.. 18.^{d} with the late please Creditt in account, & make the most of the former for my Intrest, and the neat proceeds carry to the Creditt of my account allso, I desire you will by your first Ship this way send me Two Hundred y^{ds} of good Welsh Cotten one peice of green Napt Penniston Three peeces of Blew half Thick and the Cost and Charges of them charge to the D^{r} of my Acocunt w^{ch} will add to Your favours done . . .

To M^{r} William Black

Maryland 9^{br} 10th 1743

Gent

Inclosed is Charles Carrolls Exch^{a} on ye for £12 with which I desire ye will Creditt me in account on the 3^{d} Inst I drew on ye payable to Thomas Catten for five pounds Six Shillings w^{ch} I desire ye will pay when the same becomes due according to the date thereof & Charge to my Account.

I did in the begining of our Summer think our Crops would be short but by seasonable Weather has been much Increased beyond all Expectation. So that I believe Tobacco will be plenty to Load Ships this next Summer than has the last . . .

To Mess^{rs} Philpott & Lee London ℔ Russell & Copy's p^{r} the Dorset Cap^{t} Dick

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Maryland November 24th 1743

Sir

I have drawn two Setts of Bills of Exchange on you payable

to Henry Baker Each for Fifty pounds Sterling One dated the 18th Instant, and the other the 19th both (which being drawn at Sixty days Sight) I desire you will pay & charge to my Account.

By the Baltimore wch will sail the latter End of this month you will hear further and have Remittance . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde

Annapolis Maryland November 30th 1743

Sir

I Wrote you Sundry times but have not been favoured with a line from you. In one I advised you to send a power of Attorney to Mr Samuel Groom in Relation to your Debts to Whom I deliv'r'd your list and Notes Except Mr James Harris's which he said he would pay, and I doubt not but his Exta's will, the Bill Wherein Snowden was concearn'd did not come to hand.

The Bearer hereof Mr Richard Witherhed being a Gentleman Resident here will be good opportunity to let me hear from you, and by whom I desire an Account of sales of my Barr Iron and an Account Curr tt

In case the Deed Sent you can be Executed Mr Witherhead will be a good Evidence and an Opportunity to send them to me in Case of any Ballance to you on the Execution of those Deeds your money shall be in little time Paid in any Returns you desire I have not further to add till I hear from you . . .

To Mr Thos Hutchinson, Boston

Annapolis December 4th 1743

Gent

I wrote you lately in Relation to whats due to me for the ore taken from North East in Baltimore County this last year and hope for your complyance therein.

I must Still Repeat my complaint of your overrunning the

Ore in the Bank and covering the best of the Ore in the Bottom Measure w^{ch} will render it Impracticable for me to Recover the same wherein you not onely act contrary to common Justice but the Rules of friendship w^{ch} I would gladly Support with ye.

I would gladly have an opportunity of seeing ye that these Matters may be in an Amicable Manner adjusted w^{ch} I hope ye will give me an opportunity of doing . . .

To Mess^{rs} Edw^{d} Neal & Ralph Falconer

Maryland December 10th 1743

Gent

On the third of Last November I drew on ye for five pounds Six Shillings Sterling payable to Thomas Catton, and of this date to Lance Todd for Ten pounds Sterling both which when comes to hand, I desire may be duely Honour'd and charged to my Account.

I shall have Ocation to give my Bills on ye payable to your Selve's for forty pounds Sterling to be carried to the Creditt of Tho^{s} Sligh's Account wth ye to w^{ch} when comes to hand (drawn at Sixty days Sight) I desire ye will give due Hon^{r}

In case the goods I Wrote for are Shipt and any Ballance becomes due on the payment of these Bills you may be asur'd of a Speedy Remittance & suitable Acknowledgement . . .

To Mess^{rs} Philpott & Lee

London

Annapolis in Maryland December 12th 1743

Sir

Inclosed are Bills Loading and Invoice of Two Hundred Barrells of Flower, Ten Thousand Shingles Thirteen Hundred Thirty five Bushells of Indian Corn One Hundred Ninety one & half Bushells Black Eyed pease in the scooner Annapolis Joel Hutchison Master, in the Sales Whereof Expect your best Endeavor for my Service, Whatever the Flower Sels for Less

than Twelve Shillings and Sixpence p^{r} Hundred the Corn for four Shillings p^{r} Bushell or the Pease for five Shillings p^{r} Bushell or the Shingles for Thirty Shillings ℔ Thousand I shall be a Looser, Wherefore hope you'l Act the best, or this must be my last Attempt your Way.

The Shingles will certainly keep and I chuse you to do so rather than sell them Under the New England Shingles do not come up to them in Quallity I Expect the Vessell will gett to your Island before the Fleet sails to Sallitudes and have therefore Ordered the Master to go down wth the Fleet under useuall Convoy and there to take in a Load of Salt & with best despatch after, to Return here.

I must desire your favour to forward him in this Voyage all you can, and therein to Use the frugallity and dispatch needfull.

The men are all paid here so that no Advance on that head is Needfull. In case the Master goes the aforesaid Voyage you are to Suply him with a Hogshead of Rum & a Barrell of Sugar for w^{ch} take his Rec^{tt} he has Barrow's Provisions and Baggs from hence Wherefore little be wanting there Except the useuall Gratuity to the Commander of the man of Warr that goes Convoy, with Whom I desire you will give Small Creditt for the Master Orders from Sallitudes if he should want any Assistance there as the hire of hands.

In case the Fleett be gon before the Vessell gets to you I shall be glad if you could Employ her a Turn to the Main for Timber if you think that my Interest Untill your Crop be Ready but If you do not Judge that for my Interest & Rum be at any Moderate Price you may dispatch her Back here with the Produce of her Cargo in Rum in this Matter must refer to your Own good conduct not doubting but you'l Act the best for my Interest.

I Received yours of the 3^{d} of October last and was glad to hear of your Safe Arrivall with your Family where I wish you Happyness and good and perfect Health I shall have no Doubt of your Integrety and while Enabled to carry on any Business

Very unwillingly change my correspondence wth you Pork is not to be bought here for what it would sell wth you.

I Request you will urge the Master to his Duty & dispatch. Endeavour to keep the men Sober & cleer of Press I referr my self to your good care . . .

To M^{r} Coddrington Merch^{t} in Barbadoes

Maryland December 6 1743

Sir

I was favoured with yours of the 24th of June last in relation to my Son, who has the good fortune to be under your care and hope by your favour his Morralls and conduct will be such as may Still merritt your Aprobation.

It is however a Pleasure to me to find by yours that if he will not make a bright Schollar he may a Virtuous man. I Likewise flatter myself that you will Endeavour to Emprove the Talent he has for Learning in the best manner and promote his Aplycation to Study's.

In case his Genius will admitt my desire would be for his Studying the Common Law of England when done with you, toward's w^{ch} If you will contribute your Advice to him in such Studys as may be most conducive there. It will add to the favours conferr'd on him . . .

To The Rev^{t} M^{r} Pet Goddard at Clare Hall, Cambridge

Annapolis Maryland 16th 1743

Sir

I was favoured with yours of the 12th of July last Inclosing a Letter from M^{r} Goddard & my Son for w^{ch} I return many thanks and have Inclosed two Letters for them w^{ch} I Request the favour you will forward in a secure manner.

The Bearer M^{r} Jacob Giles a Gentleman of our Province intending to see you I have given the care of this Letter which

hope will come Safe to your hands. I must Still Request y^r^ Continuance of your friendship to my son and your Correspondence with me and hope to hear from you by the bearer or some other good Opportunity.

Pray my kind Respects to M^rs^ Woodward and Accept of the same from [me] . . .

To M^r^ W^m^ Woodward

Maryland December 16^th^ 1743

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted Bills of Exchange am^o^ to £152.. 18s which when Paid please to Creditt me in Account as allso Bills Lading for 12 Hhds of Tobacco in the Baltimore which when Sold please allso to Creditt my Account with the Neat Proceeds. I am Sensible that there will be a Ballance due from me w^ch^ the Lowness of Tobacco and the failing of Rogers has prevented my Receiving Bills this Year to Answer, many making that an Excuse to me and I have made a purchase of some Commodious Lands for a Scheme w^ch^ I hope to make answer in time w^ch^ has taken up Some money and Ocationed my drafts on you.

I must Still Esteem Your friendship as well to my Self as my Son who I recommend to Your Notice. I think with the next Return of the Baltimore from hence to see you in Britain and by that Time to make everything Satisfying to you as I hope it will not be less, so in the meantime being allwy's willing to allow a Reasonable Intrest to your Satisfaction on any sum I shall be in Ballance I desire that by the Baltimore or some other Convenient Ship—You will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice in goods and the amount of them Charge to my Account.

I have on the 13^th^ Instant drawn on you payable to James Johnson for Nine pounds Seven Shillings and on the 15^th^ to John Todd for Ten pounds and an Order of this date to William Mudge and C^o^ for Twelve pounds Seven Shilling & four pence,

and Bills of Exchange to John Harryman for fifty pounds at Sixty days Sight w^{ch} I desire you will pay and Charge to my Account. . . .

	£	s
To Bernett Bond on Andrew Reed	105..	15.. 0
To Terningham Biggs on you	47..	3.. 2
	£152..	18.. 2

To M^{r} Sa. Hyde ℔ Cap^{t} Bigg. Copy By Rock
X^{br} 26th

Stationary

3 Reams good Writeing paper
6 papers Ink powder

Milliner

Two Womens Genteele Black Velvett Hoods wth Lace made Fashionable

Wollen Draper

200 Yards best Welsh Cotton
2 peeces Green Naped permiston
3 peeces Blew half Thick

Grocery

12^{lb} good Bohea Tea
1^{lb} good Hyson Tea

Cordage

9 & 6 Thread Rattling a Whole Coil of Each
Inch & ½ & two Inch Rope a Whole Coil of each
a Whole Coil of four Inch shroul Haulser
20^{lb} Sewing Sail Twine

Iron Ware

1 Doz^{n} Grass Scyth Blades
1 Doz^{n} Large & Middling Seized Frying Pans
1 Doz^{n} good Stronge pad Locks with hasps & Staples

Hatter

2 Doz^{n} Mens Felt Hatts Large Seize
1 Doz^{n} Boy's Ditto

Hoseier

1 Doz^{n} Womens Large Yarn Hose Red & Blew
2 Doz^{n} Mens Strong Yarn Hose
2 Doz^{n} Mens Double Worsted Caps

Haberdasher

12^{lb} Colloured Sewing Thread
6^{lb} Brown Sewing Thread for Oznabriggs
2^{lb} Whited Brown Thread

Annapolis January 12th 1743

Inclosed is a Letter from M^{r} Edward Rumney, Who has Assigned me all the Outstanding Debts and goods in your hands left by him by your Letters to him dated 26th of December. I observe you write there is 700^{lb} pork Received and about Ninety pounds due and Severall goods in hand.

I desire that you will Sell the Rest of the goods as fast as you can for Corn or pork which you can the Readiest gett that is for Corn at Two Shillings ℔ Bushell to be delivered you and pork as M^{r} Rumney had Ordered which I suppose is Twenty Five Shillings ℔ Hundred. What pork you gett let it be well Salted and Barrelled and pray gett the Corn as Soon as possable and make Sale of the Remainder of the goods with what Speed you can. Let me know by the first Opportunity what time I may send for the Corn & pork and send a Duplicate of Your Letter Least miscarrage.

I hope you will hereby Observe that the Intire property of those Debts you have made and the Remainder of the goods is in me. Your care and favour herein will much Oblige me and may procure a further correspondance.

Please to let me know what the amount of the value of the goods in Your hands and outstanding Debts may be your commission Deducted. . . .

To Captain Michael Holland J^{r}
on Annamessex in Sommersett County

Annapolis January 12th 1743

Sir

I Received your favour of the 20th of December and both yours of a former date by Your Skipper and am much obliged for your favour about my Sketch of a Sloop am of opinion that Mr Letherberry's own Draft will best answer and will therefore Employ him to build me one that will carry fourty hogsheads of Tobacco with Long Hatches but not ceild. If he will take Forty pounds in Gold and I to find Iron work and in case he will putt Mulberry Timbers in I will give him five Pounds more in the like Species which I think is Near, or in full the Price he asks and I shall not want her before March 1745 which will give him a full year to finish her so that he may make her the Better.

In case he aproves hereof and will let me have the Dementions of the Barr Iron which will suit him and the Quantity I will send it him by some Opportunity Next Summer.

I have no Barr Iron to suit nor do I want Shingles that Commodity being Plenty at Present, I am apt to believe that Your Scooner is frozen up at the head of Severn.

I must Still Request the Continuance of your good Offices by Sending the Inclosed to Captain Michael Holland Junior by some Safe hand. . . .

To Mr Robert Jenckins Henry
In Sommersett County

Annapolis January 19th 1743

Sir

I Received yours of the 13th Instant, which should have been Sooner Answered but was from Town. The Land is Called Addition to Charley Forrest and is Pattented for 1470 Acres it was taken up by Colo John Bradford and by his heirs at Law & those deriving under him convey'd to me by good and Sufficient Deeds so that the Tittle does not Require much Traceing. It was taken up at a time when few Serveys ware

made in them parts and there has been vacant Land taken up about it since wherefore I conceive there is no defect that way.

The Possession has been in me for Some years and my Tennants have never been Questioned nor myself as to the Survey or Title and I believe both to be as cleere as any Land in the Province of Maryland.

In case you Incline to Purchase my Price is Thirty pounds Sterling ℔ Hundred Acres under which I will not Sell I could have often sold for more If I would Sell in parcells w^{ch} Trouble I do not Incline to take. There are few such Tracts of Land to be had & its only the distance from my Other Intrests w^{ch} Induces me to Sell.

My Business is such that it do's not Suit me to appoint any other place than this Town to Transact the matter where you shall be welcome to see the Deeds and Patant it not being convenient to carry such about and here you may Consult, Also Gentlemen Learned in the Law as to the Title.

I make no other Warrantee than from me and mine and with that you will have as good a Title as the Law can give, and better no man can desire. If I knew any defect I would not putt it into yours or any Other Gentlemans hands both in point of Justice Since I flatter myself that I could make the same good as well as an other. I shall be glad to Oblige you in the matter . . .

To the Rev^{d} M^{r} John Eversfield

M^{r} Michael Holland

I Wrote you the 12th of last month that M^{r} Edward Rumney had assigned me the goods and outstanding Debts due him in your hands and care, and now haveing this opertunity of Cap^{t} Parker in M^{r} Rumney's Scooner I desire you will send by him what Corn or pork you have Received takeing his Receipt for the same to be delivered to me at Annapolis on Patapsco.

I desire you will allso let me have an Account of the Value of What goods are Remaining after in your hands and what

Debts may be due: which goods I desire you will sell for Corn as soon as possible at Two Shillings p^{r} Bushell and the Debts get in with what speed you can. I hope for your care in this Respect . . .

Annapolis, February 3^{d} 1743

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND

Since the Revolution with the County or City to Which each was Accredited when Appointed or Elected, and the Period of Service of each.

(Note: The following list has been compiled, primarily, with a view to completing, as far as possible, a collection of copies of portraits of the judges which was begun by the late Judge Henry Stockbridge. The name of each judge of whom the court now has a portrait, is marked*. Some difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining to what counties the earlier judges were accredited, and it is quite possible that there may still be errors in the list in this respect. Corrections in any of the facts stated, and assistance in obtaining other portraits will be appreciated by the present judges. Communications may be addressed to Judge Carroll T. Bond, Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Maryland.)

Benjamin Rumsey, Baltimore (now Harford) County, Chief Judge,	1778-1806
*Benjamin Mackall 4th, Calvert County,	1778-1806
Thomas Jones, Baltimore County,	1778-1806
Solomon Wright, Queen Anne's County,	1778-1792
James Murray, Dorchester County,	1778-1783 or 1784
*Richard Potts, Frederick County,	1801-1806
Littleton Dennis, Somerset County,	1801-1806
*Jeremiah Townley Chase, Anne Arundel County, Chief Judge,	1806-1824
James Tilghman, Queen Anne's County,	1806-1809
William Polk, Somerset County,	1806-1812

Richard Sprigg, Prince George's County,	1806-
Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Baltimore County,	1806-1817
John Mackall Gannt, Prince George's County,	1806-1811
*Richard Tilghman Earle, Queen Anne's County,	1809-1834
John Johnson, Prince George's County,	1811-1821
John Done, Worcester County,	1812-1814
William Bond Martin, Dorchester County,	1814-1835
Walter Dorsey, Baltimore County,	1817-1823
*John Buchanan, Washington County,	1806-1844
Chief Judge,	1824-1844
*John Stephen, Prince George's County,	1822-1844
*Stevenson Archer, Harford County,	1823-1848
Chief Judge	1844-1848
Thomas Beale Dorsey, Anne Arundel County,	1824-1851
Chief Judge	1848-1851
Ezekiel Forman Chambers, Kent County,	1834-1851
Ara Spence, Worcester County,	1835-1851
William B. Stone, Charles County,	1844-1845
Samuel M. Semmes, Allegany County,	1844-1845
Alexander Contee Magruder, Prince George's County,	1844-1851
Robert N. Martin, Frederick County,	1845-1851
William Frick, Baltimore County,	1848-1851
*John Carroll LeGrand, Baltimore City, Chief Judge	1851-1861
*John Bowers Eccleston, Kent County,	1851-1860
*William Hallam Tuck, Anne Arundel County,	1851-1861
*John Thomson Mason, Washington County,	1851-1857
*James Lawrence Bartol, Baltimore City,	1857-1883
Chief Judge	1867-1883
*Brice John Goldsborough, Dorchester County,	1860-1867
*Silas Morris Cochran, Baltimore City,	1861-1866
*Richard Johns Bowie, Montgomery County, Chief Judge	1861-1867
Associate Judge	1871-1881
Daniel Weisel, Washington County,	1864-1867

Peter Wood Crain, Charles County,	1867
*James Augustus Stewart, Dorchester County,	1867-1879
*Richard Henry Alvey, Washington County,	1867-1893
Chief Judge	1883-1893
*Richard Grason, Baltimore County,	1867-1882
*John Mitchell Robinson, Queen Anne's County,	1867-1896
Chief Judge	1893-1896
*Oliver Miller, Anne Arundel County,	1867-1892
*Madison Nelson, Frederick County,	1867-1870
*George Brent, Charles County,	1867-1881
*William Pinkney Maulsby, Frederick County,	1870-1871
*Levin Thomas Handy Irving, Somerset County,	1879-1892
*John Ritchie, Frederick County,	1881-1887
*Daniel Randall Magruder, Calvert County,	1881
*Frederick Stone, Charles County,	1881-1890
George Yellott, Baltimore County,	1882-1889
*William Shepard Bryan, Baltimore City,	1883-1898
*James McSherry, Frederick County,	1887-1907
Chief Judge	1896-1907
*David Fowler, Baltimore County,	1889-1905
*John Parran Briscoe, Calvert County,	1890-1923
*Henry Page, Somerset County,	1892-1908
*Charles Boyle Roberts, Carroll County,	1892-1899
*Andrew Hunter Boyd, Allegany County,	1893-1924
Chief Judge	1907-1924
*George Mitchell Russum, Caroline County,	1896-1897
*James Alfred Pearce, Kent County,	1897-1912
*Samuel D. Schmucker, Baltimore City,	1898-1911
James A. C. Bond, Carroll County,	1899
*Isaac Thomas Jones, Howard County,	1899-1907
Nicholas Charles Burke, Baltimore County,	1905-1920
John G. Rogers, Howard County,	1907
W. Laird Henry, Dorchester County,	1908-1909
William H. Thomas, Carroll County,	1907-1924
Glenn H. Worthington, Frederick County,	1908-1909
John R. Pattison, Dorchester County,	1909-

Hammond Urner, Frederick County,	1909-
*Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore City,	1911-1924
*Albert Constable, Cecil County,	1912-1919
William H. Adkins, Talbot County,	1919-
T. Scott Offutt, Baltimore County,	1920-
W. Mitchell Digges, Charles County,	1923-
Carroll T. Bond, Baltimore City,	1924-
Chief Judge	1924-
Francis Neal Parke, Carroll County,	1924-
William C. Walsh, Allegany County,	1924-

THE MOTTO OF THE CALVERTS, BARONS OF BALTIMORE.

Fatti Maschii Parole Femine

By Francis B. Culver.

At the request of Matthew Page Andrews, author of the *Tercentenary History of Maryland,* which is just off the press, the writer submitted to Dr. Andrews a brief explanatory statement concerning the significance of the heraldic motto of the Calverts, *"Fatti Maschii Parole Femine,"* to the following effect:

"It has been variously interpreted. A polite rendition makes it mean 'manly deeds, womanly words.' The alliterative expression 'courage and courtesy' has also been suggested, but these are euphemistic paraphrases and not the true rendering of the original.

"I believe that the motto was derived from some proverb formerly in common use among the Italian masses, connoting 'Deeds for men, words for women,' or 'Let women talk, men act.' Variant forms of the proverb were common in the Piedmontese, Lombard, Sicilian and other dialects, as well as in the pure Italian, and all bore the same connotation.

"It should be added that 'femine' (from Latin *femina*) is

correctly spelt in modern Italian with the letter 'm' doubled, but the spelling in the motto is old Italian or medieval," which survived as an occasional writing until about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Although it may produce a shock to our modern refined sensibilities through the dissipation of the generally accepted interpretation, it is evident that the motto was a vulgar or popular adage implying a somewhat contemptuous turn and reflecting the attitude of an age less "polite" with respect to the female of the species.

This opinion is corroborated by the Tuscan form of the saying which actually contains the verb "are": to wit, "Le parole *son* femmine e i fatti *son* maschi." The Lombardy version is: "I fatt *hin* mas'c, i paroll *hin* femmen," and the Piedmontese has it: "li fat a *son* masc e le parole femmele."[1] In other words, "deeds are for men (*masculine*), words are for women (*feminine*)."

By reason of his education, his early travels in Europe and his subsequent public employment as a government official Sir George Calvert, the first Baron of Baltimore, was thoroughly versed in the language and possibly the literature of Italy, and was, in consequence, conversant with the familiar sayings of the natives of that land from which he appropriated, in lieu of an English legend, the motto which he chose for his paternal coat of arms.

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[1] Petri: *Proverbi Siciliani*, II, 245.

RINEHART'S WORKS.

To the Editor of The Maryland Historical Magazine.

Sir:

Since the appearance of the article, Notes on the Life of William Henry Rinehart, Sculptor, in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for December 1924, a number of your readers have kindly added bits of information or called my attention to errors.

Mr. James A. C. Bond of Westminster reports a marble mantel in the library of a local house, built during the sculptor's early life and formerly the residence of Col. John K. Longwell, now the residence of Mr. George W. Albaugh. Col. Longwell is authority for the Rinehart attribution. The writer, who has been counsel at law for many years for the Rinehart family also suggests a meeting, with promises of Rinehart reminiscences—an invitation which will be accepted as soon as I can get to Baltimore.

Mr. George Shipley writes that a recumbent figure of *Jessie,* infant daughter of Richard W. Tyson, should be added to the list of works. This work was made in Rome between 1861 and 1862, and is now owned by Mr. Tyson's daughter, Mrs. E. A. Marshall, Roslyn, Maryland.

Mr. J. Appleton Wilson calls attention to the memorial bas-relief in the Wilson lot at Greenmount Cemetery, made for the writer's father about 1849 or 1850, when the sculptor was still with Bevan and Sons.

Miss Kate G. Brooks speaks of a bas-relief, a replica of *The Smokers* by Teniers, in the possession of her family. She has a card from Mr. S. T. Wallis authenticating the work; while you, Mr. Editor, called my attention to a reference to the "replica" in the Works of Severn Teackle Wallis, Vol. I, p. 175. (Since the above was written the work has been deposited at the Peabody Institute.)

Mr. Waldo Newcomer does not believe Rinehart ever made a bust of Mr. B. F. Newcomer, his father. He also says that the sculptor did not make a "bust" of his sister, Mrs. H. B. Gilpin, but a full-length figure, when she was six or seven years old, which work is still in her possession.

Finally, I must speak of the work of Rinehart in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, to which my attention was called by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, and by another correspondent, whose note was unfortunately lost in a disastrous fire last winter. Mr. Randall writes that the colonial church was burned down in 1857, the present building being erected on the same site in 1858, with Mr. Nelson of Baltimore as architect. Rinehart made "the carved capitals of the six stone columns and four pilasters of the nave and later the stone altar and baptismal font—also in limestone. The capitals are plain, formal pieces of a square Doric design, but the altar and font are as beautiful in design and detailed carving as anything of their kind, certainly in this country. The altar, about seven by four by four is elaborately decorated with its carved mouldings and panels, and bears upon its front panels in relief three of the sacred emblems of Christian faith. The font is in the form of a goblet, square base with fluted column support, the bowl elaborately carved and bearing upon its sides the four symbols of the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John—the lion, ox, eagle, and angel. I am writing from memory as to the date of this work, but recall well how my father, who was the Senior Warden and largely responsible for the beautification of the Parish Church, would speak with enthusiasm of Rinehart's work, and his fortune in securing the services of this great artist."

While in Rome this summer I scouted around in the Via Margutta quarter in order to pick up any information about Rinehart's studio career. A pamphlet in the Peabody Library, which lists the effects sold from the sculptor's studio after his death, put me on the track. Translated freely, the title of the pamphlet is, "List of Effects of the late W. H. Rinehart,

American Sculptor, for the First and Second Public Sale, to be held on Tuesday, 16th and Wednesday, 17th of March 1875 at 1 p. m. in the Sculpture Studio Via Margutta 53B, that is, in the Studio of Painting and Sculpture of Marquis Patrizi, Everything to be Knocked down for Cash to the Highest Bidder, and according to the Usual Regulations." This palazzo as well as its neighborhood is still full of the studios and atmosphere of artists. The British Academy of Arts, for example, is in the very building. Its Director, Professor Sciortino, 22 Via Margutta, courteously tried to aid me. We interviewed a very aged marble cutter in the neighborhood, who "remembered the name," but no more; and with more hope, the "boy" who attended the Professor's studio—he "remembered the face," but admitted that after fifty years of faces which came and went the impression was not vivid. He thought, however, the Rinehart studio was on the ground floor to the right of the court. Since all the sculptors necessarily had ground floor studios, and the right hand is more propitious than the left, the guess was a safe one. Professor Sciortino finally advised communication with the Academy of St. Luke, to which Rinehart may well have belonged, for any data their files might contain.

Miss Eva Barrett, photographer, suggested writing the Marchesa Patrizi, the present owner of the palazzo, and hoped that her pride in the history of her building might overbalance her usual custom of denying interviews. I am following the suggestion. Miss Barrett also referred me to Signor Diego Angeli, who is compiling the history of the Café Greco, the artist rendevous of the quarter for many years. I await his response also.

Incidentally, I was interested as I visited the Roman museums to pick out works which recalled Rinehart's precious style, and which he may well have known. My list came to include the well-known Stuart Memorial in San Pietro, some memorial figures in the only Roman cemetery, Campo Verano, a *Figure with Immortelles* (cast) in the vestibule of the Foro

Museo, and an *Eros* (cast) at the Academie Francaise (Villa Medici). When in the British Museum, I remarked the relation already noted between the Townley *Endymion* and Rinehart's study of the same subject.

And so, Mr. Editor, the matter stands in this way. As soon as I can plumb such wells of information as suggested by the Marchesa Patrizi correspondence and the Bond interview, I am very hopeful that I can add still further to the fullness and accuracy of my Notes.

WILLIAM SENER RUSK.

Hanover, N. H.,
October 8, 1925.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,

May 11, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary submitted a written report stating that through Messrs. Lamar Hollyday and William L. Ritter the Society had been presented a collection of 1123 original applications for membership in the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States; a minute book of the Executive Committee of that Society, for 1878 and a book containing descriptions and contracts for the Confederate Monument at Winchester, Virginia and at Loudon Park.

It was reported that Dr. J. Hall Pleasants had secured through the Milligan family, a collection of interesting letters of Anna Maria Tilghman to her Cousin Mary Pearce, about 1775-1790. The collection also includes letters of great historical interest, from "Stonewall" Jackson, R. S. Ewell, Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. M. C. Meade, mother of General Meade, and a letter of Henry Carroll, dated June 20, 1755.

Miss Elizabeth G. McIlvain has presented to the Society a collection of manuscripts of John McKim, consisting of commercial papers, account books and private correspondence.

The following persons, previously nominated to Active Membership were elected:

Miss Annie C. Levis,
John H. Orem, Jr.,
Richard W. Worthington,
Miss Carolina V. Davison,
Jesse T. Dowling,
Mrs. William M. Ives,
James C. Johnson,
Ferdinand B. Focke,
Mrs. Thomas B. Clarkson,
Francis X. Milholland,
Miss Elizabeth T. Davison,
Alfred J. O'Ferrall,
Victor Wilson,
Douglas Thomas,
Mrs. Catherine Bowie Clagett Thomas.

and those elected to Associate Membership were:

Comtesse Jean de Sayre and H. C. Tilghman Hough.

The President reported that on May 7th, the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. H. Irvine Keyser, the Society had sent flowers to his widow and a very graceful note of acknowledgment had been received from her.

The President also reported that on Tuesday the 26th instant, the Society will have as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City, on which occasion Mr. Horace Wells Sellers of Philadelphia will give an illustrated lecture on "Charles Willson Peale."

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

John H. O'Donovan, J. Frank Turner, J. Soule Rawlings.

The following resolution was introduced, seconded and duly carried:

"It having been reported that the city is about to purchase the Old Friends' Meeting House and the surrounding lot at the corner of Aisquith and Fayette Streets, for use as a public playground;

"*Resolved:* That this Society earnestly desires that in taking possession of said property, the old building and the enclos-

ing wall may be preserved in their present condition as far as may be, and that any repairs found necessary for the preservation be carried out in such a manner as to leave the work essentially as it is.

"Few landmarks in Baltimore have been preserved which renders those remaining still more valuable from a historic standpoint. Griffith's *Annals of Baltimore* on page 88 says: 'Messers John Cornthwait, Gerard Hopkins, George Matthews, John and David Brown and others, of the Society of Friends, buy a spacious lot and build a meeting house between Baltimore and Pitt Street where they inter their deceased members.' This was in 1781, sixteen years before the City was incorporated and eighteen years before the death of General Washington. Tradition has it that this Meeting House was used as a hospital for the wounded after the battle of North Point in September 1814, which makes it doubly interesting and worthy of preservation.

"*Also Resolved:* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Honor, the Mayor, and a copy to the Board of Park Commissioners."

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Harriet P. Marine, who read a paper entitled, "James Beatty, Navy Agent, Baltimore, during War of 1812."

May 26th, 1925.—A Special Meeting of this Society was held tonight with the President in the chair. The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership in the Society:

D. John Markey, Miss Rosa Steele,
Mrs. Victor Dulac, Mrs. P. B. Key Daingerfield,
Mrs. William Price Shuler.

and those to Associate Membership were:

Mrs. Russel Hastings, John Baker White,
Mrs. Henrietta D. Sheppard.

The President reported that Mrs. Ida M. Shirk of New York has requested that her Associate Membership be changed to Life Membership. Upon motion, duly seconded, the resignation of Mrs. Shirk as an Associate member was accepted and she was unanimously elected to Life Membership.

The President spoke of the honor to this Society in having as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City. He then introduced Mr. H. Irving Pollitt, President of the Eastern Shore Society.

President Pollitt, on behalf of his Society, expressed his appreciation of the privilege. He then called upon Mr. John P. Low who reported for the Summer Trip Committee.

Mr. Radcliffe, Chairman of the Historical Committee, gave a brief sketch of the work of that Committee and introduced the winners from the different counties of the Eastern Shore, as follows:

Mr. Arthur L. Rairigh, from Caroline County.
Mr. William McCauley, from Cecil County.
Mr. Westbrook Evans, from Dorchester County.
Miss Katherine E. Cockey, from Queen Anne's County.
Miss Nina K. Laird, from Somerset County.
Miss Elizabeth Vorwald, from Talbot County.
Miss Dorothy Bounds, from Worcester County.

Three delightful musical numbers followed.

Mr. Gale, Secretary-Treasurer of that Society, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, of Philadelphia, who gave an extremely interesting lecture on "Charles Willson Peale," illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Sellers is a great-grandson of Peale.

President Harris thanked the Eastern Shore Society for their most delightful entertainment and invited that Society to view the exhibits of the Historical Society at the close of the meeting.

October 12th, 1925.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Society on May 11th, and the minutes of the Special Meeting on May 26th, were read and approved.

The following persons having been previously nominated for Active Membership were elected:

Llewellyn A. Digges and Miss Maud Bowie Cary.

Mr. John Wesley Brown presented as a supplement, a catalogue of the Ship Model Exhibition, which he asked to have added to the report of the Exhibition of the Marine Committee of the Maryland Historical Society.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Hope H. Barroll,
Martin E. Ridgley,
G. Morris Bond,
John E. Semmes, Sr.,
A. Dallas B. Courtenay,
Charles E. Manger of E.,
Albert L. Richardson,
William J. Parran,
Edwin W. Levering,
Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman,
Miss Annie Lynch.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Colonel Alfred T. Smith of the General Staff, U. S. Army, who gave a "Talk on South America with particular reference to the Argentine Republic," illustrated by colored slides.

NEW BIOGRAPHICAL CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The Biographical Congressional Directory is now in process of revision by the Joint Committee on Printing, and in order to complete some of the sketches, questionnaires have been widely distributed. Many records have been completed but others still lack some desired details, and we hope by the publication of this list to secure the necessary information concerning Maryland Representatives and Senators. Information may be sent direct or to the editor of the *Magazine*.

Robert Alexander, member of the Continental Congress, 1775. Wanted dates of birth and death.

Elias Brown, 1793-1857. Wanted, place of interment. (Of Balto. Co.)

John Brown, Member of house, 1809-1810. Full details wanted.

William Carmichael, -1794. Cont. Cong. 1778-79. Dates of birth and death. (Died in Spain in 1794.)

John M. S. Causin, 1811-1861. Day and month of birth. Place of Interment. Full name.

Samuel Chase. Place of birth. Education.

Gabriel Christie. 1755-1808. Day and month of birth.

William H. Cole. 1837-1886. Middle name.

Jeremiah Cosden. Place and date of birth; place and date of death.

William Craik. Date of birth; place and date of death.

Henry Winter Davis. Place of interment.

Clement Dorsey. Date of birth; occupation after leaving Congress; place of interment.

James Forbes. Cont. Congress, 1778-1780. Place and date of birth, any other data; place of interment.

George Gale. 1st Cong. 1789-91. Place and dates of birth and death.

James P. Heath, 1777-1854. Middle name; schooling; occupation.

John C. Herbert. 14th and 15th Congresses. Middle name; dates of birth and death; place of interment.

William Heyward. 18th Congress, 1823-1825. Place and dates of birth and death; occupation; place of interment.

William Kimmel. 45th Cong. Day and month of birth.

James Lloyd, 1797. Dates of birth and death; occupation; place of interment.

William Vans Murray. Day and month of birth; place of interment.

William McCreery. 8th, 9th and 10th Congresses. Place and dates of birth and death; occupation; place of interment.

William Matthews. 5th Congress. Place and dates of birth and death; place of interment.

Thomas Plater, 7th and 8th Congresses. Place and dates of birth and death; occupation; place of interment.

Thomas George Pratt, 1804-1869. Place of interment.

Richard Ridgely. Cont. Cong. 1785-86. Place and dates of birth and death.

John Rogers. -1789. Date of birth; schooling; place of interment.

James Washington Singleton, 1811-1892. Place of interment.

John Wethered, 1809-1888. Place of interment.

Turbutt Wright. Cont. Cong. 1781-82. Place and dates of birth and death; occupation; schooling; place of interment.

CORRECTIONS, NOTES, ETC.

In the Proceedings of the Society, published in the June number, there was a statement concerning the public services of General Shepherd Church Leakin. General Leakin was commissioned Captain in the 38th U. S. Infantry, May 20, 1813. He was commissioned Major, June 13, 1818, and Lieut. Colonel, January 14, 1822. He was later interested in the development of the State Militia, in which he held various commands.

Genealogical and biographical records of the Banning and allied families. Prepared for Miss Kate Banning. The American Historical Society, n. p. 1925.

A sumptuous volume, with numerous coats of arms in color, and photogravure illustrations of the Mayflower and of scenes in connection with the coming of the Puritans, but without table of contents or index! The allied families mentioned are Bradley, Thompson, Vicars, Bird, Skidmore, and Sparrow. Presented by Miss Kate Banning.

Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr. Louisville, Ky., 1925. Pp. 208.

The editor in his preface, says: "I have with pleasure and with the assistance of many members of the family added to the memoranda of names collected by Wm. B. Hollingsworth of Baltimore and printed in 1884, corrected some errors, and no doubt made others. Corrections and additions will be appreciated." An index covers 35 pages and is apparently, adequate. Presented by J. Adger Stewart, the editor.

The Old Americans. By Aleš Hrdlička. Baltimore, 1925. Pp. 438. $10.00.

This work is the result of fourteen years study, physically and physiologically of the Old American Stock. "By 'Old

Americans' are meant in general those American whites who have been longest in this country," and the author includes under this term those Americans whose ancestors on each side of the family were born in the United States, for at least two generations. This work is a monument of patient erudition, but it is not likely to appeal to any but students of anthropology.

Spain's Title to Georgia. Herbert E. Bolton. Pp. xvii, 382. University of California Press, 1925. $4.50.

This valuable study of American historiography is based on Arredondo's *Demonstración Historiographica,* 1742, the Spanish text of which, together with an English translation, is incorporated in the work. Eight maps and a bibliography add to the interest and value of the story, which is interestingly told.

American Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music. Frank J. Metcalf. N. Y., The Abingdon Press. 1925. $3.00.

For many years Mr. Metcalf has been gathering materials relating to the development of Church music in America and has published a number of biographical and critical articles on the writers, composers and compilers of hymns and hymn tunes, much of which is now incorporated in the present volume. A number of these relating to the work of Baltimore musicians is of local interest. Mr. Metcalf's *American Psalmody,* published in 1917 in a very limited edition, went out of print immediately on publication.

The Papers of Sir William Johnson. Prepared for publication by the Division of Archives and History, Alexander C. Flick. Vol. 4, Albany, The University of the State of New York, 1925. Pp. 898.

This volume covers the years 1763, 1764 and 1765. The disastrous fire of 1911 destroyed totally or in part a great mass of the Johnson Papers, and the text of part of them has been secured from other sources.

Geographia Americae with an account of the Delaware Indians, based on Surveys and notes made in 1654-1656 by Peter Lindeström. Translated by Amandus Johnson. The Swedish Colonial Society. Philadelphia, 1925. Pp. 418.

The Swedish Colonial Society is to be congratulated on this its latest contribution to our colonial history, the greater part of which, by the way, has been the work of Dr. Johnson. This work was prepared for the press in 1918, but the manuscript was destroyed by fire before being sent to the press. The work is much more than a mere translation of Lindeström's productions and contains an appendix of Indian geographical names. The book is well illustrated and forms a valuable contribution to American history and Archaeology.

A History of Halifax County, Virginia, by Wirt Johnson Carrington. Richmond, 1924. Pp. 520.

This work will be welcomed by genealogical workers, as it appears to be well done and quite comprehensive. The index, which covers but four pages, is entirely inadequate for a book of this character and seriously handicaps the use thereof.

The Jesuit Martyrs of North America. John J. Wynne, S. J. New York, 1925. Pp. 246. $1.50.

The first connected and complete story of the American martyrs. Whether in sympathy with missionary endeavor or not, one can not fail to be thrilled at the heroism of these missionaries who seem to have been insensible to the most dreadful suffering and torment.

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